

THE
FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK.

I

EDITED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

(TRANSLATED INTO GERMAN BY JOHN BERNHOFF)

BY

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AND

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
To
Her Most Gracious Majesty
QUEEN VICTORIA,
EMPRESS OF INDIA,
these volumes
with Her Majesty's permission
are respectfully dedicated

by
Her devoted servants
THE EDITORS.

NOTE.

The various peculiarities of the MS. in regard to notation, time-signatures, fingering, etc. will be fully discussed in the introduction, which will appear with the last part. The signs for ornaments  and  have been reproduced; the first apparently indicates a slide of a third upwards, or a double appoggiatura, and possibly occasionally a mordent; the second seems to be used for a long or short shake, or for either a "Pralltriller" or "Mordent". (These signs are so interpreted by Mr. Dannreuther; see p. 18 of his primer on "Ornamentation", published by Novello, Ewer & Co.) Such alterations as were rendered necessary by the obvious corruption of the text, are mentioned in the footnotes. The editors are responsible for the accidentals included within brackets.

BEMERKUNG.

Die verschiedenen Eigenthümlichkeiten des Manuskriptes in Bezug auf die Notation, Zeitmass-Bezeichnungen, Fingersatz u. s. w. werden in der mit dem letzten Hefte erscheinenden Einleitung ausführlich besprochen werden. Die Verzierungszeichen  und  sind wiedergegeben worden, das erste bezeichnet scheinbar ein Gleiten eine Terz aufwärts, oder eine doppelte Vorschlagsnote und möglicherweise gelegentlich auch einen Mordent. Das zweite Zeichen scheint für einen langen oder kurzen Triller, oder für einen Pralltriller oder einen Mordent gebraucht worden zu sein. (Diese Zeichen sind so erläutert von Mr. Dannreuther; siehe Seite 18 seiner „Primer on Ornamentation“, veröffentlicht bei Novello, Ewer & Co.) Solche Aenderungen, welche sich bei der offenbaren Verdorbenheit des Textes als nöthig erwiesen, sind in den Fussnoten erwähnt. Für die Versetzungszeichen, in Klammern eingeschlossen, sind die Herausgeber verantwortlich.

INTRODUCTION.

I. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The collection of Virginal Music, now printed for the first time, is preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, where it has long been erroneously known as "Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book". It is contained in a small folio volume, consisting of 220 leaves of paper, 209 of which are filled with music, written on six-line staves ruled by hand. The volume measures $33\frac{9}{10}$ centimetres by 22, and the binding (a fine specimen of English 17th century workmanship) is of crimson morocco, enriched with gold tooling, the sides being sprinkled with fleur-de-lis. The water-mark on the paper is a crozier-case, probably indicating that it came from a manufactory at Basel, the arms of which town bear a similar device. The MS. has in places been cut by the binder, but the style of the work shows that the binding dates from about the same period as the handwriting. Nothing is known of the history of the volume before the early part of the 18th century, when Ward (*Lives of the Gresham Professors*, 1740) printed a list of the compositions by Dr. John Bull contained in it. At this date the book belonged to Dr. Pepusch, from whom Ward derived his information, describing it as "a large folio neatly written, bound in red Turkey leather and gilt." In 1762, at the sale of Pepusch's collection, it was bought for ten guineas by Robert Bremner, from whom it passed to Lord Fitzwilliam, in whose possession it was in 1783. The volume is mentioned in Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music* (1776) where, for the first time, the statement appears that it belonged originally to Queen Elizabeth. Hawkins is also responsible for the story (repeated by Burney) of Pepusch's wife, Margherita de l'Epine, having attempted to play the music it contained, but, although an excellent performer, never being able to master the first piece, Bull's variations on "Walsingham". Burney (*Hist. of Mus.* III, 14) adds the account from Sir James Melvil's "Memoirs" of Queen Elizabeth's performance upon the virginals, with the remark that "if Her Majesty was ever able to execute any of the pieces that are preserved in a MS. which goes under the name of *Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book*, she must have been a very great player, as some of the pieces are so difficult that it would be hardly possible to find a master in Europe who would undertake to play one of them at the end of a month's practice." Bur-

EINLEITUNG.

Deutsche Übersetzung von John Bernhoff.

I. ENTSTEHUNGSGESCHICHTE DER SAMMLUNG UND QUELLENANGABE.

Die Sammlung der jetzt zum erstenmal im Druck erscheinenden Kompositionen für das *Virginal* liegt im Fitzwilliam-Museum zu Cambridge (England) aufbewahrt, wo dieselbe lange fälschlicherweise als das »Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book« bekannt war. Sie ist in einem kleinen aus 220 Papierblättern bestehenden Folio-Band enthalten, von welchen 209 mit Kompositionen angefüllt sind. Diese Kompositionen sind auf einem mit freier Hand gezogenen, sechserhigen Notensystem geschrieben. Das Buch ist $33\frac{9}{10}$ cm lang und 22 cm breit. Der Einband (ein Prachtexemplar englischer Buchbinderkunst des 17. Jahrhunderts) ist aus carmoisinrotem Marokkoleder, mit Goldabdrücken, gefertigt; die Decken sind mit fleur-de-lis reich verziert. Das Wasserzeichen des Papiers stellt ein Bischofsstabfutteral dar, woraus man wohl schliessen darf, dass es aus einer Baseler Fabrik stammt, da das Stadtwappen von Basel ein ähnliches Sinnbild aufweist. Das Manuskript ist stellenweise vom Buchbinder beschnitten worden, jedoch verrät der Charakter der Arbeit, dass Einband und Handschrift ungefähr derselben Zeit entstammen. Erst gegen Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts wurde die Vorgeschichte des Bandes bekannt, als Ward (in seinem Werke: »*Lives of the Gresham Professors*«, 1740) ein Verzeichnis der darin enthaltenen Kompositionen von Dr. John Bull zum Abdruck brachte. Damals gehörte das Buch Dr. Pepusch, von dem Ward seine Kenntnisse über das Werk schöpfte, indem er es als: »ein Gross-folio-Band, schön geschrieben, in rot Saffian gebunden und vergoldet«, beschreibt. Im Jahre 1762 wurde es in der Auktion der Pepuschsammlung von Robert Bremner für zehn guineas*) käuflich erworben; von diesem ging das Werk auf Lord Fitzwilliam über, in dessen Besitz es sich im Jahre 1783 befand. Das Buch wird in Sir John Hawkins »*History of Music*« (1776) erwähnt, wo zum erstenmal ausgesagt wird, dass es ursprünglich der Königin Elisabeth angehört habe. Hawkins ist auch verantwortlich für die Geschichte (welche Burney wiederholt), dass die Frau von Pepusch, Margherita de l'Epine, versucht habe, die darin enthaltenen Kompositionen zu spielen; dass sie indessen nicht im stande war, das erste Stück, Bull's Variationen über »Walsingham«, zu bewältigen, obgleich sie eine vorzügliche Spielerin war. In

*) Circa 210 Mark.

ney's remarks have been repeated by several writers, amongst others by Steevens, in his notes to Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" (1803), but until the appearance of Mr. Chappell's "Ballad Literature and Popular Music of the Olden Time" (1859) no further attention seems to have been paid to the history of the manuscript, although Warren inserted an inaccurate list of its contents in the notes to the life of William Byrd in his edition of Boyce's "Cathedral Music" (1849). Mr. Chappell surmised that the collection might have been made for or by an English resident in the Netherlands and that Dr. Pepusch obtained it in that country. This conjecture he founded upon the fact that the only name which occurs in an abbreviated form throughout the book is that of Tregian, and that a sonnet signed "Fr. Tregian" is prefixed to Richard Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence", which was published at Antwerp in 1605. The name occurs as follows: on p. 111 (vol. i. p. 226) is a composition by William Byrd headed "Treg. Ground", on p. 152 (vol. i. p. 321) is a Pavan by Peter Phillips, dated 1593 and entitled "Pavana Dolorosa. Treg." on p. 171 (vol. i. p. 367) the initials "Ph. Tr." head a Pavan of Byrd's; on p. 297 (vol. ii. p. 237) the initials "F. Tr." are written against a Jig by Byrd; and on p. 315 (vol. ii. p. 278) "Mrs. Katherin Tregian's Pavan" is written in the margin of a "Pavana Chromatica" by William Tisdall. Mention may also be made of the fact that the syllable "Fre." (a not impossible abbreviation of "F. Tregian") occurs as the name of the composer of "Heaven and Earth" p. 196 (vol. i. p. 415), and that on p. 278 (see note to vol. ii. p. 190) is the marginal note "300 to S. T. by Tom", — a possible reminder to the writer that "Tom" was to take "300" to S. Tregian, who may have been the Sybil Tregian mentioned in a letter from Benjamin Tichborne to Lord Keeper Pickering preserved at the Record Office. (*Calendar of State Papers, Dom. Ser. Elizabeth. CCXLVIII, no. 118*, quoted by Morris, "*Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers*", *Second Series*, p. 143). These few clues certainly seem to point to some connection of the volume with the Tregians*) who were a rich and powerful Catholic

*) The following are the authorities from which the account of the Tregian family has been derived: Oliver: "Catholic Religion in Cornwall" 1857, p. 203; Polwhele's "History of Cornwall" (1866), IV. 88—90, V. 156; Catholic Miscellany for June, 1823; Morris, "Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers" (1872—1877), First Series; Knox, "Records of the English Catholics" (1878—1882) I., II.; Gilbert, "Historical Survey of Cornwall" (1817) II., 281; "The Oeconomy of the Fleete" edited for the Camden Society (1879) by Jessopp, p. 140; "A Briefe Note concerning the Proceeding and Course held against Francis Tregian" (British Museum, Add. Ms. 21, 203); Murray's Guide to Portugal (1887), p. 21; Calendars of State Papers, Dom. Series, James I., 1619, Add. Vol. 41, no. 116 and 1620 no. 116; Historical MSS. Commission, House of Lords, Sup. Cal. Report IV. (1874) p. 120; ditto. Marquis of Salisbury's papers, Report VI. Appendix (1877) p. 272a, Report VII. (1879) p. 185b.

seinem Werke: »*History of Music*« (Vol. III. p. 14) berichtet Burney aus Sir James Melvils »*Memoirs*« über Königin Elisabeths Leistungen auf dem Virginal, und bemerkt: »Wenn Ihre Majestät jemals im stande war, irgendwelche der Stücke, die in einem Manuskript, das unter dem Titel: »Queen Elizabeth's Virginal-Book« bekannt ist, zu spielen, so muss sie eine grossartige Spielerin gewesen sein, da einzelne der Stücke so schwer sind, dass man in ganz Europa kaum einen Meister finden würde, der es übernähme, auch nur eines davon zu spielen, und übte er einen Monat daran«. Burneys Worte sind von mehreren Schriftstellern wiederholt worden, unter anderen von Stevens in seinen Erläuterungen zu Shakespeares »Winter-Märchen« (1803); aber bis Mr. Chappells »*Ballad Literature and Popular Music of the Olden Time*« (1859) herauskam, scheint der Entstehungsgeschichte des Manuskripts keine weitere Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet worden zu sein, trotzdem Warren seiner Ausgabe von Boyce's »*Cathedral Music*« 1849, unter Bemerkungen zu dem Leben von William Byrd ein (zwar) ungenaues Verzeichnis seines Inhalts beifügte. Mr. Chappell vermutete, dass die Sammlung möglicherweise für einen, oder von einem in den Niederlanden wohnenden Engländer gemacht worden wäre, und dass Dr. Pepusch dort in den Besitz des Werks gelangt sei. Die Vermutung beruht auf der Thatsache, dass »Tregian« der einzige im ganzen Buche, in abgekürzter Form vorkommende Name, und dass ein Sonett, unterschrieben »Fr. Tregian« dem in Antwerpen 1605 veröffentlichten Werke des Richard Verstegan, betitelt: »*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*« vorangesetzt ist. Der Name kommt in folgenden Formen und Abkürzungen vor: auf S. 111 (Band I. S. 226) steht eine Komposition von William Byrd, überschrieben: »Treg. Ground«; auf S. 152 (Band I. S. 321) eine Pavane von Peter Philips mit der Jahreszahl 1593 versehen und betitelt: Pavana Dolorosa Treg.«; auf S. 171 (Band I. S. 367) stehen die Anfangsbuchstaben »Ph. Tr.« über einer Pavane von Byrd; auf S. 297 (Band 2. S. 237) stehen die Anfangsbuchstaben »F. Tr.« bei einer Gigue von Byrd, und auf S. 315 (Band 2. S. 278) steht: »Mrs. Katherin Tregian's Pavan« am Rande einer »Pavana Chromatica« von William Tisdall geschrieben. Es ist hierbei noch zu erwähnen, dass die Silbe »Fre.« (möglicherweise eine Abkürzung von F. Tregian) als Name des Komponisten von »Heaven and Earth« auf S. 196 (Band I. S. 415) vorkommt, und dass auf S. 278 (siehe Anmerkung zu Band 2. S. 190) die Randglosse »300 to S. T. by Tom«*) steht. Sollte dieses etwa den Verfasser daran erinnern, dass Thomas »300« zu S. Tregian hintragen sollte, vielleicht zu Sybil Tregian, welche in einem Briefe von Benjamin Tichborne an Lord Keeper Pickering erwähnt wird; dieses Schriftstück befindet sich im Record Office zu London. (*Calendar of State Papers, Dom. Ser. Elizabeth. CCXLVIII. No. 118*, angeführt von Morris, »*Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers*« *Second Series*, p. 134). Diese wenigen Anhaltspunkte scheinen auf eine Beziehung des Buches zu den Tregians zu deuten,**)

*) "300 an S. T. von Thomas".

**) Quellen, denen der Bericht über die Tregian Familie entnommen sind: Oliver: "Catholic Religion in Cornwall" 1857, p. 203; Polwhele's "History of Cornwall" (1866), IV. 88—90, V. 156; Catholic Miscellany for June, 1823; Morris, "Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers" (1872—1877), First Series; Knox, "Records of the English Catholics" (1878—1882) I., II.; Gilbert, "Historical Survey of Cornwall" (1817) II., 281; "The Oeconomy of the Fleete" edited for the Camden Society (1879) by Jessopp, p. 140; "A Briefe Note concerning the Proceeding and Course held against Francis Tregian" (British Museum, Add. Ms. 21, 203); Murray's Guide to Portugal (1887), p. 21; Calendars of State Papers, Dom. Series, James I., 1619, Add. vol. 41, no. 116 and 1620, no. 116; Historical MSS. Commission, House of Lords, Sup. Cal. Report IV. (1874) p. 120; ditto. Marquis of Salisbury's papers, Report VI. appendix (1877) p. 272a, Report VII. (1879) p. 185b.

family, and whose seat was at Golden or Volveden, in the parish of Probus, near Trewithen, where the remains of their house still exist.

Towards the close of the 16th. century the head of the family was named Francis Tregian; he was the son of Thomas Tregian and Catherine, daughter of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, and his wife was Mary, daughter of Charles, Lord Stourton. In the year 1577 the members of the Tregian family seem to have become suspected, probably as much on account of their wealth as of their religion, and (according to one account) a conspiracy was planned for their ruin. On June 8 the house at Golden was searched and a young priest of Douay, Cuthbert Mayne, who acted as steward to Francis Tregian, was arrested and imprisoned, together with several of the household servants. At the following assizes, Mayne was convicted of high treason and on Nov. 29 of the same year he was executed with hideous barbarity at Launceston. Mayne was the first priest to suffer under the long persecution which the English Catholics endured during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and his name was included in the list of martyrs beatified by Leo XIII. in 1886. Tregian himself, who had been bound over to appear at the assizes, was committed a close prisoner to the Marshalsea, where he remained for ten months. He was then suddenly arraigned before the King's Bench and sent into Cornwall to be tried. For some time the jury would deliver no verdict, but after having been repeatedly threatened by the judges, a conviction was obtained, and Tregian was sentenced to suffer the penalty of *praemunire* and perpetual banishment. On hearing his sentence he exclaimed: "Pereant bona, quae si non periissent, fortassis dominum suum perdidissent!" Immediately judgement was given, he was laden with irons and thrown into the common county-gaol; his goods were seized, his wife and children were expelled from their home and his mother was deprived of her jointure. After being moved from prison to prison and suffering indignities without number, Tregian was finally confined in the Fleet, where his wife joined him. He remained in prison for twenty-four years, during which time he suffered much from illness, occupying himself by writing poetry. In 1601 he petitioned from the Fleet that for his health and upon good security being given he might "have the benefit of the open air about London (not exceeding five miles circuit), yielding his body every night to the Fleet", and also for leave on certain conditions to visit Buxton or Bath, having of late been "grievously punished with Sciatica". His petition seems to have been granted, for on 25 July 1602, he wrote from Chelsea to Sir Robert Cecil to the effect that the day on which, through the Queen's clemency, he came from the Fleet to Chelsea, he was "enriched with a litter of greyhound whelps"; a brace of which he designed for Cecil, they being now just a year old. In 1606 he left England and went to Madrid, visiting (July 1606) Douay on his way. In Spain he was kindly received by Philip III., who granted him a pension. He retired to Lisbon, where he died Sept. 25, 1608, aged 60. He was buried under the left pulpit in the church of St. Roque, where a long inscription to his memory is still to be seen. At Lisbon he soon came to be regarded as a saint; his body was said to have been found uncorrupted twenty years after his

welche eine begüterte, einflussreiche, katholische Familie waren und ihren Wohnsitz in Golden oder Volveden, Bezirk Probus bei Trewithen hatten, wo die Ruinen ihres Hauses noch zu sehen sind.

Das Haupt der Familie gegen Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts hiess Francis Tregian, Sohn von Thomas und Catherine Tregian, letztere die Tochter von Sir John Arundell of Lanherne. Die Gattin des Francis war Mary, Tochter von Charles, Lord Stourton. Im Jahre 1577 scheinen die Mitglieder der Tregian-Familie wohl ihres Reichtums so sehr wie ihrer Religion wegen verdächtigt worden zu sein, und, nach einem Bericht, wurde eine Verschwörung geplant, sie zu vernichten. Am 8. Juni liess man das Haus zu Golden durchsuchen, einen jungen Priester aus Douay, Cuthbert Mayne, der die Stelle eines Haushofmeisters bei Francis Tregian vertrat, mit mehreren der Bedienten verhaften und in's Gefängnis werfen. Beim nächsten Assisengericht erklärte man Mayne des Hochverrats schuldig, und er wurde am 29. November desselben Jahres zu Launceston auf die brutalste Weise hingerichtet. Mayne war der erste Priester, der während der langen Verfolgung, welche die englischen Katholiken unter der Regierung Elisabeths und Jakobs I. erduldeten, den Tod erlitt. Sein Name wurde in die Liste der von Leo XIII. im Jahre 1886 heilig gesprochenen Märtyrer eingetragen. Tregian, welcher sich hatte verpflichten müssen, selbst beim Assisengericht zu erscheinen, wurde als streng bewachter Gefangener ins Marshalsea-Gefängnis zu London geschickt, wo er zehn Monate blieb. Dann stellte man ihn plötzlich vor das King's Bench-Gericht, von wo er nach Cornwall kam, um dort verhört zu werden. Eine zeitlang weigerten sich die Geschworenen, ein Urteil zu fällen; nachdem aber die Richter ihnen wiederholt gedroht hatten, wurde Tregian schuldig gesprochen. Man erklärte ihn seiner Güter verlustig, und verurteilte ihn zu lebenslänglicher Verbannung. Als er sein Urteil vernahm, rief er aus: »Pereant bona, quae si non periissent, fortassis dominum suum perdidissent!« Sowie der Richterspruch gefallen war, wurde er in Eisensesseln geschlagen und in das gemeine Provinzialgefängnis geworfen. Man konfiszierte seine Güter; sein Weib, seine Kinder wurden aus ihrem Heim vertrieben und seine Mutter ward ihres Wittums beraubt. Aus einem Gefängnis in das andere geworfen, und nachdem er eine Erniedrigung nach der anderen erduldet hatte, kam Tregian als Gefangener in das Fleet-Gefängnis zu London, wohin ihm seine Frau folgte. Vierundzwanzig Jahre brachte er so im Gefängnis zu, während welcher Zeit er viel mit Krankheit zu kämpfen hatte, und sich mit poetischen Arbeiten beschäftigte. Im Jahre 1601 reichte er eine Bittschrift ein, in welcher er bat, dass man ihm gestatte, seine angegriffene Gesundheit in der Umgebung Londons (nicht über fünf englische Meilen im Umkreise) wiederherzustellen, wogegen er sich verpflichtete, sich jede Nacht im Gefängnisse zu stellen; ferner unter gewissen Bedingungen, den Badeort Buxton oder Bath zu besuchen, da er in letzter Zeit an schwerer Ischias zu leiden gehabt hätte. Man scheint ihm die Bitte gewährt zu haben, denn am 25. Juli 1602 schrieb er von Chelsea aus an Sir Robert Cecil, dass er, an dem Tage, an welchem durch die Güte der Königin er vom Fleet-Gefängnis nach Chelsea gekommen war, durch einen Wurf junger Windspiele bereichert worden sei. Von diesen, da sie jetzt gerade ein Jahr alt wären, bestimmte er ein Paar für Cecil. Im Jahre 1606 verliess er England und ging nach Madrid, indem er (im

death, and it was alleged that miracles had been worked at his grave. Francis Tregian had no fewer than eighteen children, eleven of whom were born while he was in prison. The eldest son, who bore his father's name of Francis, was educated first at Eu and entered the college of Douay 29 Sept. 1586. On the occasion of a visit of the Bishop of Piacenza (14 Aug. 1591) he was chosen to deliver a Latin address of welcome. He left Douay on 11 July, 1592 and was afterwards for two years chamberlain to Cardinal Allen, upon whose death in 1594 he delivered a funeral oration in the church of the English College at Rome. This was the probably the "*Planctus de Morte Cardinalis Alani*" which, according to some accounts, was written by Charles Tregian, another son of the elder Francis Tregian. In a list of the Cardinal's household, drawn up after his death and now preserved in the archives of Simancas, Francis Tregian the younger is described as "*molto nobile, di 20 anni, secolare, di ingenio felicissimo, dotto in filosofia, in musica, et nella lingua latina*". In a draft petition of the year 1614, preserved in the House of Lords, it is stated that he had borne arms against the friends of Queen Elizabeth, but eventually he returned to England, where he bought back some of his father's lands. The details of the transaction are somewhat obscure, but it seems to have led to his being convicted in 1608—9 of recusancy, and to his imprisonment in the Fleet, where he remained until his death, about 1619. From a statement drawn up by the Warden of the Fleet prison (apparently about 1622), it seems that at his death he owed over £200 for meat, drink and lodging, though in his rooms there were many hundreds of books, the ownership of which formed a matter of dispute between his sisters and the Warden. It may be conjectured with much plausibility that the present collection of music was written by the younger Tregian to while away his time in prison. The latest dated composition it contains is the "*Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*" by the Amsterdam organist Sweelinck, which bears the date 1612, while the series of dated pieces by Peter Philips, who was an English Catholic ecclesiastic settled in the Netherlands, the note to Byrd's Pavan, before referred to, and the heading of Bull's Jig*), all point to the conclusion that the collection was formed by someone who was intimate with the Catholic refugees of the period. In this respect the evidence of Philips's pieces is especially important, as MSS. by him are hardly ever found in contemporary collections formed in England. The handwriting also bears out the theory that the MS. was written in the manner suggested; though obviously proceeding throughout from the same hand, the characters gradually become larger as the work goes on. In the absence of any undoubted specimen of the younger Tregian's writing, the point must remain for the present unsettled. Search has been made in the records of the diocese of Westminster, the English Colleges at Douay and Rome, the Vatican and other libraries, but no trace of Tregian's writing has yet been discovered. In the accounts of the collection which have appeared in Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, III. 305—310) and the Catalogue of the Music in the Fitzwilliam Museum (1893, pp. 104—119) in which the attempt

Juli 1606) Douay auf dem Wege dahin berührte. In Spanien wurde er von Philipp III. freundlich aufgenommen, und wurde ihm von diesem König eine Pension gewährt. Er zog sich nach Lissabon zurück, wo er am 25. September 1608, im Alter von 60 Jahren starb. Man setzte seine Leiche unter der linken Kanzel in der Kirche zu St. Roque bei, wo noch heute eine lange, seinem Andenken gewidmete Inschrift sich befindet. In Lissabon wurde er bald als Heiliger verehrt; die Leiche soll zwanzig Jahre nach seinem Tode noch unverehrt geblieben, und an seinem Grabe sollen Wunder gewirkt worden sein. Francis Tregian hatte nicht weniger als achtzehn Kinder, von denen elf während seines Aufenthaltes im Gefängnis geboren wurden. Der älteste nach dem Vater benannte Sohn, Francis, erhielt seine erste Erziehung zu Eu, und trat am 29. September 1586 in das Kollegium zu Douay ein. Gelegentlich eines Besuchs des Bischofs von Piacenza (14. August 1591) wurde er dazu auserlesen, eine lateinische Begrüßungsrede zu halten. Am 11. Juli 1592 verliess er Douay, und war später zwei Jahre lang Kämmerling des Kardinals Allen, bei dessen Tode er eine Leichenrede in der Kirche des »English College« zu Rom hielt. Dies war wahrscheinlich der »*Planctus de Morte Cardinalis Alani*«, welcher nach den Aussagen einiger von Charles Tregian, einem anderen Sohne von Francis Tregian (Vater) geschrieben sein soll. In einem Verzeichnis des Haushalts des Kardinals, welches nach seinem Tode abgefasst wurde, und jetzt in den Archiven von Simancas aufbewahrt ist, wird Francis Tregian der Jüngere folgendermassen beschrieben: »*molto nobile, di 20 anni, secolare, di ingenio felicissimo, dotto in filosofia, in musica et nella lingua latina*«. In dem Entwurf einer Bittschrift aus dem Jahre 1614, jetzt im House of Lords aufbewahrt, steht, dass er Waffen gegen die Freunde der Königin Elisabeth geführt habe; aber schliesslich nach England zurückgekehrt sei, wo er einen Teil der Ländereien seines Vaters zurückgekauft habe. Die Einzelheiten der Verhandlung sind etwas in Dunkel gehüllt; jedoch scheint die Sache dahin geführt zu haben, dass er zwischen den Jahren 1608 bis 1609, der Abtrünnigkeit überführt, als Gefangener dem Fleet-Gefängnis übergeben wurde, wo er bis zu seinem ca. im Jahre 1619 erfolgten Tode blieb. Nach einem von dem Gefängniswärter ca. 1622 abgefassten Bericht scheint er bei seinem Tode über £ 200 für Fleisch, Getränke und Wohnung schuldig gewesen zu sein, obgleich sich in seinen Zimmern viele Hunderte von Büchern befanden, deren Eigentumsrecht von seinen Schwestern und dem Wärter bestritten wurde. Man kann mit grosser Wahrscheinlichkeit annehmen, dass die heutige Musiksammlung von dem jüngeren Tregian geschrieben wurde, der sich damit die Zeit im Gefängnis zu vertreiben suchte. Die darin zuletzt datierte Komposition ist die »*Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*« von dem Amsterdamer Organisten Sweelinck. Sie trägt die Jahreszahl 1612, während die Serie der mit Jahreszahl versehenen Stücke von Peter Philips, einem in den Niederlanden angesiedelten englischen katholischen Geistlichen, zu dem Schlusse nötigt, dass die Sammlung von jemandem, der mit den damaligen katholischen Flüchtlingen auf intemem Fusse stand, angelegt wurde. Zu gleichem Schlusse zwingen die Anmerkung zu Byrd's Pavan, auf die wir vorhin Bezug nahmen, und die Überschrift zu Bull's Gigue.*) In dieser Beziehung liefern die Philip-

*) Bull fled to the Netherlands in 1613.

*) Bull ist i. J. 1613 nach den Niederlanden geflüchtet.

was first made to develop Mr. Chappell's suggestion that the MS. was connected the Tregian family, it was stated that there was an insuperable difficulty to the younger Francis Tregian's claim to have been the transcriber, owing to the existence of evidence that much of the volume at least must have been written after the date of his death. No. CXXXVIII of the collection (vol. ii. p. 128) is a short composition by Dr. John Bull entitled "D. Bull's Juell", and another copy of it was said to occur at fol. 49b of a manuscript collection of Bull's instrumental music in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 23,623) with the heading "Het Juweel van Doctor Jan Bull, quod fecit anno 1621: 12 December." The Museum MS. is especially valuable as containing several dated compositions of Bull's, and this evidence seemed conclusive against the theory that the collection could have been written by the younger Tregian during the imprisonment which ended with his death about 1619. The publication of the Virginal Book, however, has enabled a further comparison to be made of its contents with those of the MS. in question, from which it turns out that the composition of 1621 is not the same as the "D. Bull's Juell" here printed, but a totally different setting of the same tune. The Virginal Book version, moreover, occurs, with some additions, at fol. 70b, of the Museum MS. as "Courante Juweel: van Jan Bull, Doct.", but without any date as to when it was composed. This new evidence, therefore, is of importance as removing what seemed the main difficulty to the theory of the origin of the MS. in the Fleet prison.

The history of the Virginal Book from the date at which it must have been written until its appearance in the collection of Dr. Pepusch is absolutely a blank. That it was highly treasured by an early owner is evident from the costly binding in which it was placed. The passage already referred to in the statement of the Warden of the Fleet, proves that Tregian's sisters were anxious to secure his books, and it may well be supposed that it was owing to the value placed upon it by one of them that the volume has been handed down in its present condition. But of the

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schen Stücke ein besonders wichtiges Beweismaterial, da MSS. von ihm fast niemals in den in England gemachten zeitgenössischen Sammlungen sich vorfinden. Die Handschrift rechtfertigt die Annahme, dass das MS. in der angedeuteten Weise geschrieben wurde; und obgleich es unstreitig von Anfang bis Ende von derselben Hand herrührt, werden die Schriftzeichen mit dem Fortgang des Werkes immer grösser. Da wir kein Schriftstück besitzen, von welchem es zweifellos feststeht, dass es von der Hand des jüngeren Tregian geschrieben ist, muss dieser Punkt einstweilen unerwiesen bleiben. Man hat in den Archiven der Diöcese von Westminster, in den englischen Kollegien zu Douay und Rom, im Vatikan und in anderen Bibliotheken nachgeforscht; bis jetzt ist nirgends die Spur einer Tregian-Handschrift aufgetaucht. In den Berichten über die Sammlung, welche in Grove's »*Dictionary of Music and Musicians*« (Bd. 3. S. 305 bis 310), und in dem »*Catalogue of the Music in the Fitzwilliam-Museum*« (1893. S. 104—119) erschienen sind, — und wo der Versuch zuerst gemacht wurde, W. Chappells Behauptung, dass das MS. mit der Tregian-Familie in Verbindung stände, weiter zu führen, — stand, dass des jüngeren Tregians Anspruch darauf, der Abschreiber gewesen zu sein, insofern auf eine unüberwindliche Schwierigkeit stosse, als Beweismaterial vorhanden sei, aus welchem hervorgehe, dass wenigstens ein grosser Teil des Bandes erst nach dem Datum seines Todes geschrieben worden sein müsse. Nr. CXXXVIII der Sammlung (Bd. 2. S. 128) ist eine kurze Komposition von Dr. John Bull, betitelt »D. Bull's Juell«, und eine weitere Abschrift derselben sollte auf fol. 49b einer Handschriftensammlung von Bulls Instrumentalmusik im *British Museum* (Add. MS. 23. 623) überschrieben: »Het Juweel van Doctor Jan Bull, quod fecit anno 1621: 12. December«, vorkommen. Das Museum MS. hat dadurch besonderen Wert, dass es mehrere mit Datum versehene Kompositionen von Bull enthält, und dieses Zeugnis schien endgültig gegen die Annahme zu sprechen, dass die Sammlung von dem jüngeren Tregian während der erst mit seinem (ca. 1619 stattgefundenen) Tode endenden Gefangenschaft geschrieben sein konnte. Die Herausgabe des »*Virginal Book*« hat aber einen Vergleich seines Inhalts mit dem des in Frage stehenden MS. ermöglicht, aus welchem hervorgeht, dass die Komposition von 1621 nicht dieselbe ist, wie die hier abgedruckte D. Bull's Juell, sondern eine ganz andere Bearbeitung derselben Melodie. Die Komposition, wie sie übrigens im »*Virginal Book*« vorkommt, befindet sich mit einigen Hinzufügungen auf fol. 70b des Museum MS., betitelt: »Courante Juweel: van Jan Bull, Doct.«, jedoch ohne Datum bezüglich der Zeit ihrer Komposition. Dieses neue Zeugnis ist daher insofern von Wichtigkeit, als es das, was scheinbar die Hauptschwierigkeit bot gegen die Annahme, das MS. sei in dem Fleet-Gefängnis entstanden, beseitigt.

Die Geschichte des »*Virginal Book*«, von der Zeit an, in welcher es geschrieben worden sein muss, bis zu seinem Erscheinen in Dr. Pepusch's Sammlung, ist absolut unbekannt. Der Umstand, dass der frühe Besitzer es so kostbar einbinden liess, zeugt dafür, dass er es hochschätzte. Die Stelle in dem Bericht des Gefängniswärters, auf welche wir uns schon bezogen, beweist, dass es Tregian's Schwestern sehr darum zu thun war, sich seine Bücher zu sichern; und es ist wohl anzunehmen, dass wir es dem Wert, welchen eine von ihnen auf den Band legte, zu verdanken haben, dass uns

subsequent fate of the Tregian family and of the younger Tregian's seventeen brothers and sisters hardly anything is known. One of his sisters, Mary Tregian, married a Thomas Yates of Berkshire, another (whose name is unknown) became the wife of a Francis Plunkett, who in 1655 wrote an account of his father-in-law's life; the husband of a third sister was named Haweis; of the brothers nothing is known, and the family seems to have utterly died out.

A few words remain to be said about the composers who are represented in the collection. For biographical details concerning most of them reference to the Dictionary of National Biography will give all the information at present accessible, but the following additional particulars may not be out of place. Jan Pieterse Sweetinck was the greatest Dutch composer of his time, and particulars of his life will be found in the "Tijdschrift" of the "Vereeniging voor Noord-Nederlands Muziekgeschiedenis", which Society is also now (1899) publishing a complete edition of his works. His connection with the English instrumental composers of his day is a subject of much interest, which has been fully dealt with by his learned biographer and editor, Dr. Max Seiffert. Further details of the life of John Dowland, including the curious story of his early adoption of the Roman Catholic faith, will be found in the "Musical Times" for December 1896 and February 1897. The same article also contains some corrections of the biography of Robert Johnson contained in the "Dictionary of National Biography", in which it is erroneously stated that "Dr. Wilson described him as a musician of Shakespeare's company" and Dr. Rimbault's theory is adopted that he was in 1574 in the service of Sir Thomas Kytson of Hengrave, whereas in reality he was the son of John Johnson, one of Queen Elizabeth's musicians, and in 1576 was apprenticed for seven years to Sir George Carey. Marchant was a musician in the service of Lady Arabella Stuart. William Inghott was born in 1554 and was appointed organist of Hereford in 1597. He left there probably about 1607, for in 1608 he was organist of Norwich, where he remained until his death in 1621. He is buried in the cathedral, where his epitaph states that

"For Descant most, for Voluntary all
He past, on Organ, Song and Virginall."

Ferdinando Richardson was the name by which Sir Ferdinando Heyborne was known in the earlier part of his life. He was born about 1558 and studied music under Thomas Tallis, as may be gathered from the Latin verses by him prefixed to the "Sacrae Cantiones" of Byrd and Tallis, published in 1575. Heyborne can never have been more than an amateur musician, for in 1587 he was appointed a groom of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, an office he held until 1611, when he retired with a pension of 100 marks. He married (1) Ann, daughter and heiress of Richard Candler, of London; and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Francis More, of Sussex. Sir Ferdinando died 4 June, 1618, aged 60, and is buried in the Parish Church of Tottenham, Middlesex, where there is a monument to his memory, bearing his effigy with that of his first wife and her father and mother. (*Calendars of State Papers, Dom. Ser. Elizabeth and James I.*

derselbe in seinem heutigen Zustande erhalten blieb. Von den späteren Schicksalen der Tregian-Familie, und den siebenzehn Geschwistern des jüngeren Tregian ist fast nichts bekannt. Eine der Schwestern, Mary Tregian, heiratete einen Thomas Yates aus Berkshire; eine andere (deren Vorname uns unbekannt ist) wurde die Frau eines Francis Plunkett, der im Jahre 1655 das Leben seines Schwiegervaters beschrieb. Der Mann einer dritten Schwester hiess Haweis; von den Brüdern wissen wir nichts; die Familie scheint ausgestorben zu sein.

Einige Worte über die in der Sammlung vertretenen Komponisten dürfen hier wohl angebracht sein. Biographische Abrisse über die meisten von ihnen bietet das »*Dictionary of National Biography*«, d. h. soweit Einzelheiten aus ihrem Leben bis jetzt bekannt sind. Wir fügen folgendes hinzu: Jan Pieterse Sweetinck war der grösste holländische Komponist seiner Zeit, und Näheres über sein Leben befindet sich in der »Tijdschrift« der »Vereeniging voor Noord-Nederlands Muziekgeschiedenis«, welche Gesellschaft jetzt (1899) eine vollständige Auflage seiner Werke herausgibt. Seine Beziehungen zu den zeitgenössischen englischen Instrumentalkomponisten bietet viel Interessantes, und sein gelehrter Biograph und Herausgeber Dr. Max Seiffert hat diesen Gegenstand völlig erschöpft. Näheres über das Leben John Dowland's und die interessante Geschichte seines frühen Übertritts zum Katholicismus, befindet sich in der »Musical Times«, December 1896 und Februar 1897. Derselbe Artikel verbessert einiges aus der in dem »Dictionary of National Biography« enthaltenen Biographie von Robert Johnson, in welcher irrtümlich steht, dass »Dr. Wilson ihn als einen Musiker aus Shakespeare's Gesellschaft schildert«, und wo die Aussage von Dr. Rimbault wiederholt wird, dass er im Jahre 1754 im Dienste von Sir Thomas Kytson aus Hengrave gestanden habe. In Wirklichkeit war er der Sohn von John Johnson, einem der Musiker der Königin Elisabeth. Er kam 1576 auf sieben Jahre in die Lehre bei Sir George Carey. Marchant war Musiker im Dienste der Lady Arabella Stuart.

William Inghott wurde 1554 geboren und im Jahre 1597 zum Organisten von Hereford ernannt. Wahrscheinlich ging er circa 1607 von da fort, denn 1608 war er Organist von Norwich, wo er bis zu seinem im Jahre 1621 stattgefundenen Tod blieb. Er ist im Dome begraben, und auf seinem Grabe steht:

"For Descant most, for Voluntary all
He past, on Organ, Song and Virginall." *)

Ferdinando Richardson lautet der Name, unter welchem Sir Ferdinando Heyborne als junger Mann bekannt war. Er wurde circa 1558 geboren und studierte Musik unter Thomas Tallis, wie hervorgeht aus den von ihm auf Lateinisch abgefassten Versen, welche den im Jahre 1575 herausgegebenen »*Sacrae Cantiones*« von Byrd und Tallis vorangesetzt sind. Heyborne kann niemals mehr als Dilettant gewesen sein, denn im Jahre 1587 wurde er zum »groom of the Privy Chamber« **) der Königin Elisabeth ernannt, welches Amt er bis zum Jahre 1611 bekleidete, als er sich mit einer Pension von 100 Mark zurückzog. Er heiratete 1) Ann, Tochter und

*) Diese Grabschrift dürfte in die heutige Sprache frei übersetzt wohl so viel heissen wie: Als Improvisator und im Vortrag geschriebener Stücke oder Soli übertraf er alle oder die meisten Zeitgenossen, sowohl in Gesangs- als in Instrumental-Musik.

**) Kammerdiener.

Robinson, *History of Tottenham*, [1840] II. 42.) Thomas Warrock, or Warwick, was a descendant of an old Cumberland family. He was appointed organist of Hereford 30 Sept. 1586, a post he only retained for three years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Somerville of Aston Somerville, Gloucester, and by her was the father of Sir Philip Warwick, (b. at Westminster, 24 Dec. 1609). In 1625 he succeeded Orlando Gibbons as organist of the Chapel Royal, but in 1630 he was reprimanded by the Dean and Chapter "because he presumed to play verses one (i. e. on) the organ at service tyme, being formerly inhibited by the Dean from doinge the same, by reason of his insufficiency for that solemne service." (Rimbault, *Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal*, 1872, pp. 7, 8, 11, 207.) He is said by Wood (*Ashmole MSS.* 8565, 106, quoted in Rimbault's *Cheque Book*), to have been Organist of Westminster Abbey, and also that he was one of the Royal Musicians for the lute, but the evidence for both these statements is insufficient. Hawkins (*History of Music*, IV, 65), says that he composed a song of 40 parts which was sung before Charles I. about 1635. The date of his death is unknown. There is a letter from him to his son Philip, dated 1636 in the State Papers (*Calendar, Dom. Series, CCCIX*, 41), and Collier (*History of Dramatic Poetry* (1879) II, 35) quotes warrants of 1641 in which his name occurs as a „Musician for the Waytes" and Gentleman of the Chapel Royal. These documents are not to be found in the calendars of State Papers and it is possible the Thomas Warwick mentioned in them was a son of the organist. Very little of his music has survived, but the odd parts of some anthems are in Add. MSS. 30,478, 30,479, and 29,36-8, and the words of two anthems are in Harl. MS. 6346. Several musicians of the name of Harding occur among the lists of Royal Musicians printed by Nagel (*Annalen der Englischen Hofmusik*, 1895). Edward Harding was a sackbut player in 1625, James Harding was a flute-player from 1581 to 1525, but was dead in February 1626; and another Harding (whose Christian name is not given) was a violinist in 1625. Two Fancies by James Harding occur in Add. MSS. 30,475. Of Galeazzo, Giovanni Pichi, William Oldfield, Jehan Ostermayre, and William Tisdall, nothing is known.

II. THE NOTATION.

In the history of musical notation, there is no more important document than the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book. Transcribed from MSS. of widely different dates and degrees of correctness, by one writer, the pieces, which range from about 1550 to 1620, are so varied in style that almost all the resources of the time, as regards the writing down

Erbin des Richard Candeler aus London, und 2) Elisabeth, Tochter von Francis More aus Sussex. Sir Ferdinando starb am 4. Juni 1618 im Alter von 60 Jahren. Er liegt in der Pfarrkirche von Tottenham, Middlesex, begraben, wo ihm ein Denkmal gesetzt ist, welches sein Bildnis und das seiner ersten Frau, und diejenigen ihrer Eltern trägt. (*Calendars of State Papers, Dom. Ser. Elizabeth and James I. Robinson, History of Tottenham*, [1840] II, 42.) Thomas Warrock, oder Warwick, stammte von einer alten Cumberland'schen Familie ab. Er wurde am 30. Sept. 1586 zum Organisten von Hereford ernannt, welches Amt er nur drei Jahre innehatte. Er heiratete Elisabeth, die Tochter von John Somerville aus Aston Somerville, Gloucester, und wurde durch sie der Vater von Sir Philip Warwick (geb. zu Westminster am 24. Dec. 1609). Im Jahre 1625 folgte er dem Orlando Gibbons als Organist der »Chapel Royal«; aber im Jahre 1630 wurde er vom Dekan und Kaplan verwiesen, »weil er sich erlaubte, Verse auf der Orgel während des Gottesdienstes zu spielen, trotzdem dieses ihm früher vom Dekan verboten worden war, da sein Können nicht ausreiche, um dieses während einer so tief-ernsten Feierlichkeit zu thun«. (Rimbault, *Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal* 1872, pp. 7, 8, 11, 207.) Wood sagt (*Ashmole MSS.* 8565, 106, in Rimbaults *Cheque-Book* citiert), er wäre Organist von Westminster Abbey und einer der königlichen Lautenspieler gewesen; aber die Beweismittel dieser beiden Aussagen sind ungenügend. Hawkins (*History of Music* IV, 65) sagt, er habe ein 40stimmiges Lied geschrieben, welches vor Karl I., etwa 1635 gesungen worden sei. Sein Todesjahr ist nicht festgestellt. Es existiert, unter den »State Papers«, ein Brief von ihm an seinen Sohn Philipp, datiert 1636 (*Calendar, Dom. Series CCCIX*, 41), und Collier giebt (*History of Dramatic Poetry* (1879) II, 35) Vollmachtsbriefe aus dem Jahre 1641 an, in denen sein Name als »Musician for the Waytes, and Gentleman of the Chapel Royal«*) vorkommen soll. Diese Dokumente finden sich aber nirgends in den »Calendars of State Papers« vor, und es ist möglich, dass der darin erwähnte Thomas Warwick ein Sohn des Organisten war. Sehr wenige von seinen Kompositionen sind uns erhalten geblieben, aber (einzelne) Stimmen einiger geistlicher Chorgesänge befinden sich in Add. MSS. 30,478. 30,479 und 29,366—368; und die Worte zu zwei geistlichen Chorgesängen sind in Harl. MS. 6346 erhalten. Mehrere Musiker Namens Harding kommen unter den von Nagel gedruckten Verzeichnissen der *Royal Musicians***) (*Annalen der Englischen Hofmusik*, 1895) vor. Edward Harding war ein Posaunenbläser im Jahre 1625, James Harding war ein Flötist von 1581 bis 1625; war aber im Februar 1626 (schon) tot; noch ein Harding (Vorname unbekannt) war Violinist im Jahre 1625. In Add. MSS. 30,475 kommen zwei Fantasien von James Harding vor. Von Galeazzo, Giovanni Pichi, William Oldfield, Jehan Ostermayre und William Tisdall ist nichts bekannt.

II. DIE NOTENSCHRIFT.

Es giebt in der Geschichte der Musikschrift kein wichtigeres Dokument, als das Fitzwilliam Virginal Book. Von einem Schreiber transcribiert aus MSS. von weit auseinanderliegenden Zeitperioden, und welche betreffs der Genauigkeit bedeutend voneinander abweichen, sind die Stücke, welche

*) Hofkapelle. **) Hofmusiker.

of music, must have been exhausted. The period is a peculiarly interesting one, since it marks the point when the old systems of musical theory, as well as of musical notation, were beginning to give place to those which are now observed, and when the modern laws were only in a very incomplete stage of their development. Many of the difficulties encountered by the writer of the MS. were evidently not reduced to rules, and fairly often we find him trying new experiments in the indication of accidentals, and in other similar points. The regular system of bars with which music has been familiar since the middle of the 17th century, was only in its infancy; still, in general terms it may be said that the use of bars was so clearly a foreshadowing of the present system, that it has not been found necessary to alter the original barring, although in certain cases, dotted bars have been employed to make the difficult passages clearer for the modern musician. The time-signatures present an arrangement that can hardly be made clear without supplementary signs, and accordingly these are among the very few additions made by the editors. Various points connected with the use of accidentals, ornaments, etc. are more fully dealt with below.

THE MODES. The essential difference between the music of the period at which the *Virginal Book* was written and all that we are accustomed to hear in the present day, lies in the influence which was still exercised by the ecclesiastical modes. The composers of the beginning of the XVIIth century were undoubtedly freeing themselves gradually from the strict modal limitations observed by their predecessors, but they still recognized fully the different characteristics of the ancient scales, and were only dimly conscious of the possibilities opened out by the fusion of the Ionian, Lydian, and Mixolydian modes into our present major scale, and that of the Æolian, Dorian, Phrygian into our present minor. A very large majority of the compositions in the present collection are easily referable to one or other of the modes, and it would be in almost all instances incorrect to speak of them as in such and such a key. In the table of contents of the two volumes the plan has therefore been adopted of adding the number of the mode in cases where there is no distinctive title to the pieces by which they could be identified in other collections. The numbers are those generally recognized as referring to the ecclesiastical modes, and are as follows:

- I. Dorian.
- II. Hypo-Dorian.
- III. Phrygian.
- IV. Hypo-Phrygian.
- V. Lydian.
- VI. Hypo-Lydian.
- VII. Mixolydian.

einen Zeitraum von etwa 1550 bis 1620 ausfüllen, so verschieden im Charakter, dass wohl fast alle Mittel der damaligen Zeit, was das Niederschreiben von Musik anbetrifft, erschöpft worden sein müssen. Die Zeitperiode ist auch besonders interessant, insofern als sie die Epoche bezeichnet, in welcher die alten Systeme der Musiktheorie anfangen, denen zu weichen, welche wir jetzt befolgen, und in welcher die Regeln der Jetztzeit noch in einem sehr unvollkommenen Stadium ihrer Entwicklung sich befanden. Viele von den Schwierigkeiten, welche sich dem Schreiber des MS. in den Weg stellten, waren augenscheinlich noch nicht als Regeln festgesetzt, und gar oft merken wir durch, dass er mit Versetzungszeichen und anderen Sachen neue Versuche anstellt. Das regelrechte System der Einteilung in Takte, welches seit Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts bekannt geworden ist, war noch im Werden begriffen; dennoch kann man im allgemeinen sagen, dass die Anwendung von Taktstrichen eine so deutliche Vorahnung des heutigen Systems war, dass es nicht notwendig erscheint, die alte Takteinteilung zu ändern, wenn gleich in gewissen Fällen punktierte Taktstriche angewendet sind, um dem modernen Musiker die schwierigen Passagen zu verdeutlichen. Das System der damaligen Zeitmassangaben lässt sich ohne Zuhilfenahme besonderer Zeichen kaum erklären, und zählen diese dementsprechend zu den wenigen Hinzufügungen, welche die Herausgeber gemacht haben. Verschiedene Punkte, welche sich auf die Anwendung der Versetzungszeichen, Verzierungen etc. beziehen, sind weiter unten vollständiger behandelt.

DIE KIRCHENTÖNE. Der wesentliche Unterschied zwischen der Musik zu der Zeit, in welcher das »*Virginal Book*« geschrieben wurde und der, welche wir heute gewöhnt sind zu hören, ist auf den Einfluss zurückzuführen, welcher noch immer durch die Kirchentöne ausgeübt wird. Die Komponisten aus dem Anfang des 17. Jahrh. befreiten sich zweifellos allmählich von den strengen Beschränkungen, welche ihre Vorgänger beobachteten. Dabei erkannten sie aber im vollen Masse die verschiedenen Charaktere der alten Tonleiter und waren sich dabei nur dunkel der Möglichkeiten bewusst, welche sich ihnen durch die Verschmelzung der ionischen, lydischen und mixolydischen Tonarten mit unserer heutigen Dur-Skala, und die der äolischen, dorischen, phrygischen mit unserer Moll-Tonleiter boten. Bei weitem der grössere Teil der in der Sammlung enthaltenen Kompositionen liesse sich leicht auf eine oder die andere der Kirchentöne zurückführen, und wäre es in fast allen Fällen unrichtig, von denselben zu sagen, dass sie in dieser und jener Tonart geschrieben wären. Aus diesem Grund ist in dem Inhaltsverzeichnis zu den beiden Bänden der Plan überall durchgeführt, dass, wo die Stücke keine besondere, sie in anderen Sammlungen kennzeichnende Benennung tragen, die Nummer des Kirchentons angegeben ist. Die Zahlen sind dieselben, welche allgemein verwendet werden, um die Kirchentöne zu bezeichnen, sie lauten:

- I. Die dorische,
- II. die hypodorische,
- III. die phrygische,
- IV. die hypo-phrygische,
- V. die lydische,
- VI. die hypo-lydische,
- VII. die mixolydische,

- VIII. Hypo-Mixolydian.
- IX. Aeolian.
- X. Hypo-Aeolian.
- [XI. and XII. unused modes.]
- XIII. Ionian.
- XIV. Hypo-Ionian.

Specimens of nearly all these are to be found in the collection, but those most usual are the Dorian, Mixolydian, Aeolian, and Ionian, with their plagal counterparts. [The modes indicated by even numbers, and the prefix "Hypo", differ from the "authentic" modes (marked with uneven numbers) mainly in the compass of the melody.] The Phrygian and Lydian occur most rarely. The presence of a flat in the signature does not mean, as it would in the present day, that the key of *F* major or *D* minor is intended; but that the mode, whatever it may be, is transposed a fourth above its normal place. In the table this is indicated by an asterisk after the number of the mode, and the process which is known as "double transposition", (with two flats in the signature) by two asterisks. It is most necessary to bear in mind the modal character of the music in playing compositions in the Mixolydian mode, which seem to be in the key of *G*, but without a sharp in the signature: in these *F* natural is only too easily mistaken for *F* sharp.

ACCIDENTALS. Closely allied to the modal influence, and indeed due to it in a large degree, is the use of accidentals. In those modes, such as Nos. I, III, VII, and IX with their plagal counterparts, which had no "leading note" a semitone below the tonic or final of the mode, the singers in earlier days were required to introduce accidental notes to supply the want, and without the employment of the written signs which are now in use. The unwritten laws of "musica ficta" must have led to a great amount of confusion when the performers were not fully experienced, and as music became more elaborate, and the instinctive desire for modulation became stronger, written accidentals had to be inserted. But it was long before the rule now in force was established. It seems not to have been absolutely binding that the first flat or sharp in the bar should be so marked, nor was it understood that this first accidental ruled all the notes of the same pitch until the end of the bar, when a new accidental must be introduced. On the one hand, we find many instances of a sharp omitted before the first note to which it obviously refers, and on the other, it is placed before every repetition of the note, even in the same bar. Such passages as the following



are very common. This carelessness, or rather want of system in regard to accidentals, makes many passages ambiguous which would otherwise be perfectly clear; and the editors have been compelled, in many pieces, to supply accidentals which can be only matters of conjecture, and

- VIII. die hypo-mixolydische,
- IX. die äolische,
- X. die hypo-äolische,
- XI und XII. (ungebrauchte Tonarten),
- XIII. die ionische,
- XIV. die hypo-ionische.

Die Sammlung weist Beispiele von fast sämtlichen Kirchentönen auf, wobei jedoch die dorische, die mixolydische, die äolische und die ionische mit ihren plagalen Gegenbildern am häufigsten vertreten sind. [Die mit geraden Zahlen und der Vorsilbe »Hypo« bezeichneten Kirchentöne weichen von den »authentischen« (mit ungeraden Zahlen versehenen) Tönen im wesentlichen durch den Umfang der Melodie ab.] Am wenigsten häufig kommt der phrygische und der lydische Kirchenton vor. Ein in der Vorzeichnung vorgeschriebenes *b* bedeutet nicht wie heutzutage, dass die Tonart *F*-dur oder *D*-moll gemeint ist, sondern dass die Tonart, welche sie auch sei, um eine Quarte über ihre normale Stellung transponiert worden ist. In der Tabelle wird dieses durch einen Stern (*) hinter der Zahl des Kirchentons angedeutet; das Verfahren aber, als »doppelte Transponierung« (durch das Voransetzen von zwei *b* in der Vorzeichnung angedeutet) bekannt, wird durch zwei Sterne angedeutet. Es ist von der grössten Wichtigkeit, dass man sich den tonartlichen Charakter der Musik vergegenwärtige, wenn man Kompositionen in dem mixolydischen Tone spielt, welche in der Tonart *G* gedacht, aber ohne das *#* in der Vorzeichnung erscheinen: in diesen wird nämlich *f* nur zu leicht für *f**s* angesehen.

VERSETZUNGSZEICHEN. Die Anwendung von Versetzungszeichen ist mit den Kirchentönen eng verbunden; ja sie ist sogar gewissermassen wesentlich daraus hervorgegangen. In alten Kirchentönen, wie z. B. in Nr. I, III, VII und IX mit ihren plagalen Gegenbildern, welche keinen Leitton, einen Halbton unter der Tonica oder dem Schluss des alten Kirchentons hatten, mussten die damaligen Sänger Noten mit den hinzugedachten Versetzungszeichen im Geiste ergänzen, und zwar ohne Anwendung der geschriebenen Zeichen, wie wir sie heute gebrauchen. Die ungeschriebenen Regeln der »musica ficta« müssen grosse Konfusion herbeigeführt haben, wenn man es mit unerfahrenen Künstlern zu thun hatte; und als die Musik tiefer durchgeistigte Ausarbeitung erfuhr, und der Drang nach Modulation instinktiv stärker wurde, musste man geschriebene Versetzungszeichen einführen. Es dauerte jedoch eine geraume Zeit, bis die heutige Regel sich festsetzte. Scheinbar wurde nicht verlangt, dass das erste *#* oder *b*, das im Takte sich geltend machte, angegeben werden musste, noch bezog sich dieses erste Versetzungszeichen auf alle Noten von derselben Tonhöhe, bis zum Schluss des Taktes, wo ein neues Versetzungszeichen gesetzt werden musste. Einerseits finden wir, dass in vielen Fällen ein *#* vor der ersten Note, auf die es sich jedenfalls bezieht, weggelassen ist; andererseits wird es vor jede Wiederholung dieser Note, sogar in demselben Takte, gesetzt. Solche Passagen oder Stellen, wie die folgende:



sind sehr gewöhnlich. Diese Nachlässigkeit, oder vielmehr dieser Mangel an System mit Bezug auf die Anwendung der Versetzungszeichen, hat zur Folge, dass viele Stellen, welche sonst

upon which each reader must form his own conclusions. Interpolated accidentals are indicated in all cases by being placed above or below the notes to which they refer, and by being enclosed in brackets.

Sometimes a flat or, more rarely, a sharp, is placed at the beginning of a bar, although the note to which it applies may not be the first of the bar; here it is clear that the accidental governs all the notes of the same pitch in the bar, just as in more modern music.

The restoration of a note previously altered by an accidental, by means of a flat or sharp, contradicting a sharp or flat (of course the sign now in use for a natural is of far later origin), is of very rare occurrence; and in the great majority of cases this restoration has been made conjecturally. In dealing with such passages, the character of the mode employed must be borne in mind, and help may often be got by comparing the reading of similar sections, repeated with or without ornamentation. A curious example of the writer's inability to express a progression which was perfectly clear as far as sound is concerned, is to be found in the last bar of vol. ii. p. 270, and the first of p. 271. These stand in the MS.:



This illustrates the points referred to above, as to the restoration of accidentals. Another instance of a similar kind is in vol. ii. p. 405, where the reading of the MS. is given in the footnote. Brief reference may be made here to the unaccustomed use of accidentals in Bull's "*Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*", (vol. i. p. 183); a more detailed discussion of the whole passage will be found at p. XIX.

TIME-SIGNATURES. These have very little to do with the actual value of the contents of the bars, but they indicate rather the ratio of measurement. For the most part they are three in number — the barred semi-circle indicating generally, but not always, all the varieties of quadruple time, whether of eight, four, or two minims' value; the semi-circle with a point in it, used for 6—2 and 3—2 time generally (for 3—1 time — *i. e.*, with three semibreves in the bar, the barred semi-circle is used); and thirdly, the figure 3, indicating nearly always 6—4 or 3—4 time, and always followed by the use of black semibreves and black minims, with void notes to indicate what we now call a dotted note of either value. These signatures are of course a survival of the complicated system of Mode, Time, and Prolation, and this use of black notes is practically the last appearance of that system in music.

ganz klar wären, doppeldeutig werden. Die Herausgeber haben daher an vielen Stellen Versetzungszeichen ergänzen müssen, wo sie nur vermutet werden können, und bezüglich welcher jeder Leser für sich urteilen muss. Auf diese Weise eingeführte Versetzungszeichen stehen stets in Klammern und befinden sich über oder unter der Note, auf welche sie sich beziehen.

Manchmal steht ein \flat , oder seltener ein \sharp , am Anfang des Taktes, ohne dass die Note, auf die es sich bezieht, die erste im Takte zu sein braucht; in einem solchen Falle ist es klar, dass das Versetzungszeichen allen in dem Takte vorkommenden Noten von derselben Tonhöhe gilt, gerade so wie bei modernerer Musik.

Die Wiederherstellung der ursprünglichen Note nach einem Versetzungszeichen vermittelt ein \flat oder ein \sharp , welches ein \sharp oder ein \flat aufhebt (natürlich ist das Zeichen, das heute als Aufhebungszeichen (\natural) gilt, viel späteren Ursprungs), kommt sehr selten vor, und in der grossen Mehrzahl der Fälle ist diese Wiederherstellung nach Mutmassen gemacht worden. In der Behandlung solcher Stellen muss der Charakter des alten Kirchentons berücksichtigt werden und oft wird Klarheit dadurch verschafft, dass man mit anderen ähnlichen Stellen Vergleiche anstellt, welche man dann mit oder ohne Verzierung wiederholt. Ein interessantes Beispiel von des Schreibers Hilflosigkeit in der Aufzeichnung einer Progression, welche Stelle, was sonst den Klang anbetrifft, ganz klar wäre, befindet sich im letzten Takte von Band 2. S. 270, und im ersten Takte auf S. 271. Im MS. lautet sie:



Dies veranschaulicht die obenerwähnten Punkte bezüglich der Wiederherstellung der Versetzungszeichen. In Band 2 S. 405 kommt ein Beispiel ähnlicher Art vor, wo die Lesart des MS. in einer Textnote angegeben ist. Erwähnt sei noch hier in Kürze die ungewohnte Anwendung von Versetzungszeichen in Bull's "*Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*" (Band 1. S. 183); eine eingehendere Besprechung der Stelle befindet sich auf S. XIX.

ZEITMASSANGABEN. Diese haben sehr wenig mit dem wirklichen Werte des Taktinhaltes zu thun; sie deuten vielmehr das Verhältnis der Zählung an. Sie sind grösstenteils drei an der Zahl: erstens der durchstrichene Halbkreis deutet gewöhnlich, doch nicht immer, alle Arten des viertaktigen Zeitmasses an, gleichviel ob der Takt aus acht, vier oder zwei Halbnoten besteht; zweitens der Halbkreis mit einem Punkt darin wird verwendet für 6—2 und 3—2 Takt allgemein (für 3—1 Takt, d. i. wo drei Ganznoten in dem Takte sind, wird der gestrichene Halbkreis gebraucht); und drittens, die Zahl 3, welche fast immer 6—4 oder 3—4 Takt bedeutet, und hierauf folgt immer die Anwendung von schwarzen Ganznoten und schwarzen Halbnoten mit leeren Noten, um anzudeuten, was wir jetzt eine punktierte Note von dem einen oder dem anderen Werte bezeichnen. Diese Vorzeichen sind natürlich ein Überbleibsel des komplizierten Systems von Modus, Tempus und Prolatio, und diese Verwendung der schwarzen Noten ist in Wirklichkeit die letzte Erscheinung jenes Systems in der Musik.

It is evident that the presence of "black minims" and ordinary crotchets in the same bar must lead to confusion, and the translation of these has been often very difficult. A careful comparison of the facsimile, frontispiece to vol. i. with the passage as translated in vol. i. p. 186, will show the principles on which the translation has been made. At the beginning of variation 14, the little "31" [i.e. 3 = 1] opposite the alto part indicates the adoption of triple time, and that the semibreves of the top part are each of them equivalent to three black semibreves in the other. The notes that are apparently crotchets in the latter half of the top line of the facsimile are in reality black minims. The second line exhibits the extraordinary experiment in rhythms that is referred to in the notes. Two ordinary minims in the alto part correspond to three black semibreves in the lowest part, and as soon as the bass changes to two minims, the alto contradicts it by employing three black semibreves. Meanwhile a complicated system of syncopated triple ratios is going on in the tenor part, the result being a problem for the player which no modern composer has ever approached in difficulty. It will be observed that the time-values as between dual and triple ratios is different from that which now prevails. In translating the above and similar passages into modern notation, the division of an ordinary semibreve into three is done by a triplet of minims, just as the equivalent of an ordinary crotchet is three quavers. Here the proportion goes a step further, and the equivalent of a semibreve is a triplet of three black semibreves. The most rapid notes in use are also governed by rules differing from ours, although the practice of the writer is not quite uniform. As a general rule, a group of six notes used as the equivalent of a crotchet (translated here as a sextolet of semiquavers) appears as a sextolet of demisemiquavers, while the eight demisemiquavers which have the same value appear with four strokes to the tails. The difference, which, it will be seen, exactly reverses the procedure with the longer notes, may be best expressed thus:







The writer's practice in regard to the grouping of notes will be seen from the facsimiles and the examples given here; in this respect the MS. conforms more closely with modern usage than in any other, for the notes are usually, though by no means always, grouped more or less according to the rhythmical divisions of the bar. In tied notes a little rectangular horizontal stroke is added to the tails of crotchets and minims, as well as the slur by which they are joined as usual. (See frontispiece to vol. i. in the sixth and following bars of the fantasia No. 52. In the same bar, the sixth, the first chord exhibits an arrangement which occasionally is a little confusing. It does not seem to have occurred to the older writers that two notes of the same value could be put upon the same stem, and as there was no room for a separate stem the middle note or notes of a chord are generally unprovided with tails at all. In

Selbstredend musste das Vorkommen von schwarzen Halbnoten und gewöhnlichen Viertelnoten in demselben Takte verwirren, und die Übertragung in's Moderne war oft recht schwierig. Ein sorgfältiger Vergleich der Faksimile (s. Titelblatt zu Bd. 1.) mit der Stelle, wie sie in Bd. 1. S. 186 modernisiert wiedergegeben ist, wird das Prinzip erklären, auf welchem diese Übertragung beruht. Am Anfang der Variation 14 deutet das kleine »31« (d. i. 3 = 1) der Altstimme gegenüber, den Übergang zum ungeraden Zeitmasse an, und dass jede der Ganznoten der Oberstimme gleichwertig ist mit drei schwarzen Ganznoten der anderen. Die Noten, welche in der letzten Hälfte der oberen Linie der Faksimile als Viertelnoten erscheinen, sind in Wirklichkeit schwarze Halbnoten. Die zweite Linie zeigt das interessante Experiment in den Rhythmen, worauf in den Noten verwiesen wird. Zwei gewöhnliche Halbnoten in der Altstimme entsprechen drei schwarzen Ganznoten in der untersten, und, sowie der Bass in zwei Halbnoten übergeht, widerspricht ihm die Altstimme, indem hier drei schwarze Ganznoten verwendet werden. Zugleich spielt sich im Tenor ein kompliziertes System ungerader Zeitmasse ab. Das Ganze stellt dem Spieler ein Problem, dem, was Schwierigkeit anbetrifft, kein moderner Komponist auch nur im entferntesten gleichgekommen wäre. Man wird bemerken, dass das Verhältnis des Dauerwerts zwischen geraden und ungeraden Zeitmassen von dem abweicht, welches heute massgebend ist. In der Übertragung obiger und ähnlicher Stellen in moderne Notenschrift wurde die Zerlegung einer gewöhnlichen Ganznote in drei Teile dadurch erreicht, dass man drei Halbnoten als Triole dafür einsetzte, geradeso wie das Äquivalent einer gewöhnlichen Viertelnote drei Achtelnoten sind. Hier geht das Verhältnis noch einen Schritt weiter und das Äquivalent einer Ganznote ist eine Triole von drei schwarzen Ganznoten. Die kleinwertigsten Noten, die gebraucht wurden, unterliegen Regeln, welche von den heutigen abweichen, jedoch bleibt der Schreiber nicht immer ganz konsequent. Im allgemeinen erscheint eine Gruppe von sechs Noten, welche als Äquivalent einer Viertelnote gilt (hier als Sextole aus Sechzehnteln übertragen) als Sextole aus Zweiunddreissigsteln, während die acht Zweiunddreissigstel, welche denselben Wert haben, mit vier Strichen an den Stielen erscheinen. Der Unterschied, welcher, wie man sieht, den Vorgang mit den längeren Noten umkehrt, lässt sich vielleicht am besten so ausdrücken:



Die Methode, welche der Schreiber mit Bezug auf die Gruppierung der Noten befolgt, ergibt sich aus den Faksimilen und den hier angeführten Beispielen; in dieser Beziehung gleicht das MS. der modernen Schreibart mehr als in irgend welcher anderen; denn die Noten sind, wenn auch nicht immer, so doch gewöhnlich mehr oder weniger nach den rhythmischen Einteilungen des Taktes gruppiert. Bei gebundenen Noten wird ein kleiner rechteckiger horizontaler Strich den Stielen der Viertel- und der Halbnoten, ausser dem Schleifbogen, durch den sie wie gewöhnlich gebunden werden, angefügt (siehe Titelblatt zu Band 1 im sechsten und in den folgenden Takten





some cases, this leads to ambiguity in regard to their value, for the middle note of these chords may sometimes be taken for a semibreve. In such cases the internal evidence is generally strong enough to leave no doubt of the correct interpretation).

ORNAMENTS. The two ornaments in most common use are  and . The first apparently indicates a slide of a third upwards, or a double appoggiatura, and possibly occasionally a mordent; the second seems to be used for a long or short shake, or for either a "Pralltriller" or "Mordent". These signs are so interpreted by Mr. Dannreuther in his *Primer of Ornamentation*, p. 18. (Novello & Co.) A third sign seems to be employed in very rare instances, figured thus:  but it seems probable that the sign is simply a cancelling or correction of the sign  wrongly put in. Strong confirmation of the above interpretation of the second sign is afforded by its use in vol. i p. 202 and vol. ii p. 19, where the note so ornamented is approached from a third below.

BARRING. It is necessary, in order to understand the system on which the bars are used in the MS., to remember that the bars are entirely independent of the time-signature. This latter has only to do with the proportional values of the notes to each other; the bars are merely, at this period, a convenient help to the player's eye, and although they usually follow the rhythmic outline of the composition pretty closely, yet they are often very irregular. When a piece begins with long-held notes each bar contains three or four times as much as the bars in the later part of the piece do, when the ornaments are more rapid. An excessive instance of this is seen in vol. ii. p. 353, where the continuous lines, as always, give the barring of the MS., the dotted lines those which are required by modern musicians. As a general rule it seems that the pieces have the longer bars at the beginning rather than at the end.

The writer's use of double bars, or rather of the repeat marks which usually accompany the double bars, is not quite clear. In the first part of the MS. almost every section seems to be marked for repetition, but as the dots are generally omitted in the later pieces, it may be that they are only ornamental. A glance at the elaborate final ornaments in the facsimiles will show that the dots which

der Fantasia Nr. 52). In demselben Takte, dem sechsten, zeigt der erste Accord eine Zusammenstellungsweise, welche zuweilen etwas verwirrt. Es scheint den alten Schreibern nicht eingeleuchtet zu haben, dass man zwei gleichwertige Noten auf einen und denselben Stiel schreiben konnte, und da der Raum für den zweiten Stiel fehlte, so fehlt gewöhnlich der mittleren oder den mittleren Noten der Stiel überhaupt gänzlich. In einigen Fällen führt dies zu Unklarheit bezüglich des Wertes der einzelnen Noten, denn die mittlere Note solcher Accorde wird gar zu leicht mit einer Ganznote verwechselt. In solchen Fällen spricht der Inhalt an sich gewöhnlich genügend, um jeden Zweifel bezüglich der Interpretation zu heben.

VERZIERUNGEN. Die zwei allgemein gebräuchlichsten Verzierungen sind  und . Das erstere bezeichnet scheinbar das Gleiten einer Terz nach oben, oder einen Doppelvorschlag, möglicherweise dann und wann auch einen Mordent. Das zweite Zeichen scheint einen langen oder kurzen Triller, oder einen »Pralltriller« oder »Mordent« andeuten zu sollen. So werden diese Zeichen von Herrn Dannreuther in seinem »Primer of Ornamentation p. 18 (Novello & Co.) erläutert. In sehr seltenen Fällen scheint ein drittes Zeichen verwendet worden zu sein, welches so aussieht: ; jedoch darf man vielleicht annehmen, dass dieses Zeichen einfach andeuten soll, dass das fälschlich angegebene Zeichen  aufgehoben oder verbessert werden soll. Sehr zu Gunsten dieser Auslegung des zweiten Zeichens spricht die Verwendung, welche es in Band 1 S. 202 und Band 2 S. 19 findet, wo die Annäherung an die so verzierte Note von der unteren Terz aus geschieht.

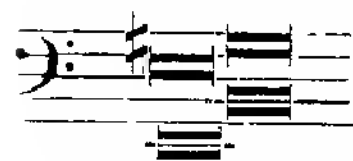
TAKTEINTEILUNG (durch Taktstriche). Um das System zu verstehen, auf welchem der Gebrauch der Taktstriche im MS. beruht, muss man nicht vergessen, dass die Taktstriche absolut unabhängig sind von dem vorgeschriebenen Zeitmass. Letzteres hat lediglich mit dem relativen Werte der Noten zu einander zu thun; die Taktstriche waren damals lediglich ein Hilfsmittel, um dem Auge des Spielers eine (übersichtliche) Erleichterung zu gewähren; und wenn sie auch der rhythmischen Anlage der Komposition ziemlich getreu folgen, so merkt man doch, dass der Komponist in ihrer Anwendung oft sehr willkürlich verfährt und keiner festen Regel folgt. Wo ein Stück mit langgehaltenen Noten anfängt, enthält jeder Takt drei- bis viermal so viel als die Takte in später folgenden Teilen der Komposition, wo die Verzierungen eine schnellere Ausführung bedingen. Ein Beispiel solchen Übermasses befindet sich im Bd. 2 S. 353, wo die ununterbrochenen Linien, wie immer, die Takteinteilung nach dem MS. angeben, die punktierten Linien dagegen eine solche Takteinteilung, wie sie der heutige Musiker verlangt. Im allgemeinen scheint es Regel zu sein, dass die längeren Takte mehr am Anfange als am Ende stehen.

Des Schreibers Anwendung der Doppelstriche oder der Wiederholungszeichen, welche gewöhnlich mit den Doppelstrichen zusammenhängen, ist nicht ganz klar. Im ersten Teil des MS. scheint fast jeder Abschnitt durch Zeichen zur Wiederholung bestimmt; da jedoch die Punkte in den späteren Stücken fortfallen, sind die Punkte möglicherweise nur zur Zierde. Ein Blick auf die komplizierten Schlussverzie-

occur at every double bar in the earlier portions may be ornamental. They have been retained exactly as they stand in the MS. and the reader must use his discretion as to their interpretation.

DIVISION OF SECTIONS. Closely allied to the double bars is the system of marking off the various sections of the pieces. The simplest arrangement is that employed in sets of variations where the method of numbering is identical with the modern practice. In some of the more elaborate dance-measures and elsewhere the tune itself is in two sections; in this case the latter half, both of the tune and of the variations, is marked with a small figure 2, the larger figures appearing over the first section of each variation. In the case of a piece where each separate section is at once presented in an ornamental shape, the abbreviation "Rep." is used; this seems always to indicate the ornamented version of a simple strain just preceding it. In one composition a double set of ornamental variations occurs, when the second is marked "Rep. 2^a" (see vol. ii. p. 146, 7). The numeration of many of the fantasias in which a rudimentary fugal structure is apparent, follows the successive entries of the theme or answer. In one, No. CCLXI, the numbers are thus indicated up to the twelfth entry, after which the original theme disappears; a marginal note, the words of which have suffered at the binder's hands, contains the words "la fuga ... fuggira" at the point where the numbering leaves off. See note on vol. ii p. 406.

STRUCTURE OF THE INSTRUMENT. A word or two regarding the instrument for which these compositions were written may not be out of place, as it has a close relation to the method in which they should be treated on the pianoforte. The tone of the virginal is identical with that of the spinet or harpsichord, in that the sound of the strings is caused by plucking with quills or tongues of leather. It is a mistake to suppose that because the vibrations were excited in this way they were necessarily evanescent; a fine instrument has very nearly as much power of sustaining a long note as the modern pianoforte, but a perfectly legato passage could not be executed on the older instruments. The effect of rapid runs was exceedingly brilliant and crisp, and fairly rapid repetitions of the same note could be made with good effect, although the modern system of changing the fingers upon the same note is not as successful as repetitions with the same finger. Another peculiarity possessed by many virginals throws light upon a passage which is impossible to play upon the modern pianoforte. At the end of No. LXXII (Philips's arrangement of "Così morirò") occurs, in the left hand, this chord



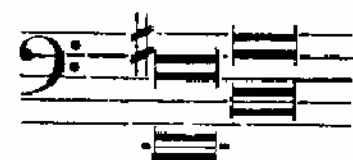
of which the right hand can take no note as it has a full chord of its own above (vol. i p. 287). On many of the instruments in use at this period, the compass of the keyboard is apparently down to E only; but as the

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rungen in den Faksimiles wird beweisen, dass die Punkte, welche in den älteren Teilen bei jedem Doppelstrich vorkommen, möglicherweise nur zur Ausschmückung dienen. Sie sind genau so wiedergegeben, wie sie im MS. stehen, und muss der Leser bezüglich ihrer Interpretation sich selbst überlassen werden.

EINTEILUNG DER ABSCHNITTE. In enger Verbindung mit den Doppelstrichen steht das System der Einteilung der Stücke nach Abschnitten. Das einfachste System findet in der Aufeinanderfolge von Variationen Verwendung, wo die Numerierungsmethode mit der heutigen identisch ist. Bei einigen der komplizierteren Tanzweisen und auch sonst, zerfällt die Melodie selbst in zwei Abschnitte, wobei die zweite Hälfte der Melodie sowie der Variation mit einer kleinen Zahl 2 bezeichnet wird, während die grösseren Zahlen über dem ersten Abschnitt einer jeden Variation erscheinen. In Fällen, wo bei einem Stücke jeder einzelne Abschnitt gleich in verzierter Form geschrieben ist, steht die Abkürzung »Rep.«; dieses scheint immer die verzierte Version einer demselben direkt vorangehenden einfachen Weise anzudeuten. In einer Komposition kommt eine Doppelfolge von verzierten Variationen vor, von denen die zweite mit »Rep. 2^a« bezeichnet ist (siehe Band 2. S. 146, 147). Die Numerierung vieler der Fantasias, welche einen rudimentären fugenartigen Aufbau verraten, richtet sich nach der folgerechten Wiederkehr des Themas oder der Antwort. In einer Fantasia Nr. CCLXI sind die Zahlen so angegeben bis zum zwölften Eintritt (des Themas), worauf das ursprüngliche Thema verschwindet; eine Randbemerkung, die unter des Buchbinders Händen gelitten hat, enthält die Worte: »la fuga ... fuggira«, ebenda, wo die Numerierung aufhört. Siehe Anmerkung Band 2. S. 406.

KONSTRUKTION DES INSTRUMENTS. Einige Worte über das Instrument, für welches diese Kompositionen geschrieben wurden, dürften hier wohl am Platze sein, da es in naher Beziehung zu der Methode steht, in welcher sie auf dem Klavier behandelt werden sollten. Der Ton des Virginal ist identisch mit dem des Spinetts oder des Cembalo, insofern als der Klang der Saiten durch Rupfen mittels (Feder-) Kielen oder Lederlappchen erzeugt wird. Es wäre grundfalsch, wenn man schliessen wollte, dass die so erzeugten Vibrationen notwendigerweise nur von kurzer Dauer sein müssten; ein gutes Instrument hält eine lange Note beinahe ebenso lange an wie unser modernes Klavier; dagegen konnte man eine absolute Legatopassage auf den älteren Instrumenten nicht ausführen. Der Effekt schneller Läufer war ein ausserordentlich brillanter und abgerundeter; es war auch möglich, mit gutem Effekt einen Ton ziemlich schnell repetieren zu lassen, obgleich die heutige Methode, die Finger auf derselben Note zu wechseln, nicht so guten Erfolg erzielt, als das Repetieren mit demselben Finger. Eine weitere Eigentümlichkeit, welche viele Virginal besaßen, wirft ein Licht auf eine Passage, welche sich unmöglich auf dem modernen Klavier spielen liesse. Am Schluss von Nr. LXXII (Philips Arrangement von »Così morirò« kommt in der linken Hand



folgender Akkord vor, von welchem die rechte Hand keine Note spielen kann, da sie oben selbst einen

lowest *F* sharp and *G* sharp were most rarely required, the triads of which these are basses being most seldom used, the keys representing these notes in the ordinary arrangement were adapted to the strings giving the lowest *D* and *E*, while the bottom note of the instrument (apparently *E*) was tuned to *C*. The arrangement of the seven lowest notes of the instrument was as follows:

Apparent notes: *E*, *F*, *F* sharp, *G*, *G* sharp, *A*, *B* flat.
Real sounds: *C*, *F*, *D*, *G*, *E*, *A*, *B* flat.

It follows therefore, that the chord occurring at the end of No. LXXII, was quite easily played on a virginal tuned with this "short octave" arrangement, for the keys played would be those represented in the present day thus:



Even more important is the question of the system on which the instruments were tuned. It is always taken for granted that keyed instruments of all classes were tuned in just intonation, in such a way that while the key nearly related to *C* major were more or less exactly in tune, those keys which are represented by a great number of sharps or flats were execrably discordant. In just intonation, there is no doubt that the disagreeable effect of what are called "false relations" was far less than it is in our ears; and whatever may be the explanation, every student of old music knows that the composers of the period showed an extraordinary indifference to the juxtaposition of adjacent semitones, although they would have been repelled by many chords which now-a-days please the most fastidious musicians. In certain conventional passages, such as this very common cadence —



one can still trace a beauty which one would not sacrifice by either flattening the upper part or sharpening the lower. To this pattern many passages conform in the book, a rapid figure of greater elaboration representing the lower part of these two and running counter to the leading note of the other part at every turn. Yet there are many other cases where the leading note is left out, as if by carelessness, where it is obviously needed as much by the nature of the mode in which the piece is cast as by the requirements of modern ears. Modern ears, to say the truth, cannot be absolutely trusted in these matters; there are numerous instances of false relations that simply cannot be altered without doing despite to the general design of the piece in which they occur, for a sharp added here will necessitate another somewhere farther on, and before long we shall be

vollen Akkord zu greifen hat (Band 1. S. 287). Viele Instrumente aus der damaligen Periode hatten einen Spielumfang, welcher, wie es scheint, abwärts nur bis zum *E* ging; da aber das tiefste *f*is und *g*is höchst selten benutzt wurden, da die Dreiklänge, zu welchen diese Noten den Bass bilden, äusserst selten angewendet wurden, so waren die Tasten, welche diese Noten nach der gewöhnlichen Vorrichtung repräsentierten, nach den Saiten eingerichtet, indem sie das tiefste *D* und *E* angaben, während die tiefste Note des Instruments (augenscheinlich *E*) auf *C* gestimmt wurde. Das Arrangement der sieben tiefsten Noten des Instruments war folgendes:

Dem Auge scheinbare Noten: *E*, *F*, *F*is, *G*, *G*is, *A*, *B*.
Wirkliche Töne: *C*, *F*, *D*, *G*, *E*, *A*, *B*.

Hieraus geht hervor, dass der am Schlusse von Nr. LXXII sich befindliche Akkord auf einem nach dieser »kurzen Oktave« gestimmten *Virginal*, sich ganz leicht spielen liess, denn die angeschlagenen Tasten würden heute so geschrieben stehen:



Noch wichtiger sogar aber ist die Frage, nach was für einem System die Instrumente gestimmt wurden. Es wird immer als selbstverständlich angenommen, dass Tasteninstrumente aller Arten nach absolut reiner Intonation gestimmt wurden, nämlich so, dass während die Tonarten welche *C*dur am nächsten oder nahe verwandt sind, mehr oder weniger genau gestimmt wurden; diejenigen, welche eine grosse Anzahl von *##* oder *bb* verlangten, aber abscheulich verstimmt waren. Bei absolut reiner Stimmung unterliegt es keinem Zweifel, dass sogenannte »Querstände« dem Ohre bei weitem nicht so unangenehm klangen wie es bei unserer heutigen Stimmung des Klaviers der Fall ist; und was auch die Erklärung dieser Wahrnehmung sein mag, es weiss es jeder in der alten Musik Erfahrene, dass die damaligen Komponisten eine ausserordentliche Gleichgültigkeit gegen die Nebeneinanderstellung von Halbtönen verrieten, während manche Akkorde, welche heutzutage den verwöhntesten Musikern gefallen, den Alten abstossend klingen würden. In gewissen altherkömmlichen Passagen, wie z. B. in folgender sehr gewöhnlichen Kadenz:



empfindet das Ohr noch immer einen Reiz, den man nicht gern dadurch opfern möchte, dass man die obere Stimme erniedrigte, oder die untere erhöhte. Nach diesem Muster richten sich viele Passagen in dem Buche; eine schnell zu spielende kompliziertere Figur in der unteren Stimme in Gegenbewegung zum Leitton der anderen Stimme begegnet uns immer wieder. Trotzdem kommen viele andere Fälle vor, in denen der Leitton, scheinbar durch Nachlässigkeit, ausgelassen ist, wo sowohl der Kirchenton, in dem das Stück geschrieben ist, sowie das Ohr des heutigen Musikers, ihn unbedingt verlangen darf. Dem modernen Ohre darf man bei solchen Sachen jedoch, wenn man wahr sein will, nicht absolutes Vertrauen schenken; es giebt unzählige Beispiele von Querständen, welche sich nicht abändern lassen, wenn man die ganze Anlage des Stückes, in welchem sie vorkommen, nicht ausser Acht lassen will; denn fügt man hier

led into a far worse plight than if we had left the original passage alone.

But if we take it for granted that just intonation was the almost universal rule, it is not less clear that some method, possibly a very rough and ready one, of obtaining something like temperament was in use at the time of date of this MS.

In the extraordinary "*Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*" of Bull, already referred to more than once in this introduction, the principle of a circle of keys is fully recognized, for the successive entries of the theme proceed by rising a whole tone each time, strict conformity to this plan would, it is evident, bring back the original entry on *G* at the seventh step, but in order to complete the number of the twelve semitone, Bull goes from *F* (entry 6), to *A* flat, by rising a tone and a half. If this can ever have been endurable to educated ears some system of compromise must have been in practice, and the fact that Zarlino, before 1588, had advocated the adoption of a division of the octave into twelve equal semitones, for lutes and keyed instruments, suggests that his system may have been put into practice in England, at a date long before the universal adoption of the modern method of tempering the scale (see vol. i p. 184). The first bar of the bottom line of p. 183 shows the difficulty caused by the absence of any method of expressing enharmonic equivalents. As the fourth entrance of the subject is to consist of a hexachord beginning on *D* flat, the first note has to be expressed as *D* flat, in spite of the circumstance that this note makes its appearance as *C* sharp, the mediant in the triad of *A* major. The passage is of such importance in the history of notation that the writer's makeshift way of expressing himself has been left unaltered. Any player who can attempt the rhythmic problem further on may be trusted to read this passage correctly.

ein \sharp hinzu, so verlangt eine weitere Stelle wieder ein \sharp , und ehe wir uns versehen, ist die Verlegenheit, in der wir uns befinden, eine viel grössere, als wenn wir die Stelle hätten stehen lassen, wie sie ursprünglich geschrieben war.

Nehmen wir es aber als zugegeben an, dass genaue Stimmung die fast allgemein vorherrschende Regel war, so liegt es nichtsdestoweniger klar auf der Hand, dass irgend eine möglicherweise sehr primitive Methode zur Entstehungszeit dieses MS. verwendet wurde, welche so etwas wie Temperierung ermöglichte.

In der merkwürdigen Komposition »*Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*«, von Bull, auf die mehr als einmal in der Einleitung schon Bezug genommen wurde, wird das Prinzip eines wiederkehrenden Kreises von Tonarten völlig anerkannt, denn die folgerechte, wiederholte Wiederkehr des Themas geschieht jedesmal um einen Ganzton erhöht, was, streng durchgeführt, naturgemäss den ursprünglichen Eintritt (des Themas) auf *G* bei der siebenten Stufe herbeiführen würde. Um aber die Zahl der zwölf Halbtöne voll zu machen, geht Bull von *F* (beim sechsten Eintritt [des Themas]) auf *As* über, indem er anderthalb Ton erhöht. Wenn (musikalisch) gebildete Ohren dieses haben ertragen können, so muss irgend ein Ausgleichsystem vorhanden gewesen sein, und die Thatsache, dass Zarlino schon vor dem Jahre 1588 dazu riet, dass man für die Lauten und Tasteninstrumente eine Einteilung der Oktave in zwölf gleiche Halbtöne einführen sollte, — macht es wahrscheinlich, dass sein System lange vor der allgemeinen Einführung der heutigen Temperierung der Skala (siehe Bd. 1. S. 184) in England angewendet worden sein muss. Der erste Takt der untersten Linie auf Seite 183 zeigt, welche Schwierigkeit der Mangel an irgend einer Methode, enharmonische Äquivalente auszudrücken, erzeugte. Da der vierte Eintritt aus einem Hexachord auf *Des* beginnend, bestehen soll, so muss die erste Note als *Des* bezeichnet werden, trotzdem diese Note als *Cis*, die Terz des Dreiklangs *A* dur, erscheint. Diese Stelle ist von so grosser Wichtigkeit in der Geschichte der Notenschrift, dass wir des Schreibers notbehelfliche Art, sich auszudrücken ungeändert gelassen haben. Von dem Spieler, welcher sich an das weiterhin folgende rhythmische Problem wagt, darf man erwarten, dass er diese Stelle richtig lesen wird.

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NOTE. The Roman numbers in square brackets refer to the modes. See Introduction, p. XII.

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IV. Pavana [I]. Ferdinando Richardson	27	XL. The Woods so wilde. Orlando Gibbons (see	
V. Variatio [I]. Ferdinando Richardson	29	No. LXVII).	144
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*) From this point the numbering of the pieces ceases in the MS. — Von hieran hört das Numerieren der Stücke im MS. auf.

NOTES*) TO VOLUME I.

Vol. I, p. 1. Chappell, p. 121. In Ward's list. This set of variations appears to be a continuation of Byrd's set of 22 variations (see i. 267). Ward says, "This tune was first composed by William Byrde with twenty-two variations; and afterwards thirty others were added to it by Dr. Bull." Another copy is in Cosyns, p. 139.

P. 12. The beginning of variation 20 gives a good instance of the notation of triplets. In the first bar the crotchets of the alto part are marked "61" and the same sign is used apparently with reference to both alto and bass parts at the beginning of the next bar, although the proportional division of the triplets is changed.

P. 17. The beginning of variation 28 is marked with a cross, and the numbers 1, 2, 3, are placed beneath the first three bars, as indicating that the hands must be crossed during these three.

P. 19. In bar 2, notice the rare occurrence of indications of fingering.

P. 27. A copy of this Pavana, with its accompanying Galliard, is in Add. MS. 30,485, fol. 75b.

P. 42. See p. 153, where the same set of variations, with slight alterations, is attributed to John Munday. A comparison of the two versions of the same work is instructive as regards the addition of accidentals in the text. The great majority of the accidentals conjecturally added in No. IX are found in the text of No. XLII, and vice versa. No. XLII has besides a final variation of some importance. Chappell,

*) LIST OF BOOKS REFERRED TO IN THE NOTES.

Add. MSS. Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum, London.

CHAPPELL. "The Ballad Literature and Popular Music of the Olden Time; a History of the Ancient Songs, Ballads, and the Dance Times of England, with numerous Anecdotes and entire Ballads. Also a Short Account of the Minstrels. By W. Chappell, F. S. A. The whole of the Airs harmonized by G. A. Macfarren." (No date.)

COSYNS. Benjamin Cosyns' Virginal Book, a MS. volume in Her Majesty's Library at Buckingham Palace.

FORSTER. Will. Forster's Virginal Book, another MS. volume in the Buckingham Palace Library, dated 1624.

NEVELL. My Lady Nevell's Booke, a MS. collection of Virginal music in the possession of the Marquess of Abergavenny, copied by J. Baldwine of Windsor in 1591.

WARD. Lives of the Gresham Professors, by John Ward (1740), containing a list of Virginal Compositions by Dr. John Bull, who was the first Gresham Professor of Music, from 1596 to 1607.

ANMERKUNGEN*) ZU BAND I.

Band I, S. 1. Chappell, S. 121. In Wards Verzeichnis. Diese Folge von Variationen scheint eine Fortsetzung von Byrd's Folge von 22 Variationen zu sein (cf. i. 267). Ward sagt: »Diese Melodie wurde zuerst von William Byrd mit zwei und zwanzig Variationen komponiert; später kamen dreissig weitere von Dr. Bull dazu.« Eine andere Abschrift findet sich in Cosyns, S. 139 vor.

S. 12. Der Anfang von Variation 20 ist ein gutes Beispiel von der Niederschrift der Triolen. Im ersten Takte sind die Viertelnoten der Alt-Stimme mit »61« bezeichnet, und dasselbe Zeichen wird scheinbar für Alt- und Bass-Stimme am Anfang des nächsten Takts gebraucht, obgleich die Einteilung der Triolen in ihrem Verhältnis zu einander geändert ist.

S. 17. Der Anfang von Variation 28 ist mit einem Kreuz (nicht $\frac{3}{4}$) versehen, und die Zahlen 1, 2, 3 stehen unter den ersten drei Takten, andeutend, dass die Hände während sie diese drei Takte spielen, sich kreuzen sollen.

S. 19. Hier ist, was sonst eigentlich selten vorkommt, der Fingersatz angegeben, und ist bemerkenswert.

S. 27. In Add. MS. 30,485, fol. 75b steht eine Abschrift dieser Pavane, mit der sie begleitenden Galliarde.

S. 42. Siehe S. 153, wo dieselbe Folge von Variationen mit unbedeutenden Abänderungen dem John Munday zugeschrieben wird. Eine Vergleichung der beiden Versionen desselben Werkes ist lehrreich bezüglich der Hinzufügung von Versetzungszeichen im Texte. Die grosse Mehrzahl der in Nr. IX nach Gutdünken hinzugefügten Versetzungszeichen befindet sich in dem Text zu No. XLII und umgekehrt.

*) VERZEICHNIS DER IN DEN ANMERKUNGEN ERWÄHNTEN BÜCHER.

Add. MSS. Additional Manuscripts im British Museum, London.

CHAPPELL. Balladen-Litteratur und Volkslieder aus alter Zeit; Geschichte der alten Lieder, Balladen und Tanzweisen Englands, mit zahlreichen Anekdoten und vollständigen Balladen. Dazu ein kurzer Aufsatz über die Fahrennden Sanger. Von W. Chappell, F. S. A., = Mitglied des Künstler-Vereins. Sämtliche Arien oder Melodien von G. A. Macfarren harmonisiert. (Ohne Datum.)

COSYNS. Benjamin Cosyns' Virginal-Buch; ein M. S.-Band in Ihrer Majestät Bibliothek im Buckingham-Palast.

FORSTER. Will. Forster's Virginal-Book; noch ein M.S.-Band in der Bibliothek im Buckingham Palast. Datum 1624.

NEVELL. Lady Nevells Buch, eine Sammlung von »Virginal«-Kompositionen im M. S., im Besitz des Marquess von Abergavenny, abgeschrieben von J. Baldwine aus Windsor, i. J. 1591.

WARD. Biographien der Gresham-Professoren von John Ward (1740), enthält ein Verzeichnis von Virginal-Kompositionen von Dr. John Bull, dem ersten Gresham-Professor der Musik, von 1596 bis 1607.

pp. 140, 142: Another setting by Byrd is in Cosyns, p. 157, and Forster, p. 324, and a third for lute by Francis Pilkington, Mus. Bac. is in Add. MS. 31,392, fol. 26b.

P. 47. Chappell, pp. 122, 147, 218, 660, 771.

P. 54. This galliard is intended to follow Lord Lumley's Pavan, p. 149. It is mentioned in Ward's List. A copy is in B. Cosyns, p. 120.

P. 57. Chappell, p. 149.

P. 62. In Ward's List.

P. 66. This tune appears as "Bony sweet Robin", arranged by Farnaby, vol. ii. p. 67.

P. 67 line 3, last bar. The sign **:S:** occurs here in the same position in the MS., where the passage so noted begins a line.

P. 70. In Ward's List.

P. 72. Chappell, pp. 240, 775. See vol. ii. p. 94 where the tune is arranged by Thomas Tomkins.

P. 74. Another setting of this tune, by Giles Farnaby, is given in vol. ii. p. 481, and a similar tune is called "The Chirping of the Lark" in Wooldridge's edition of Chappell's "Old English Popular Music", Vol. i. p. 177.

P. 81. It was wrongly assumed, at the time this part was issued, that "El. Kiderminster" was the author of the piece. It is merely inscribed with that name, the space at the end of the piece, where the author's name usually occurs, being left blank.

P. 83. The authorship of this prelude is established by its occurrence in *Parthenia* where it is ascribed to Byrd.

P. 87. "Ho-Hoane" is evidently a corruption for "Och-one", the Irish lament. See Chappell, p. 793.

P. 89. The triplets and sextolets in the last two lines are indicated exactly in the modern fashion in the MS. by way of exception to the general rule.

P. 99. Chappell, p. 104. See also Add. MSS. 29,485, fol. 18b; 30,485, fol. 17b; 31,392, fol. 20; and Forster, pp. 96 a setting by Morley) and 202. Also see vol. ii. p. 103 ff. for a setting by Byrd of this pavan and galliard. This and the next seven pieces are in Ward's list.

P. 105. The change of time, indicated here by $\left[\frac{6}{4}\right]$, appears in the MS. as a figure 3 between the two staves.

P. 107. This variation to the Quadran Pavan appears as "The Quadran Pavan" in Cosyns, p. 94.

P. 124. This pavan and the following galliard are among the most carefully fingered pieces in the collection. Notice that the left-hand fingering reverses the order of the right; thus No. 1 in the lower stave indicates the little finger of the left hand, no. 5 the left thumb. The contraction "Dor." appears below the title in the MS. It cannot refer to the Dorian mode (see note on vol. ii. p. 23). No. XLVIII, p. 177, is apparently another galliard to the same pavan.

Nr. XLII hat ausserdem noch eine Schluss-Variation von nicht geringer Bedeutung. Chappell, SS. 140, 142: Eine andere Bearbeitung von Byrd steht in Cosyns S. 157 und Forster S. 324; eine dritte für die Laute von Francis Pilkington, Mus. Bac. kommt vor in Add. MS. 31,392, fol. 26b.

S. 47. Chappell, S. 122, 147, 218, 660, 771.

S. 54. Diese Galliarde soll folgen auf Lord Lumleys Pavane, S. 149. Sie ist in Wards Verzeichnis erwähnt. Eine Abschrift steht in B. Cosyns, S. 120.

S. 57. Chappell, S. 149.

S. 62. In Ward's Verzeichnis.

S. 66. Diese Melodie kommt in Band II, S. 77 als »Bony sweet Robin«, arrangiert von Farnaby, vor.

S. 67. Reihe 3, letzter Takt. Das Zeichen **:S:** kommt hier in derselben Stellung im MS. vor, wo die so bezeichnete Stelle eine Reihe anfängt.

S. 70. In Ward's Verzeichnis.

S. 72. Chappell, SS. 240, 775. Siehe Band II, S. 94, wo die Melodie von Thomas Tomkins arrangiert ist.

S. 74. Eine andere Bearbeitung dieser Melodie, von Giles Farnaby, steht in Band II, S. 481 angegeben; und eine ähnliche Melodie, betitelt »The Chirping of the Lark« befindet sich in Wooldridges Ausgabe von Chappells »Alt-englische Volksmusik«, Band I, S. 177.

S. 81. Als dieser Teil erschien, wurde fälschlicherweise angenommen, dass »El. Kiderminster« der Verfasser des Stückes sei. Es trägt einfach diesen Namen; während der Raum, wo gewöhnlich des Verfassers Name steht, freigelassen ist.

S. 83. Die Autorschaft dieses Prelude ist dadurch festgestellt, dass sie in *Parthenia* vorkommt, wo sie dem Byrd zugeschrieben wird.

S. 87. »Ho-Hoane« ist jedenfalls eine Korruption von »Och-one«, des Iren Klage. Siehe Chappell, S. 793.

S. 89. Die Triolen und Sextolen in den letzten beiden Reihen sind, abweichend von der allgemeinen Regel, im MS. genau so angegeben wie in moderner Musik.

S. 99. Chappell, S. 104. Siehe auch Add. MSS. 29,485, fol. 18b; 30,485, fol. 17b; 31,392, fol. 20; und Forster, SS. 96 (eine Bearbeitung von Morley) und 202. Siehe auch Band II, S. 103 ff., wo diese Pavane und Galliarde von Byrd bearbeitet vorkommen. Dieses Stück und die folgenden sieben stehen in Ward's Verzeichnis.

S. 105. Der Wechsel im Zeitmass, hier durch $\left[\frac{6}{4}\right]$ angedeutet, erscheint im MS. als eine Zahl 3 zwischen den beiden Notensystemen.

S. 107. Diese Variation zu der Quadran Pavane erscheint als »The Quadran Pavane« in Cosyns, S. 94.

S. 124. Diese Pavane und die darauf folgende Galliarde gehören zu den Stücken der Sammlung, welche am sorgfältigsten mit Fingersatz versehen sind. Beachtenswert ist, dass der Fingersatz für die linke Hand eine Umkehrung des sonst in der rechten Hand beobachteten bewirkt; so z. B. bedeutet Nr. 1 in dem unteren Notensystem den kleinen Finger der linken Hand, Nr. 5 den linken Daumen. Die Abkürzung »Dor.« erscheint unterhalb des Titels im MS. Sie kann sich nicht auf die dorische Tonart beziehen (siehe Anmerkung zu Bd. II, S. 23). Nr. XLVIII, S. 177 ist scheinbar eine andere Galliarde zu derselben Pavane.

P. 131. This piece, under the title of "Galiardo Saint Thomas Wake" is given in *Parthenia*, after a "Pavan Saint Thomas Wake" founded on the same tune.

P. 138. Called in Ward's list "Fantasia upon a Plain Song".

P. 141. The figure 1 refers to the numeration of Farnaby's pieces.

P. 144. The authority for assigning this to Gibbons is given in the foot-note to this page. A setting by Byrd of the same tune is on p. 263 of this volume.

P. 149. In the MS. there is the note "Vide the Galliard to this Paven, p. 27". The Galliard is on p. 54 of this volume.

P. 153. See note on p. 42 above.

P. 158. In Ward's list this prelude is called "Praeludium to Gloria tibi Trinitas". The similarity of the themes will be noticed.

P. 160. In Ward's List.

P. 162. The complicated cross-rhythms in lines 2 and 3 are very carefully indicated in the MS. where each triplet is preceded by "61" or "32", sometimes by both together, and each pair of even crotchets by the sign "C".

P. 163. In Ward's list. There are two similarly-named compositions by Bull in Add. MSS. 23,623, fol. 169, and 31,403, p. 14 respectively, but all three are different.

P. 170. In Ward's List.

P. 177. See above, note to p. 124. The contraction "Dor." appears below the title.

P. 181. Two other pieces by Blitheman with the same title and upon the same plain-song are in Add. MSS. 31,403 fol. 8b and 9 and 30,485 fol. 58b.

P. 183. In Ward's List. On the curious enharmonic change, mentioned in the foot-note, see introduction p. XIX.

P. 186. On the cross-rhythms in variation 15, see Introduction, p. XV. The frontispiece to this volume, represents a page of the MS. beginning at line 3, bar 2 of this page, and going down to p. 189, bar 1.

P. 196. The figure "2" continues the numbering of Farnaby's compositions through the volume. The last piece numbered is vol. ii. 360. See Chappell, p. 60.

P. 202. This duet is not written in score in the MS., but the part for the first virginal is written by itself, above that for the second.

P. 203. This pavan and the following galliard also occur in Nevell, fol. 92, and Forster, p. 217. It is worth noting that both here and in Peter Philips's setting of the pair of pieces with the same title, the word "Passamezzo" in each case precedes the word "Pavan" and follows the word "Galiard".

P. 213. First line, second bar, the first note in the bass should be D, not F.

P. 214. This piece has often been printed. Copies of it are in Nevell, fol. 149, in Add. MSS. 31,403 fol. 25b and 30,485 fol. 65 and in Forster, p. 130. See Chappell, pp. 137—140, 428.

S. 131. Dieses Stück, betitelt »Galiardo Saint Thomas Wake«, kommt in *Parthenia* vor und steht direkt hinter einer »Pavan Saint Thomas Wake«, welche dieselbe Melodie zur Grundlage hat.

S. 138. In Ward's Verzeichnis lautet der Titel »Fantasia über einen Cantus firmus«.

S. 141. Die Zahl 1 bezieht sich auf die Numerierung von Farnabys Stücken.

S. 144. Die Autorität, gestützt auf welche dieses Stück dem Gibbons zugeschrieben wird, ist in der Textnote dieser Seite angeführt. Eine Bearbeitung von Byrd derselben Melodie steht auf S. 263 dieses Bandes.

S. 149. Im MS. befindet sich die Anmerkung: »Vide the Galliard to this Paven. p. 27«. Die Galliarde steht auf S. 54 dieses Bandes.

S. 153. Siehe die Anmerkung auf S. 42, oben.

S. 158. In Ward's Verzeichnis heisst dieses Prelude: »Praeludium zu Gloria tibi Trinitas«. Die Ähnlichkeit der Themata ist auffällig.

S. 160. In Ward's Verzeichnis.

S. 162. Die schwierigen Wechsel-Rhythmen in den Reihen 2 und 3 sind im MS. sehr genau bezeichnet: vor jeder Triole steht »61« oder »32« oder beide Zahlen, und vor jedem Paar gerader Viertelnoten steht das Zeichen »C«.

S. 163. In Ward's Verzeichnis. Zwei ähnlich betitelte Kompositionen von Bull stehen in den Add. MSS., eine in Nr. 23,623, fol. 169, die andere in Nr. 31,403, S. 14; aber alle drei sind verschieden.

S. 170. In Ward's Verzeichnis.

S. 177. Siehe obige Anmerkung zu S. 124. Die Abkürzung »Dor.« steht unterhalb des Titels.

S. 181. In Add. MSS. 31,403, fol. 8b und 9, und 30,485, fol. 58b befinden sich zwei weitere Stücke von Blitheman mit demselben Titel und über denselben Cantus firmus.

S. 183. In Ward's Verzeichnis. Siehe Einleitung S. XIX, bezüglich des interessanten enharmonischen Wechsels, der in der Textnote erwähnt wird.

S. 186. Siehe Einleitung S. XV bezüglich der Wechselrhythmen in Variation 15. Das Titelblatt zu diesem Bande ist eine Reproduktion einer Seite des MS. und fängt mit Reihe 3, Takt 2 dieser Seite an, und geht bis S. 189, Takt 1.

S. 196. Die Zahl »2« setzt die Numerierung von Farnabys Kompositionen durch den ganzen Band fort. Das letztnumerierte Stück steht in Band II, S. 360. Siehe Chappell, S. 60.

S. 202. Dieses Duett ist im MS. nicht in Partitur geschrieben, die erste Virginalstimme ist für sich geschrieben und steht über der zweiten Virginalstimme.

S. 203. Diese Pavane und die folgende Galliarde kommen auch in Nevell, fol. 92, und in Forster, S. 217 vor. Es ist bemerkenswert, dass das Wort »Passamezzo« hier sowie in Peter Philips' Bearbeitung der beiden Stücke mit demselben Titel in beiden Fällen dem Worte »Pavan« vorangeht, dem Worte »Galiard« folgt.

S. 213. Erste Reihe, zweiter Takt: die erste Note im Bass sollte D, nicht F sein.

S. 214. Dieses Stück ist öfters gedruckt worden. Abschriften davon kommen vor in Nevell, fol. 149; in Add. MSS. 31,403, fol. 25b und 30,485, fol. 65, und in Forster, S. 130. Siehe Chappell, SS. 137—140, 428.

The numbers below the titles refer to this continuous series of Philips's arrangements and compositions, and end with No. LXXXVIII.

P. 288. The original form of this piece, a six-part madrigal, has not been found.

P. 299. See note on p. 203.

P. 321. The name may possibly indicate that the theme of the pavan is by Tregian. The second word of the title should of course be "Dolorosa", and the words "Set by" should be omitted, as they do not occur in the MS.

P. 329. "Julio" (or rather Giulio) "Romano", was the name by which Caccini was generally known; the song is in his "Nuove Musiche", and is his best known composition.

P. 332. The correct title of the original composition is "Margot labourez vos vignes".

P. 335. A Fantasia on the same subject, by Byrd, is in vol. ii. p. 406.

P. 351. The rhythmic structure of this little piece can only be understood by taking the first half of each bar (in the first section only) as in 6—4 time, the latter half as in 3—2. In the second section the latter rhythm remains unchanged.

P. 367. The abbreviation "Ph. Tr." appears in the MS.

P. 373. This absurd piece of music, by an Italian composer otherwise unknown, completes the first part of the MS. The remainder of the page on which it ends (p. 176), is left blank, and four pages after it are empty. When the music is resumed, the numbering of the pieces is discontinued. This cessation of the numbering is here indicated by enclosing the numbers in square brackets.

P. 378. Sweelinck's first appearance in the collection is noted by the figure 1 below the title.

P. 384. The two contributions of Thomas Warrock are duly numbered 1 and 2 respectively.

P. 394. The actual reference in the MS. is to "pag. 94"; the number 188 refers to the present volume.

P. 411. See Chappell, p. 110. A copy is in Nevell, fol. 142 b.

P. 415. Tregian's authorship is assumed on what is perhaps rather slender evidence; it is clear that the writer cannot have acquired much skill of composition.

P. 423. Given in Ward's list.

P. 427. This piece, the oldest dated composition in the collection, is one of four settings of plain-songs similarly named, by Tallis. In Add. MS. 30,485 fol. 26 a collection of Virginal Music headed "Extracts from Lady Nevil's Music Book", but containing much besides, is a "Felix namque" by Tallis, against which (in a later hand), is written "1562" in the Virginal Book, but it is a different composition from either this or the following and a fourth occurs in Add. MS. 31,403, fol. 27 b. The long-held note near the end indicates quite clearly that the piece was intended for the organ, and there is little doubt that the whole class of settings of plain-songs were primarily meant for the church.

Luca Marenzio. Die Zahlen unter den Titeln beziehen sich auf diese ununterbrochene Serie von Philips' Bearbeitungen und Kompositionen und schliessen mit Nr. LXXXVIII.

S. 288. Die ursprüngliche Form dieses Stückes, eine sechsstimmige Madrigale, ist nicht aufgefunden worden.

S. 299. Siehe Anmerkung zu S. 203.

S. 321. Möglicherweise deutet der Name an, dass das Thema der Pavane von Tregian herrührt. Das zweite Wort des Titels sollte natürlich »Dolorosa« heissen, und die Worte »Set by« (arrangiert von) müssten fortfallen, da sie im MS. nicht stehen.

S. 329. »Julio« (oder vielmehr Giulio) »Romano« war der Name, unter welchem Caccini gewöhnlich bekannt war; das Lied ist in seinen »Nuove Musiche« enthalten, und ist diejenige von ihm, die am meisten bekannt ist.

S. 332. Der richtige Titel der ursprünglichen Komposition lautet »Margot labourez vos vignes«.

S. 335. Eine Phantasie über dasselbe, von Byrd, steht in Bd. II, S. 406.

S. 351. Der rhythmische Aufbau dieses kleinen Stückes wird erst dann klar, wenn man die erste Hälfte eines jeden Taktes (d. h. nur im ersten Abschnitt) so auffasst, als ob sie in 6—4 Takt, die letzte Hälfte in 3—2 Takt geschrieben wäre. Im zweiten Abschnitte bleibt der letztere Rhythmus ungeändert.

S. 367. Die Abkürzung »Ph. Tr.« kommt im MS. vor.

S. 373. Dieses absurde Musikstück, von einem sonst unbekannten Komponisten, vollendet den ersten Teil des MS. Der Rest der Seite, auf welcher derselbe endigt (S. 176), ist freigelassen mitsamt vier darauf folgenden Seiten. Wo die Musik wieder anfängt, hört die Numerierung der Stücke auf, welches Aufhören hier dadurch angedeutet wird, dass die Zahlen in viereckige Klammern gesetzt sind.

S. 378. Sweelincks erstes Erscheinen in der Sammlung wird durch die Zahl 1 unter dem Titel vermerkt.

S. 384. Die zwei Beigaben von Thomas Warrock sind, die eine mit der Zahl 1, die andere mit 2 numeriert.

S. 394. In Wirklichkeit bezieht sich das MS. auf »pag. 94«; die Zahl 188 hat Bezug auf den vorliegenden Band.

S. 411. Siehe Chappell, S. 110. Eine Abschrift steht in Nevell, fol. 142 b.

S. 415. Die Annahme, dass Tregian der Verfasser wäre, beruht auf vielleicht etwas schwachem Zeugnis; man sieht deutlich, dass der Schreiber kein sehr geschickter Komponist gewesen sein kann.

S. 423. Steht in Ward's Verzeichnis.

S. 427. Dieses Stück, welches die älteste Datierung von allen in der Sammlung enthaltenen Kompositionen aufweist, ist eine von vier Bearbeitungen ähnlich betitelter Canti fermi von Tallis. In Add. MS. 30,485, fol. 26, einer Sammlung von Virginal-Musik, überschrieben »Extracts from Lady Nevil's Music Book«, die aber vieles andere enthält, steht ein »Felix namque« von Tallis, bei welcher (von einer späteren Hand) die Jahreszahl »1562« in das Virginal Book geschrieben ist; aber diese Komposition weicht gänzlich ab sowohl von dieser wie von der folgenden; eine vierte steht in Add. MS. 31,403, fol. 27 b. Die lang angehaltene Note, die beinahe am Schlusse steht, zeigt deutlich, dass das Stück für die Orgel geschrieben war, und unterliegt es kaum einem Zweifel, dass sämtliche Bearbeitungen der Canti fermi ursprünglich dafür bestimmt waren, in der Kirche gespielt zu werden.

I. Walsingham.

JOHN BULL.

1.

The first system of the musical score for 'Walsingham' by John Bull. It consists of two staves, treble and bass, in 3/2 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a 3/2 time signature. The music is written in a style typical of the English lute or keyboard repertoire of the 16th century.

2.

The second system of the musical score. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The first staff has a treble clef and the second staff has a bass clef. The music is written in a style typical of the English lute or keyboard repertoire of the 16th century.

(#) (#)

The third system of the musical score. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the second system. The first staff has a treble clef and the second staff has a bass clef. The music is written in a style typical of the English lute or keyboard repertoire of the 16th century.

3.

System 3, measures 1-4. The music is in treble and bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

System 3, measures 5-8. The melody continues with more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The bass line remains active with eighth notes.

4.

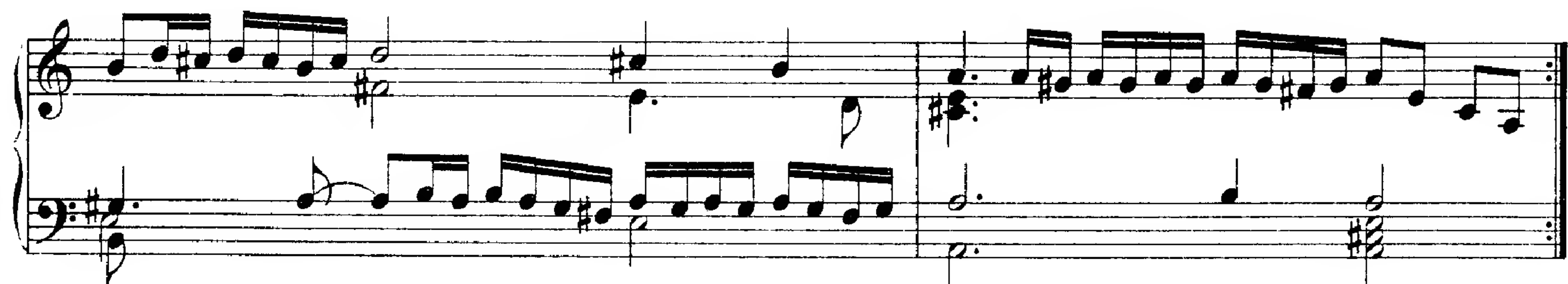
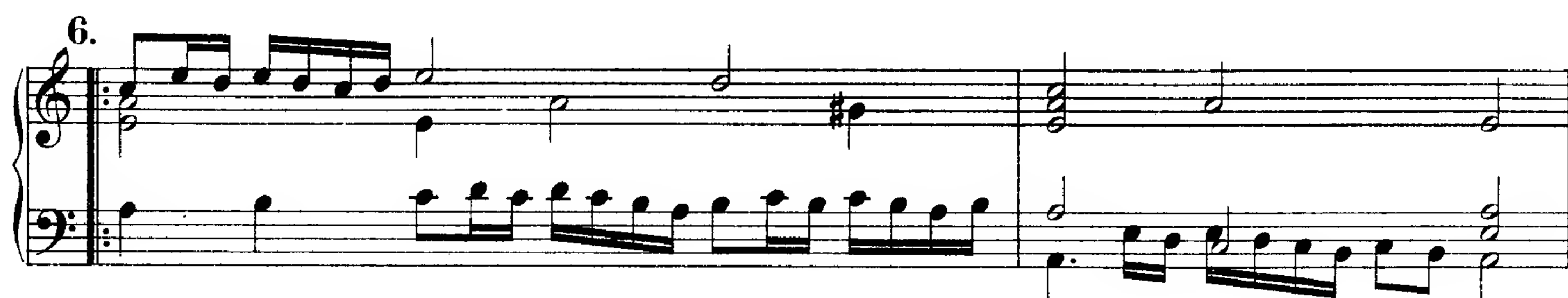
System 4, measures 1-4. The melody in the treble clef uses a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line continues with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

System 4, measures 5-8. The melody features some chromatic movement and rests. The bass line has some measures with rests, while others continue the eighth-note pattern.

5.

System 5, measures 1-4. The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter and eighth notes. The bass line continues with eighth notes.

System 5, measures 5-8. The melody concludes with a series of eighth notes. The bass line also concludes with eighth notes. There are some accidentals (sharps) in the bass line in the final measures.





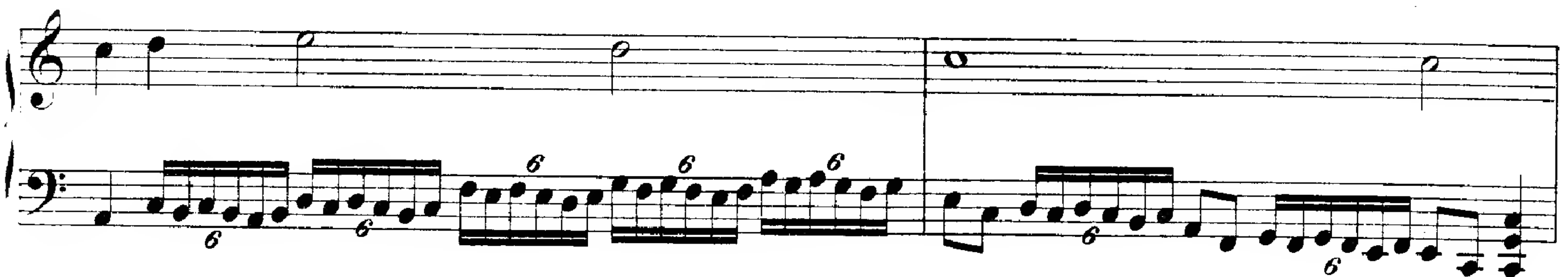
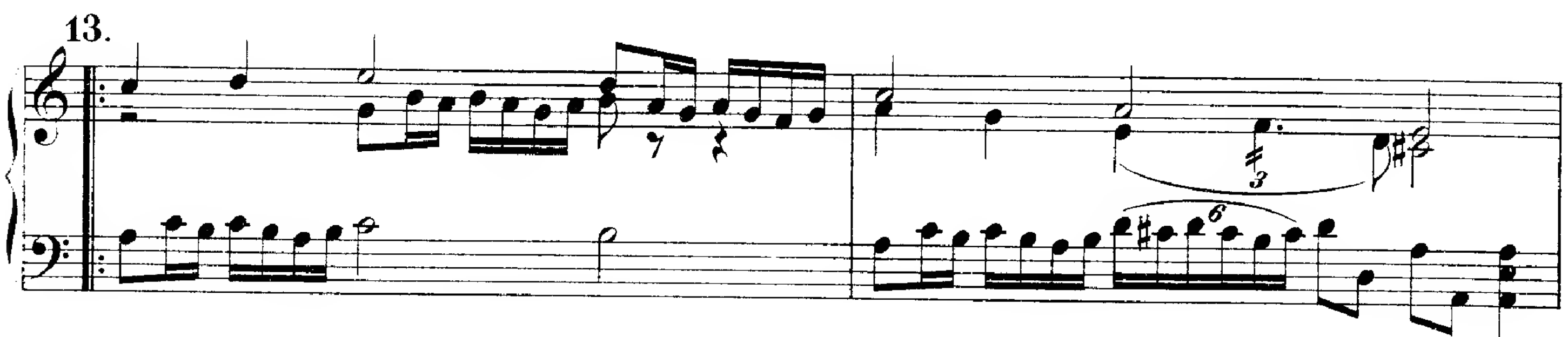


11.

Exercise 11 consists of four measures of music. The first measure begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody in the treble staff starts on G4, moves to A4, then B4, and ends on C5. The bass staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody with D5, E5, and F#5. The third measure shows the melody moving down to E5, D5, and C5. The fourth measure concludes the exercise with a final chord in the treble staff and a sustained bass line.

12.

Exercise 12 also consists of four measures. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody in the treble staff starts on G4, moves to A4, then B4, and ends on C5. The bass staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody with D5, E5, and F#5. The third measure shows the melody moving down to E5, D5, and C5. The fourth measure concludes the exercise with a final chord in the treble staff and a sustained bass line.



14.

System 14, measures 1-2. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 1 features a treble staff with eighth-note runs and a bass staff with a similar pattern. Measure 2 continues the patterns, with a sharp sign (#) above the treble staff.

System 14, measures 3-4. The music continues with eighth-note runs in both staves. Measure 4 ends with a double bar line.

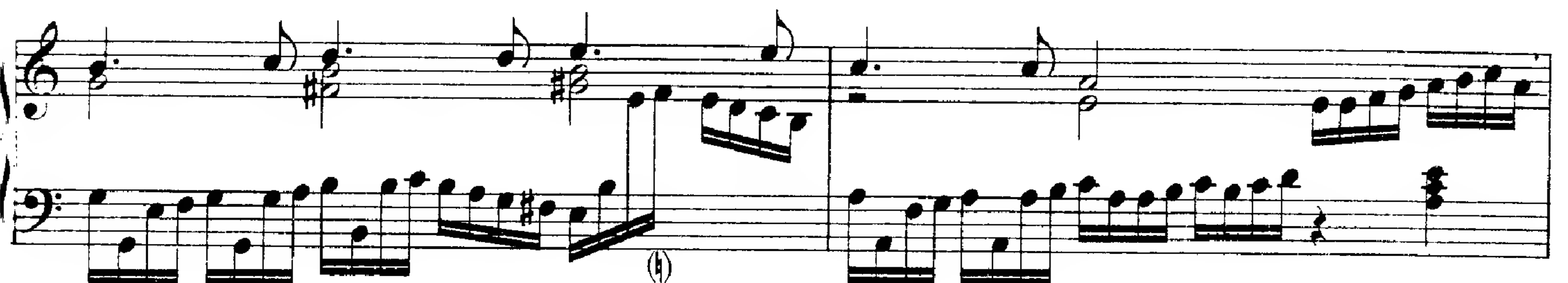
System 14, measures 5-6. The music continues with eighth-note runs in both staves. Measure 6 ends with a double bar line and two sharp signs (#) above the treble staff.

System 14, measures 7-8. The music continues with eighth-note runs in both staves. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line and two sharp signs (#) above the treble staff.

15.

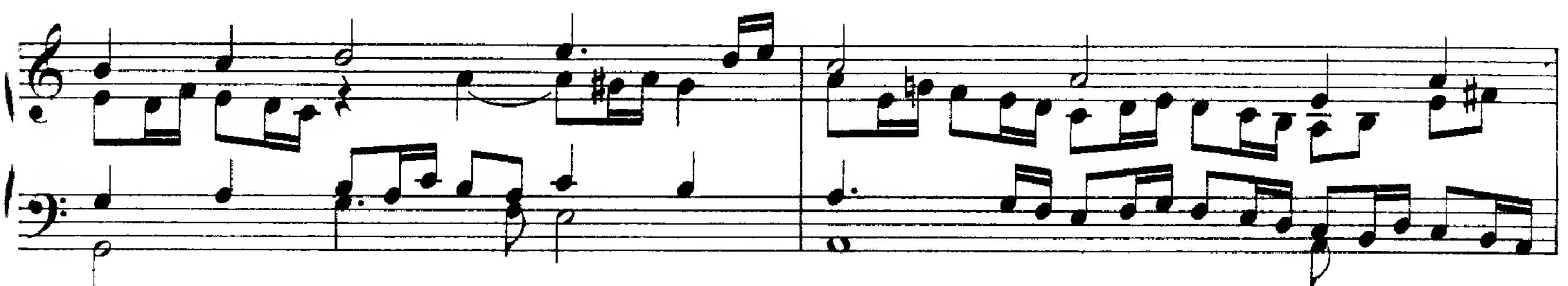
System 15, measures 1-2. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 1 features a treble staff with eighth-note runs and a bass staff with a similar pattern. Measure 2 continues the patterns.

System 15, measures 3-4. The music continues with eighth-note runs in both staves. Measure 4 ends with a double bar line.





*) No slur in M S.
Kein Bogen in der Handschrift.

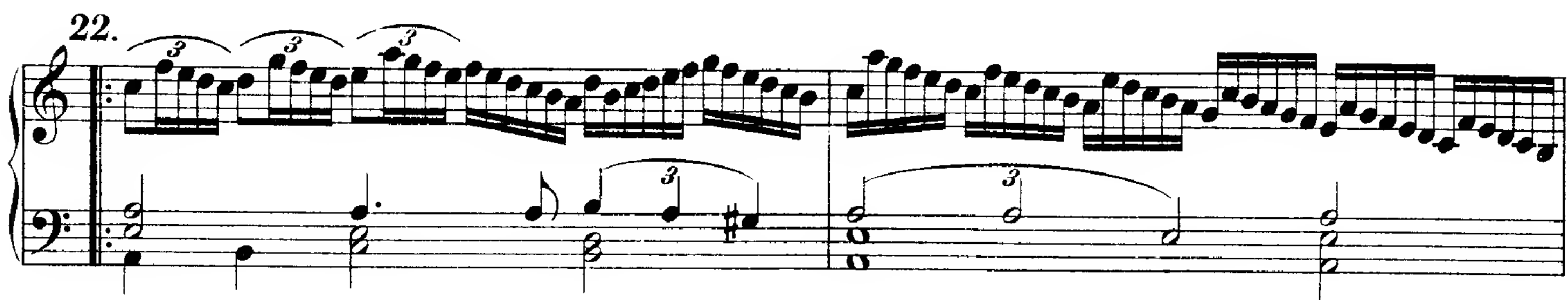


20.



21.



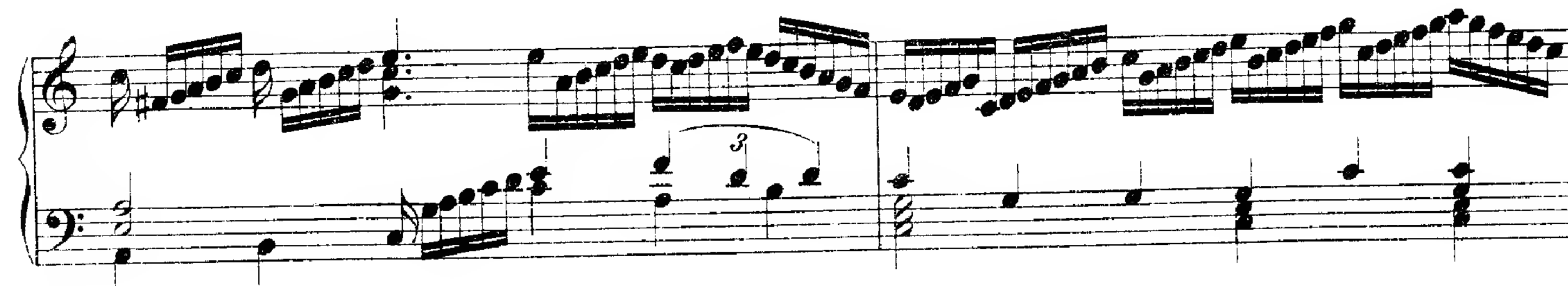


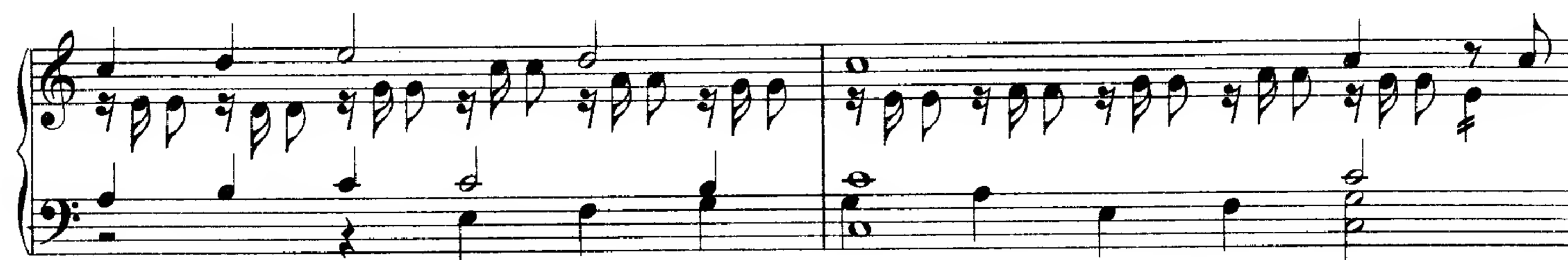
* Semiquavers in M S.
Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.

23.



24.



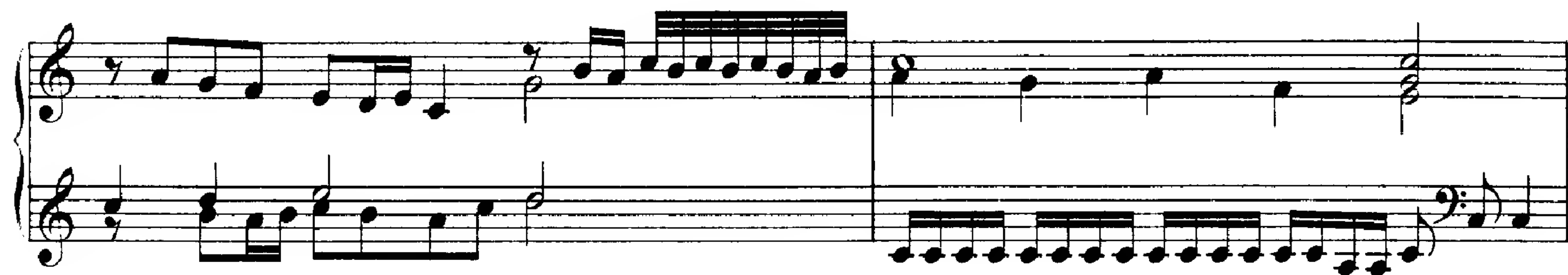


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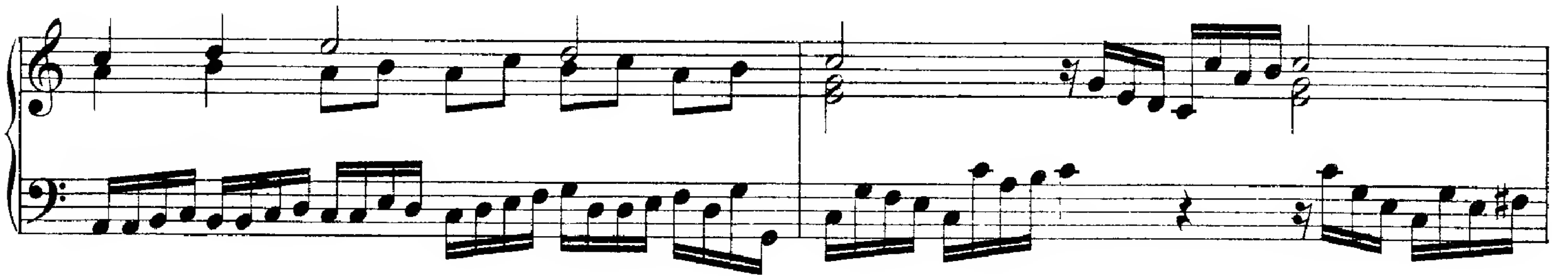


27.





29.



30.



Doctor
JHON BULL.

II. Fantasia.

JOHN MUNDAY.

This musical score is for a piano accompaniment, consisting of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. A repeat sign with a first ending bracket is present in the second system. The score is arranged in six systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left.

System 1: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A first ending bracket is shown in the second measure of the treble staff.

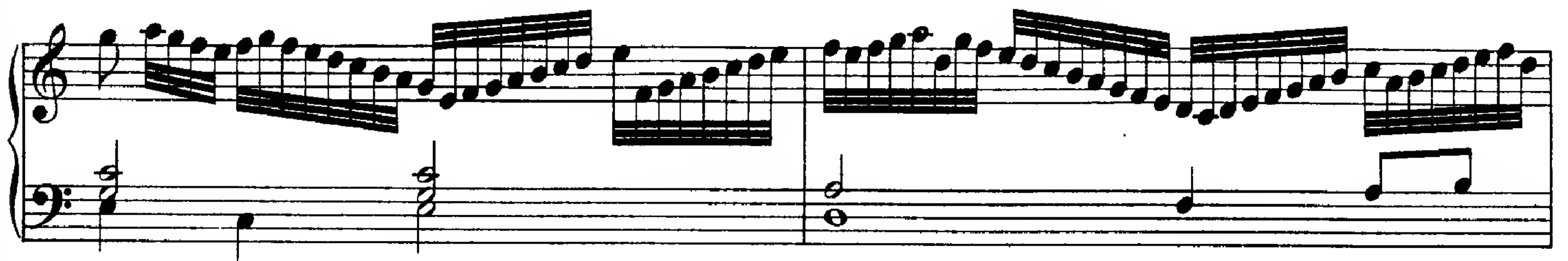
System 2: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A first ending bracket is shown in the second measure of the treble staff.

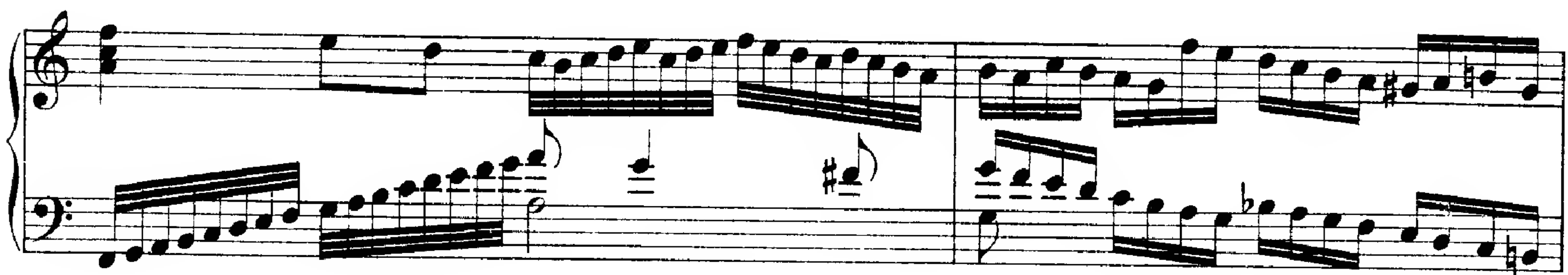
System 3: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A first ending bracket is shown in the second measure of the treble staff.

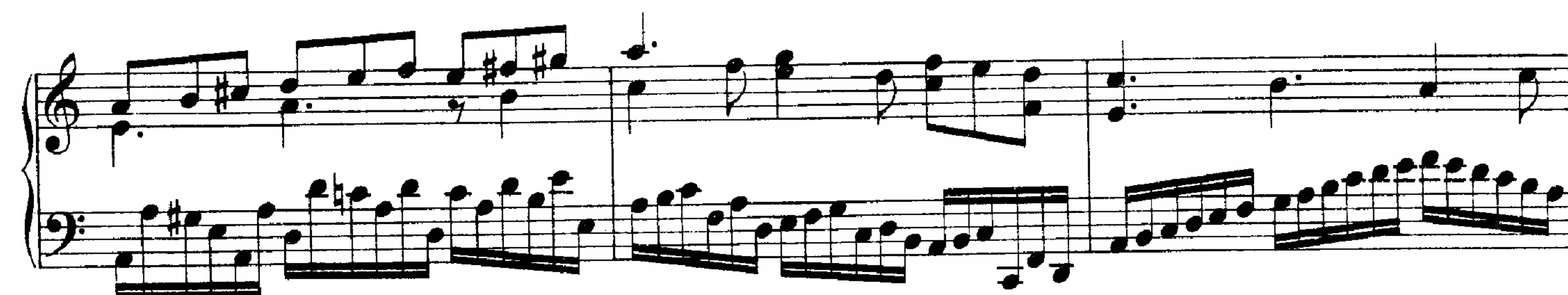
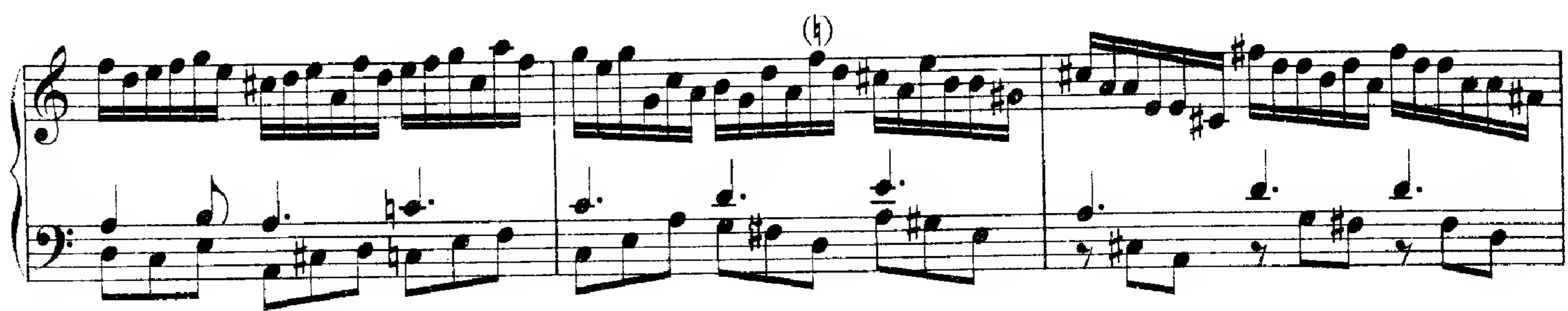
System 4: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A first ending bracket is shown in the second measure of the treble staff.

System 5: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A first ending bracket is shown in the second measure of the treble staff.

System 6: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A first ending bracket is shown in the second measure of the treble staff.







JHON MUNDAY.

III. Fantasia.

Faire Wether.

JOHN MUNDAY.



Lightning.



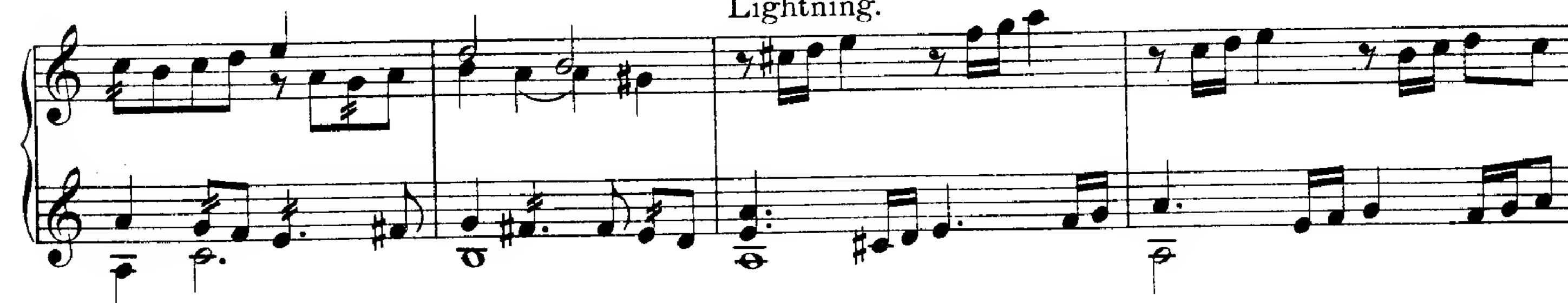
Thunder.



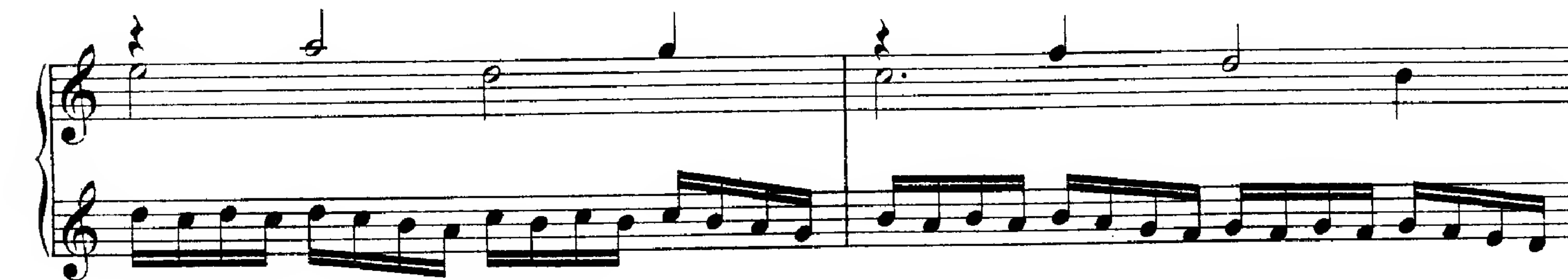
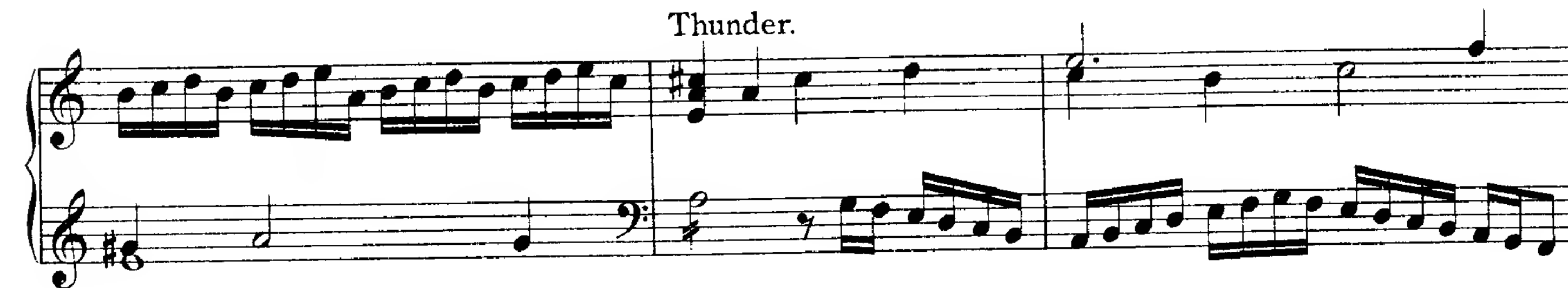
Calme Wether.



Lightning.



Thunder.



Faire Wether.



Lightning.

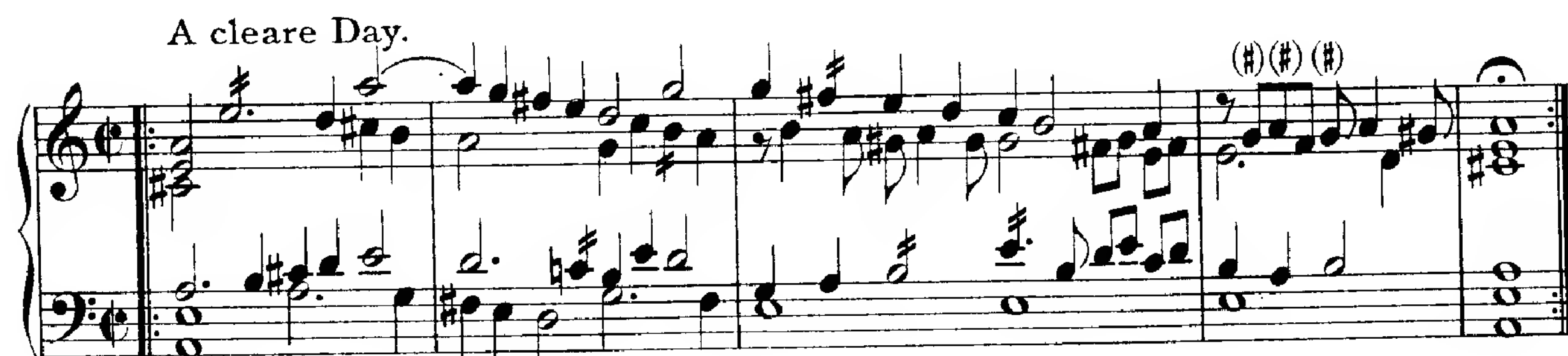


Thunder.



Faire Wether.





JHON MUNDAY.

* Query, b?
Wohl b?

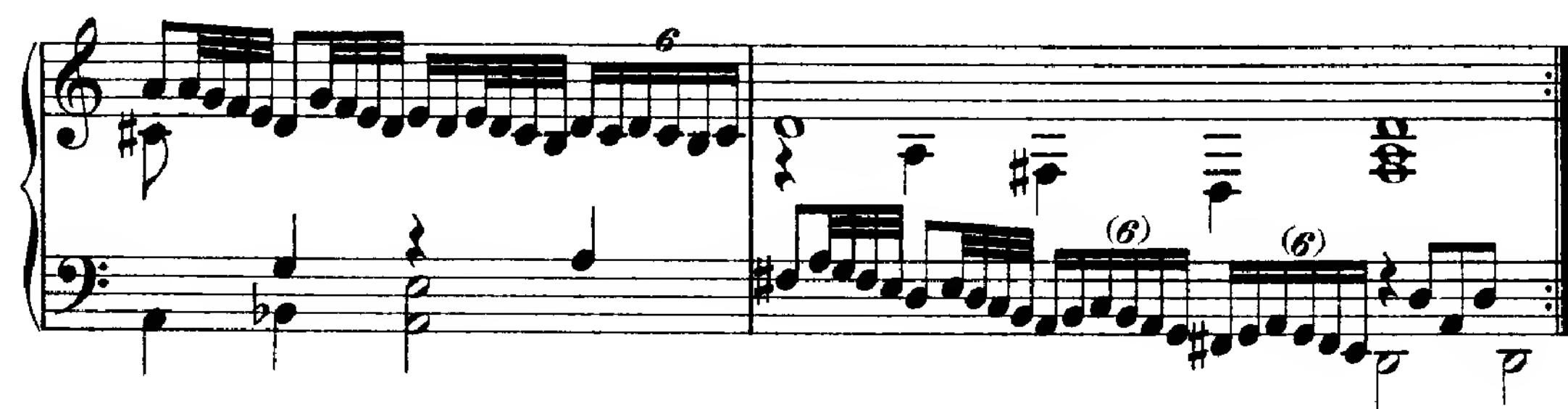
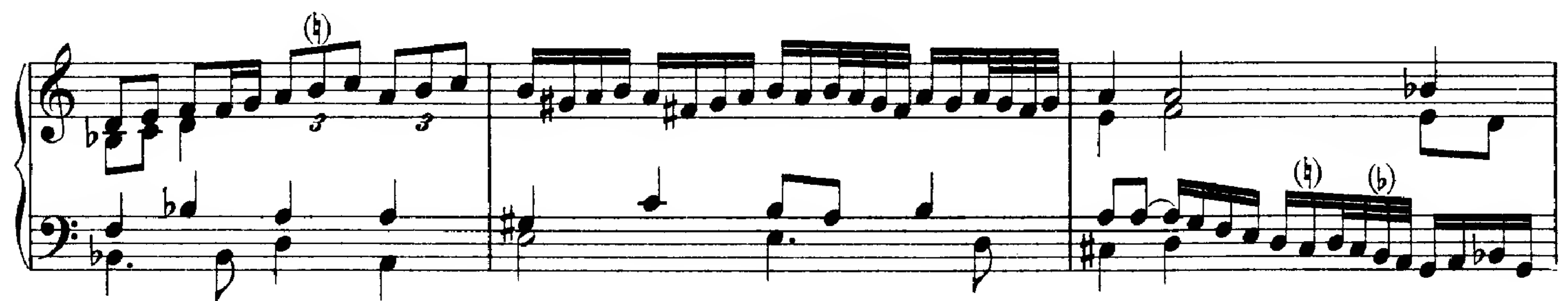
IV. Pavana.

FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

2.

(1)

(2)



FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

V. Variatio.

FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

* In the manuscript the three last groups of this bar are written a third too low.
Im Manuscript sind die drei letzten Gruppen eine Terz zu tief geschrieben.

2.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked with a '2.' and a repeat sign. The second system has a '(b)' marking above the treble staff. The third system has a '(#)' marking above the treble staff. The fourth system has a '(#)' marking above the treble staff. The fifth system has a '(#)' marking above the treble staff. The sixth system has a '(#)' marking above the treble staff. The notation is in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4.

3.

FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

VI. Galiarda.

FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

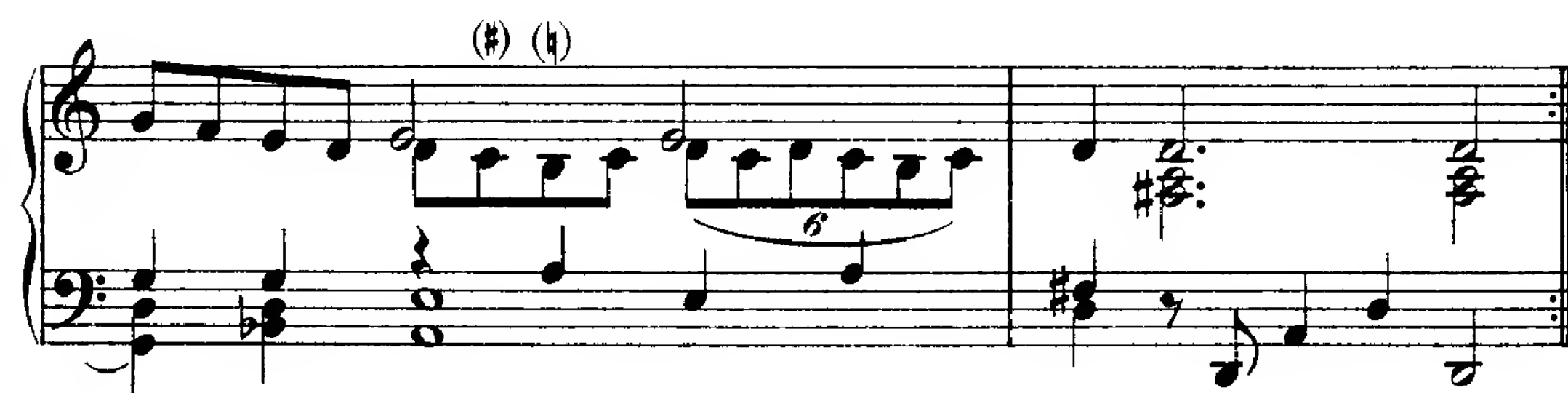
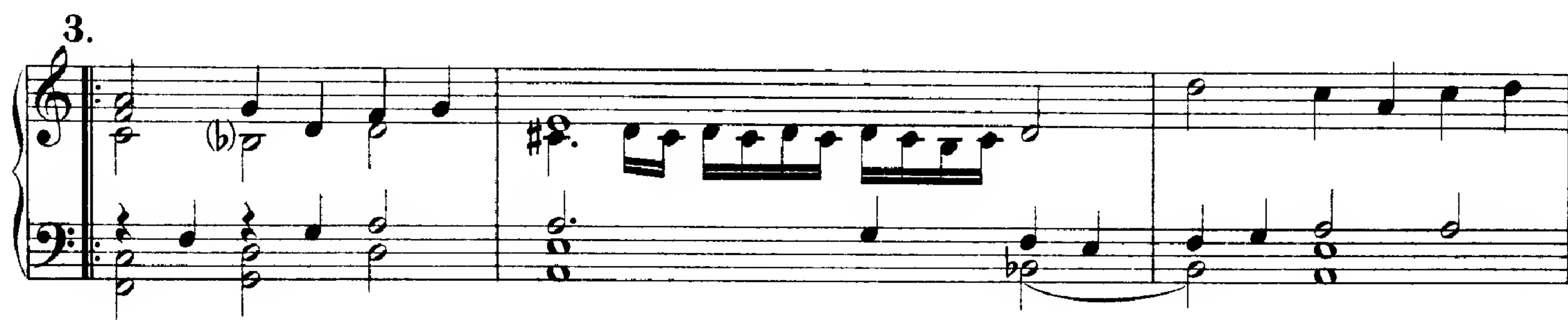
12/4

(b)

(b)

2.

(b)



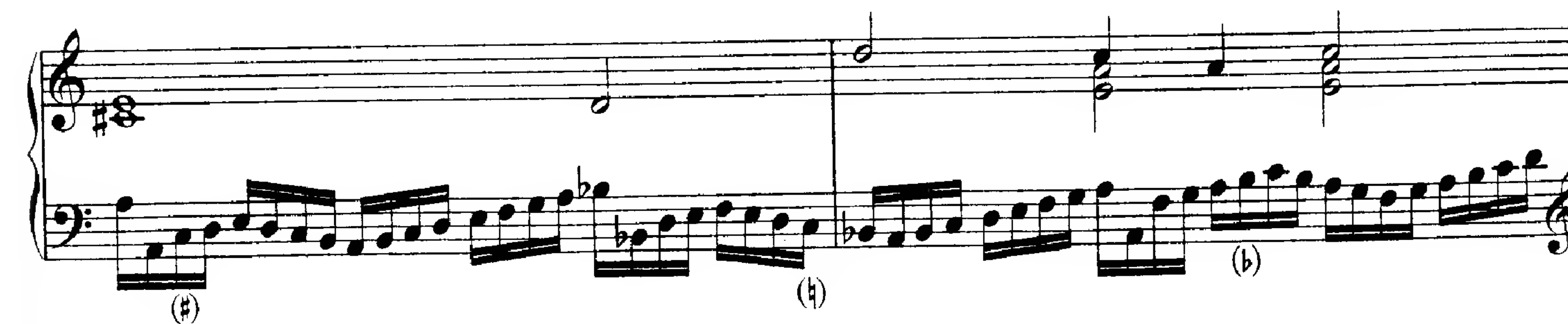
FERDINANDO RICHARDSÖ.

VII. Variation.

FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system is in 3/2 time and features a treble staff with a melodic line marked with a (b) and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system is in 3/4 time and features a treble staff with a melodic line marked with a (#) and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The third system is in 3/4 time and features a treble staff with a melodic line marked with a (b) and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The fourth system is in 3/4 time and features a treble staff with a melodic line marked with a (#) and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The fifth system is in 3/4 time and features a treble staff with a melodic line marked with a (#) and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment.





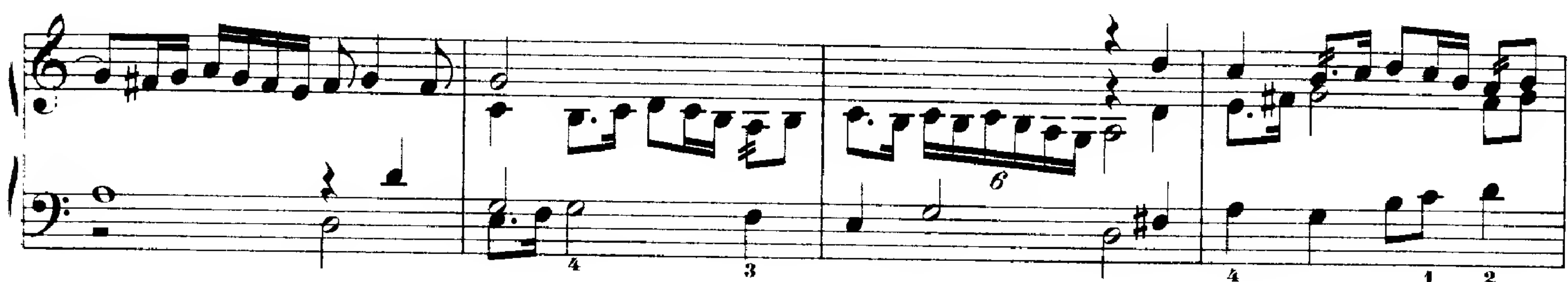
FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

VIII. Fantasia.

WILLIAM BYRD.

This musical score is for William Byrd's Fantasia, VIII. It is written for a lute or guitar, indicated by the 'c' and 'g' symbols in the treble and bass clefs. The piece is in G major, with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble staff starting on a G4 and a bass staff starting on a G2. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff with a G5. The third system features a complex texture with a treble staff containing a sixteenth-note run and a bass staff with a similar pattern. The fourth system shows a more complex texture with a treble staff containing a sixteenth-note run and a bass staff with a similar pattern. The fifth system concludes the piece with a treble staff ending on a G5 and a bass staff ending on a G2.









WILLIAM BYRD.

IX. Goe from my window.*

THOMAS MORLEY.

* See no. XLII. where the same piece, with slight variations, is attributed to John Munday.
Vergleiche Nr. XLII, wo dasselbe Stück, mit geringen Veränderungen, John Munday zugeschrieben wird.





6.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A circled sharp sign is present in the first measure of the first system. A circled sharp sign and a repeat sign are present in the last measure of the sixth system.

*) sic.

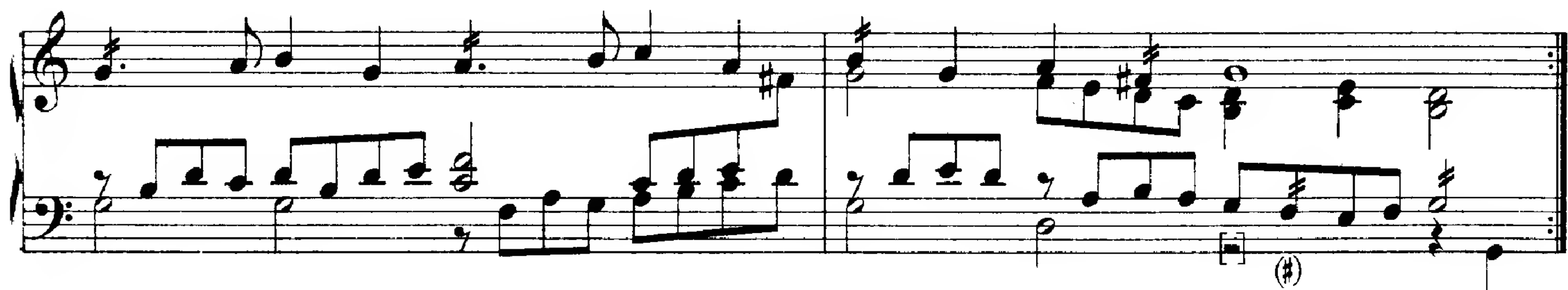
7.

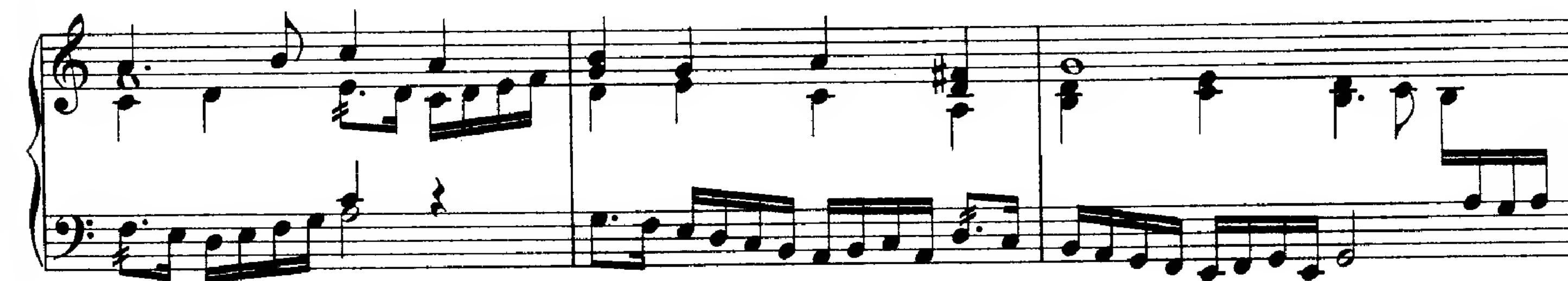
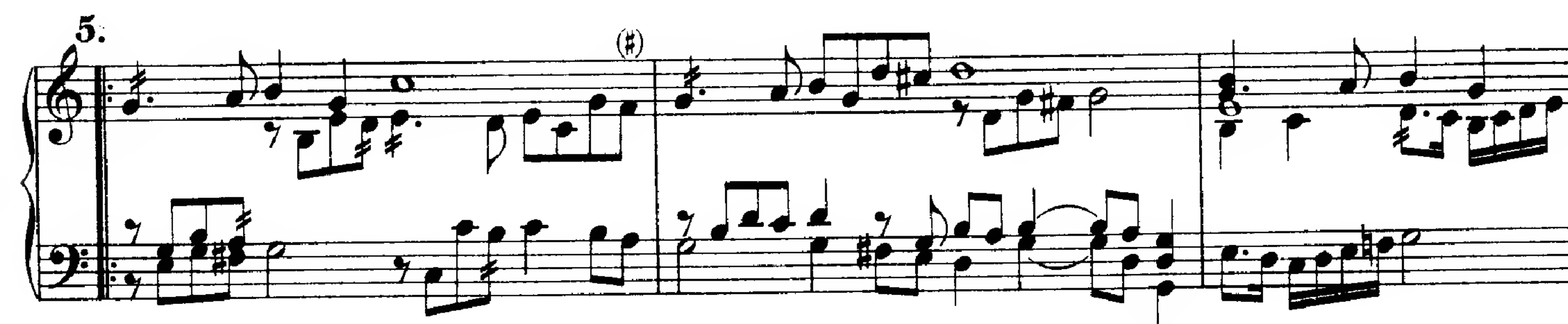
THOMAS MORLEY.

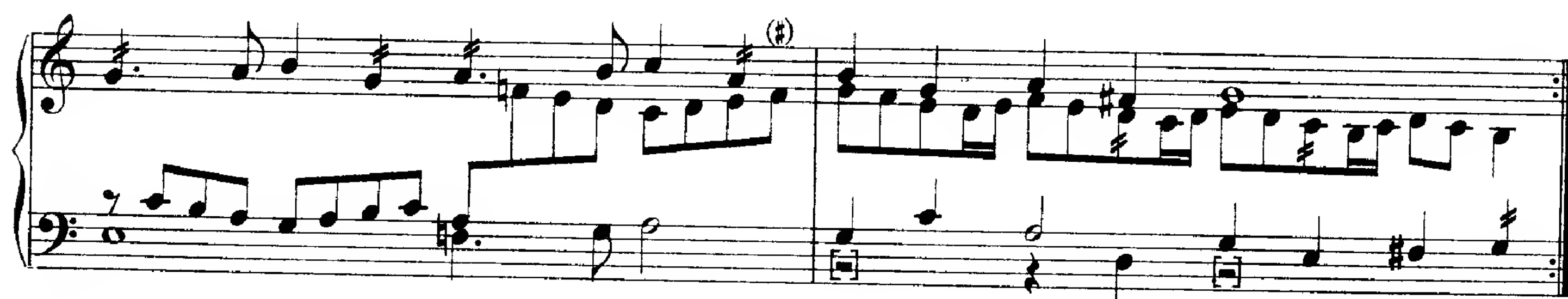
* sic. The sharp is possibly a clerical error, as it does not occur in the corresponding place in no. XLII.
 sic Das Kreuz ist möglicherweise ein Schreibfehler, da es an der entsprechenden Stelle in Nr. XLII nicht vorkommt.

X.
Jhon come kisse me now.

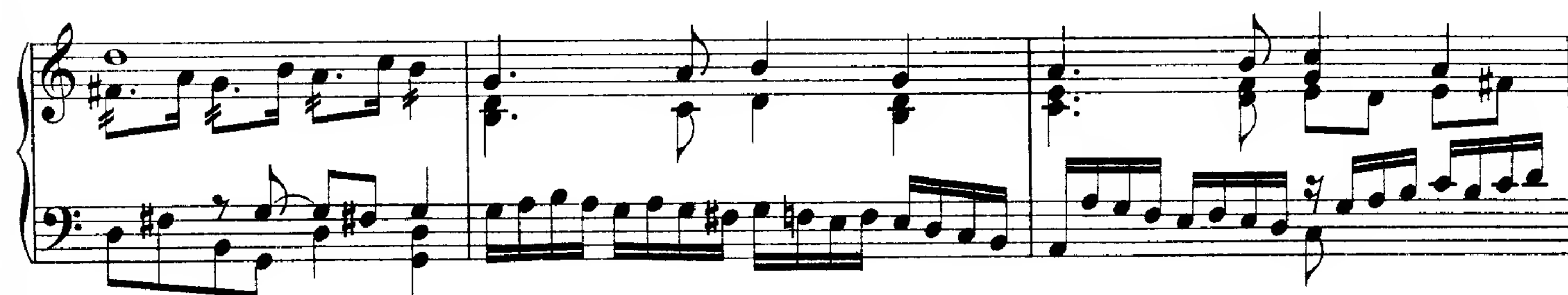
WILLIAM BYRD.



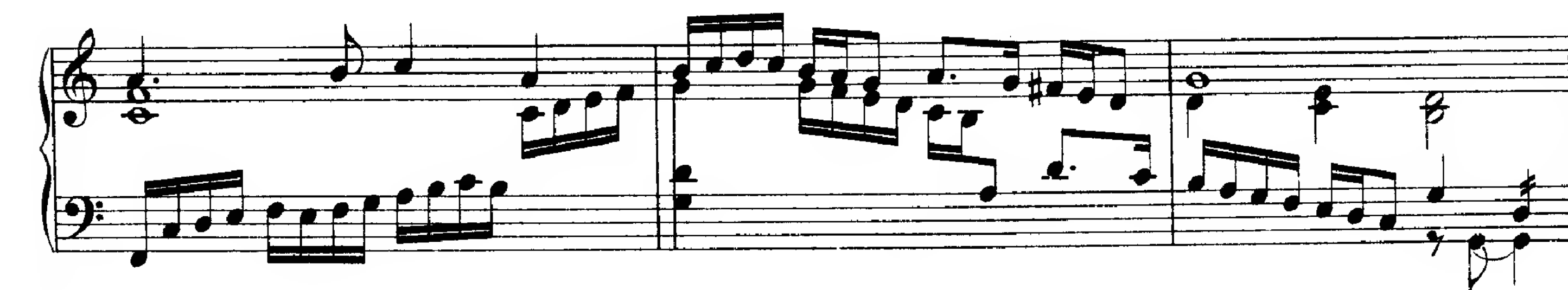




9.



10.



11.

Exercise 11, measures 1-3. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady quarter-note accompaniment. Measure 3 includes a key signature change to F major, indicated by a natural sign over the F sharp in the bass staff.

Measures 4-6 of exercise 11. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides a consistent quarter-note accompaniment. The key signature remains F major.

Measures 7-9 of exercise 11. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides a consistent quarter-note accompaniment. The key signature remains F major.

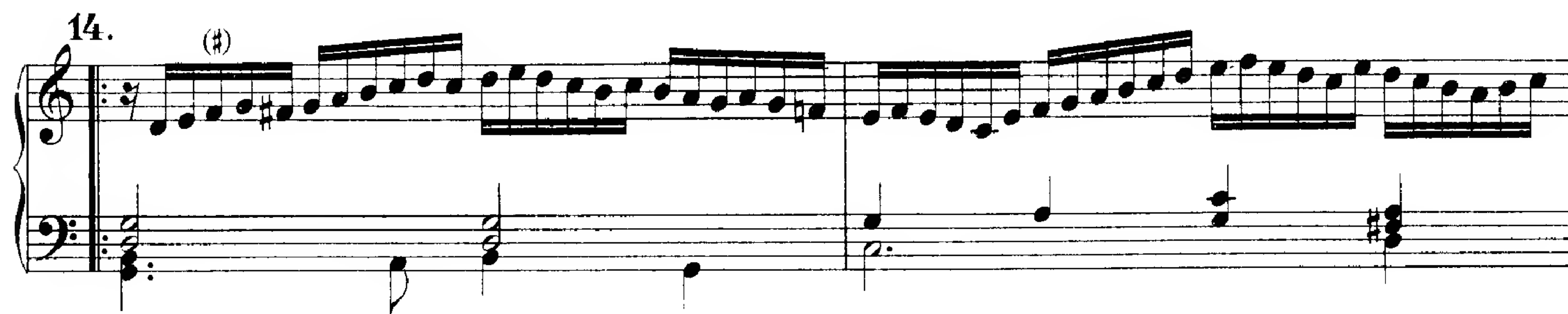
12.

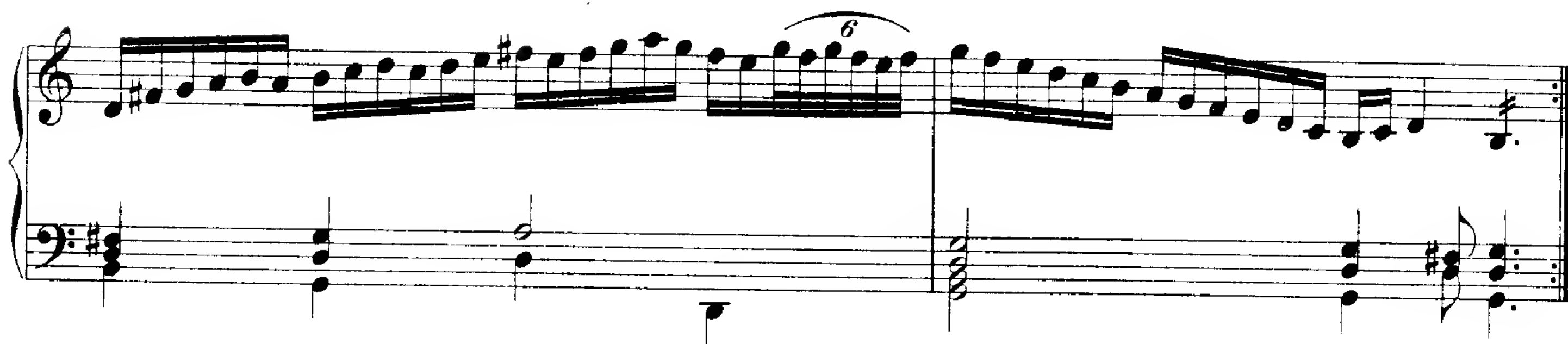
Exercise 12, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady quarter-note accompaniment. Measure 4 includes a key signature change to F major, indicated by a natural sign over the F sharp in the bass staff.

Measures 5-8 of exercise 12. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides a consistent quarter-note accompaniment. The key signature remains F major.

13.

Exercise 13, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady quarter-note accompaniment. Measure 4 includes a key signature change to F major, indicated by a natural sign over the F sharp in the bass staff.



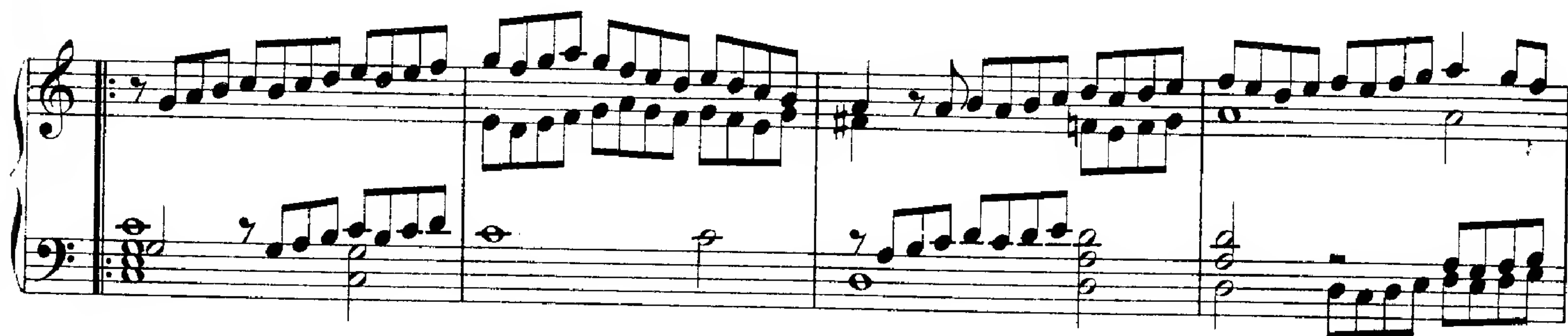


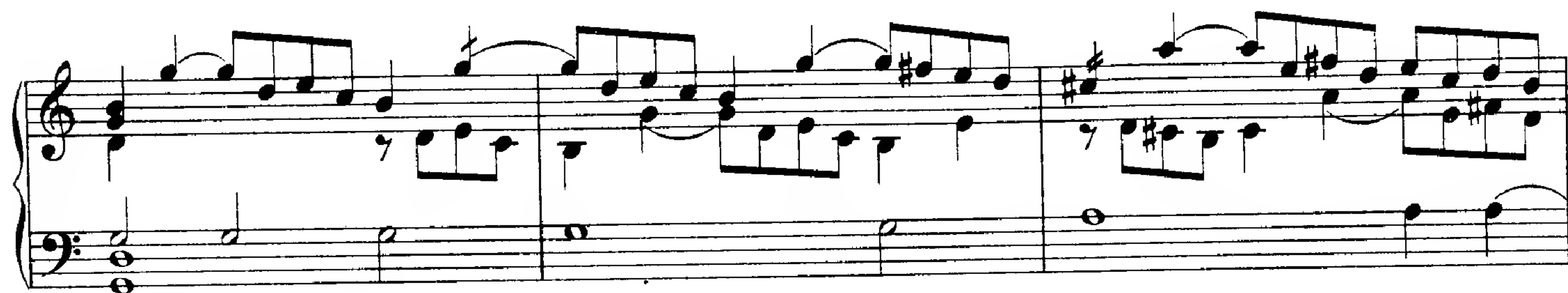
WILLIAM BYRD.

XI.
Galliarda to my L.[ord] Lumley's Paven.
(See N^o XLI.)

JOHN BULL.

The musical score is presented in five systems, each consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). Some notes are marked with a circled 'h', possibly indicating a specific performance instruction. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final system.





DOCTOR BULL.

XII. Nancie.

THOMAS MORLEY.

The musical score for 'Nancie' by Thomas Morley is presented in five systems of piano accompaniment. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The first system (measures 1-4) features a melody in the treble with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody with more complex rhythmic patterns. The third system (measures 9-12) shows a more active bass line with eighth-note patterns. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes a repeat sign at the beginning and features a more melodic bass line. The fifth system (measures 17-20) concludes with a final melodic flourish in the treble and a sustained bass line.






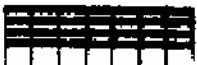






THOMAS MORLEY.

In this piece the sextolets of semiquavers appear in the M.S. as demisemiquavers ; and the groups of 8 demisemiquavers as semi-demisemiquavers .

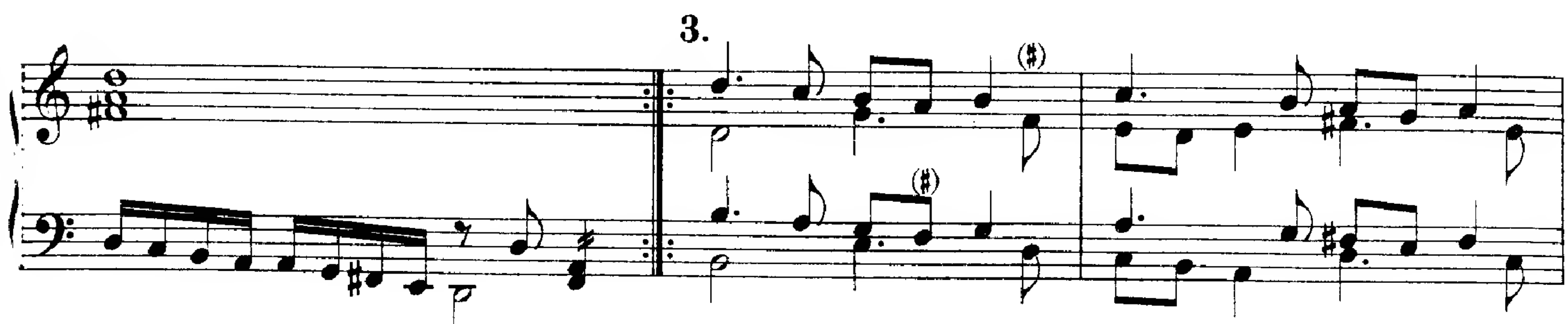
In diesem Stück erscheinen die Sextolen der 16^{ten} Noten im Manuscript als 32^{ten} ; und die Gruppen von acht 32^{ten} als 64^{ten} .

XIII. Pavana.

JOHN BULL.

The musical score for 'XIII. Pavana.' by John Bull is presented in five systems. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system begins with a treble staff starting on a whole note chord and a bass staff with a whole note chord. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff and accompaniment in the bass staff. The third system features a more active treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with whole notes. The fourth system continues the eighth-note melody in the treble and whole-note accompaniment in the bass. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment. Various musical notations such as sharps, naturals, and accidentals are present throughout the score.

* The M. S. has A D.
A D in der Handschrift.





DOCTOR BULL.

XIV. Alman.

ANON.



* G in M. S.
G in der Handschrift.

XV. Robin.

JOHN MUNDAY.

This musical score is for a piano piece titled "Robin" by John Munday. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system begins with a 12-measure rest in the treble staff. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several repeat signs and first/second endings marked with (1) and (2). The piece concludes with a final double bar line and repeat sign.

3.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system is marked with a '3.' and a repeat sign. The second system has a '(b)' marking in the bass staff. The third system has a repeat sign in the bass staff. The fourth system has a repeat sign in the bass staff. The fifth system has a '(b)' marking in the bass staff. The sixth system ends with a double bar line and repeat sign.

JHON MUNDAY.

XVI. Pavana.

M. S.

The musical score for XVI. Pavana, M. S. is written for a single system of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system begins with a second ending bracket and contains a trill in the treble. The fourth and fifth systems continue the piece with various melodic and harmonic patterns.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, with some annotations in parentheses and a final 'M. S.' marking.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a repeat sign. Bass staff has a '2' above the first measure and a '(b)' below the fourth measure.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a repeat sign. Bass staff has a '(b)' below the fourth measure.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a repeat sign. Bass staff has a '#' above the second measure and a '#' below the fourth measure.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a '(#)' above the second measure. Bass staff has a '*' above the second measure and a '(#)' below the fourth measure.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a '(b)' above the third measure. Bass staff has a '(b)' below the third measure.

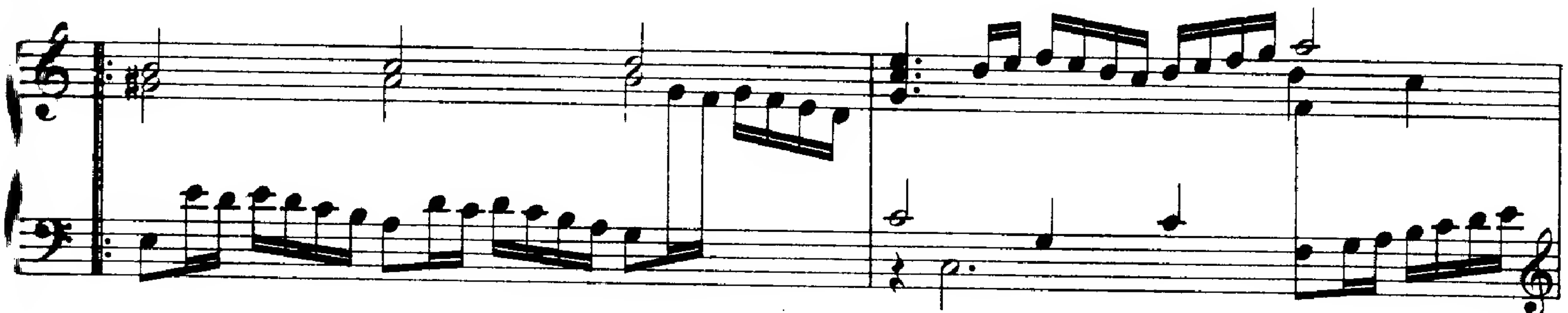
System 6: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a '(b)' above the second measure. Bass staff has a '(b)' below the second measure. The system ends with 'M. S.'.

* Quavers in M. S.
Achtel in der Handschrift.

XVII. Galiarda.

JOHN BULL.

The musical score for "XVII. Galiarda." by John Bull is written in 3/2 time and one sharp (F#). It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble staff of chords and a bass staff of eighth notes. The second system continues with similar patterns, ending with a repeat sign. The third system features more complex rhythmic patterns with fingerings (5, 2, 3, 3, 3, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 2) and repeat signs. The fourth system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence in the treble staff and a bass staff of eighth notes.



DOCTOR BULL.

XVIII. Barafostus' Dreame.

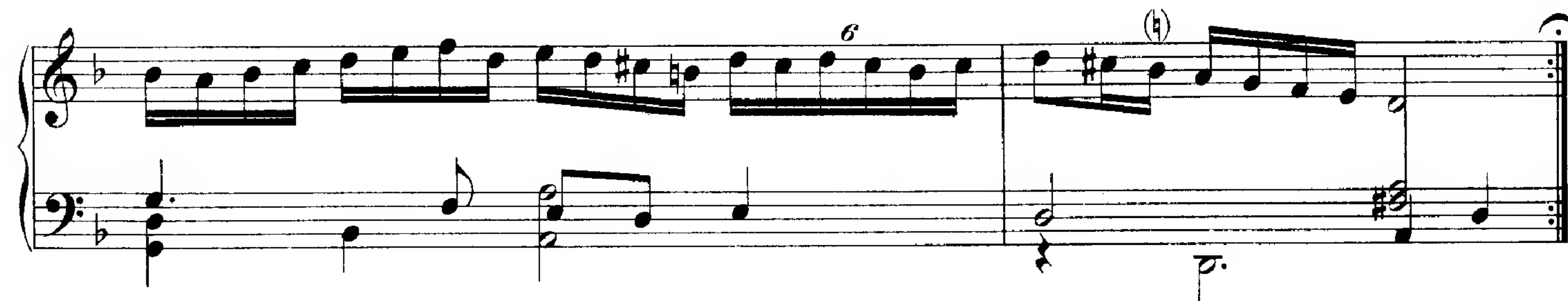
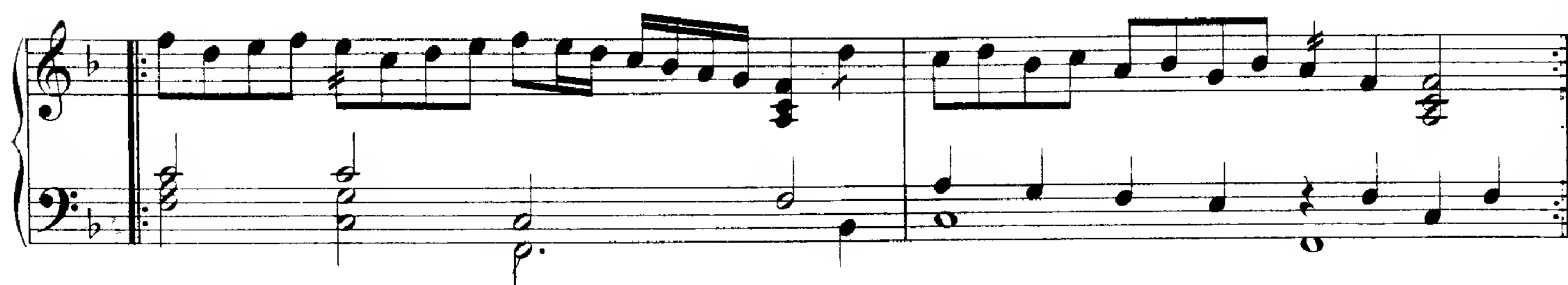
ANON.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Barafostus' Dreame" by an anonymous composer. It is written for piano in 3/4 time and consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of chords and a bass staff with a more active melody. The second system continues this pattern, with a treble staff featuring a melodic line and a bass staff providing harmonic support. The third system is marked with a "2." and shows a more complex melodic development in the treble. The fourth system features a treble staff with a series of chords and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note pattern. The fifth system continues the melodic and harmonic progression. The sixth system is marked with a "3." and concludes the piece with a final chord in the treble and a sustained bass line.



XIX. Muscadin.

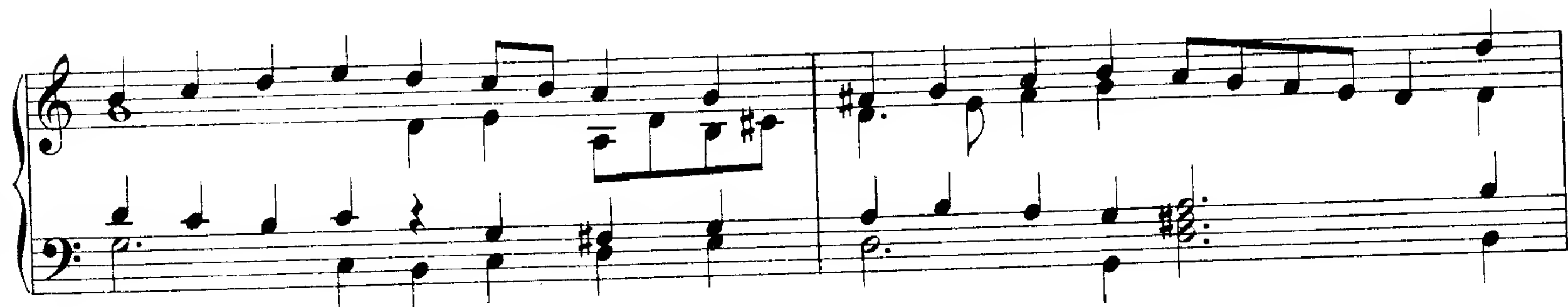
ANON.



XX. Alman.

ANON.

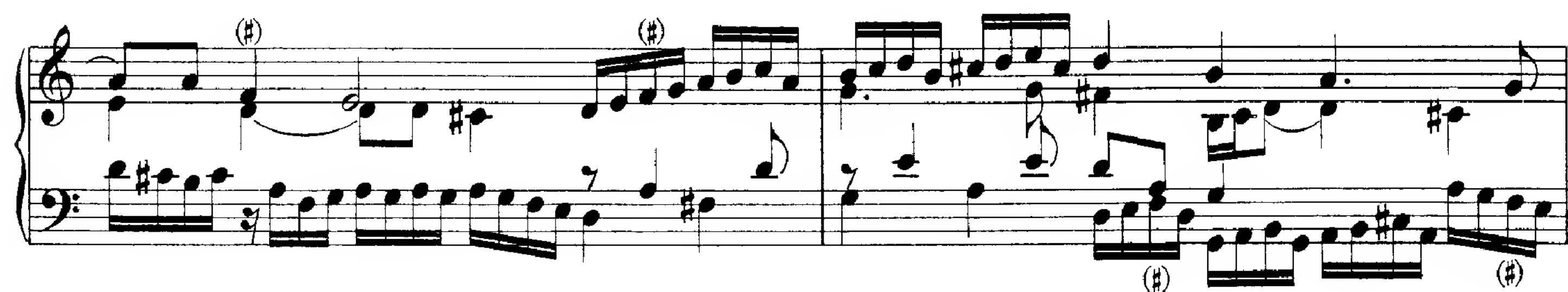
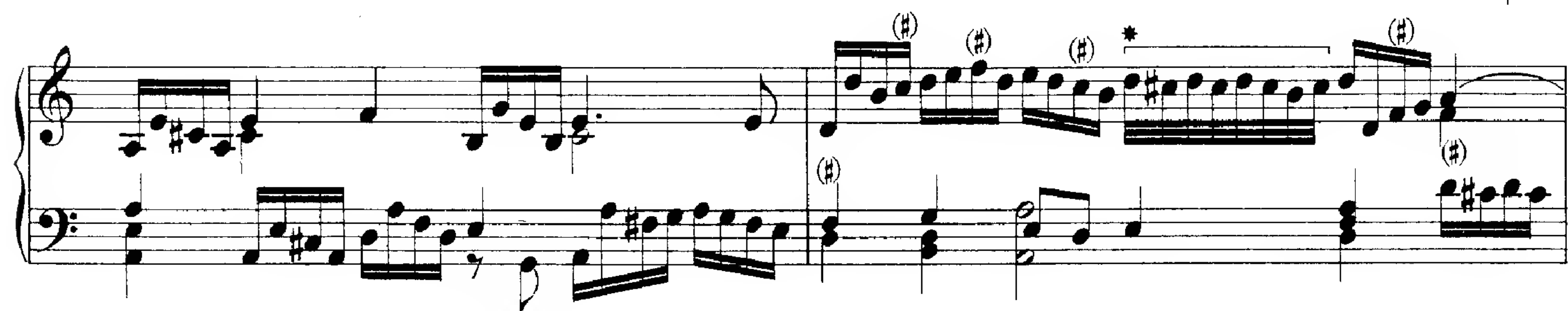
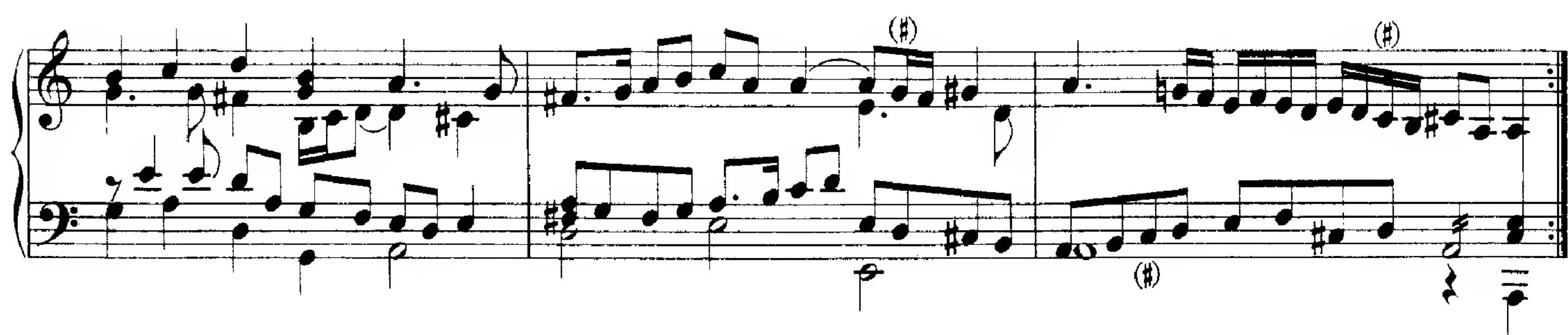
The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the fifth system.



XXI. Galiarda.

ANONYMOUS.

The musical score for XXI. Galiarda. is presented in five systems, each consisting of two staves. The first system is in 3/2 time, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system is in 3/2 time, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third system is in 3/2 time, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth system is in 3/2 time, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth system is in 3/2 time, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes marked with a (b) indicating a flat.



* Semiquavers in the M. S.
Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.

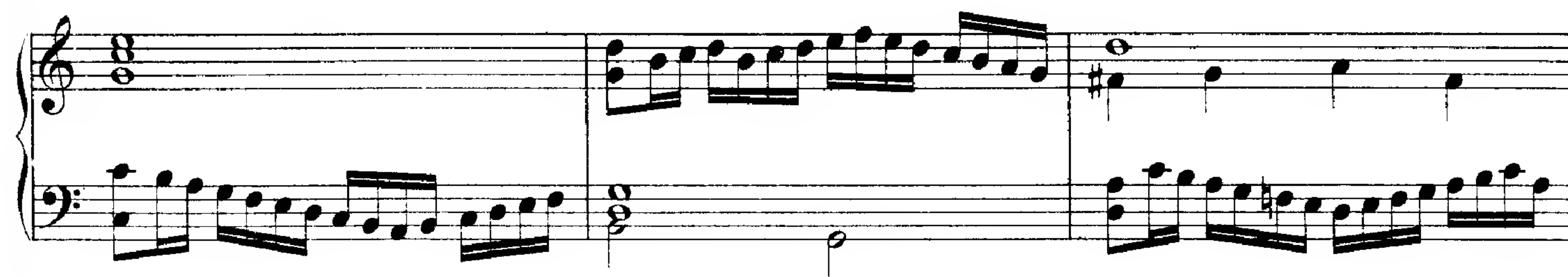
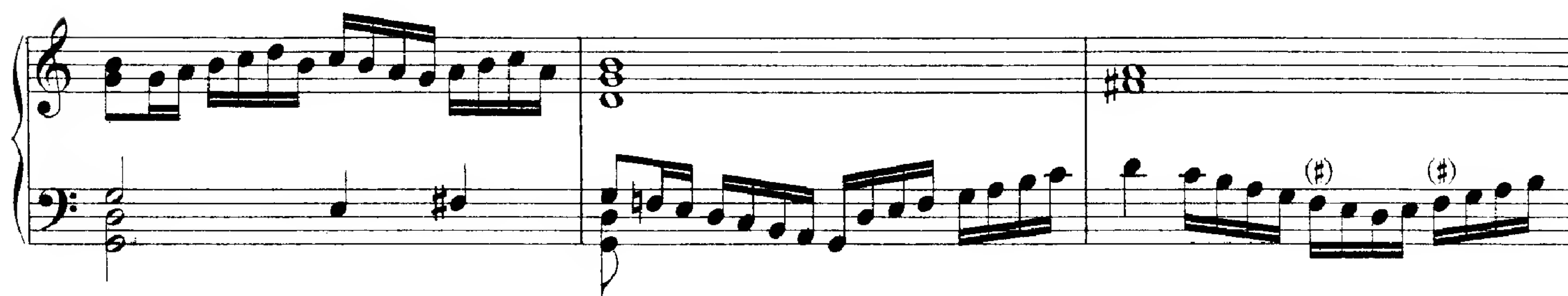
3.

The musical score consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked with a '3.' and a '*' above the treble staff. The second system continues the melody. The third system features a repeat sign. The fourth system has a '(b)' marking below the bass staff. The fifth system has several '(#)' markings above and below the staves. The sixth system also has '(#)' markings. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

• These 6 notes are semiquavers in the M. S.
 Diese 6 Noten sind Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.

XXII. Præludium.

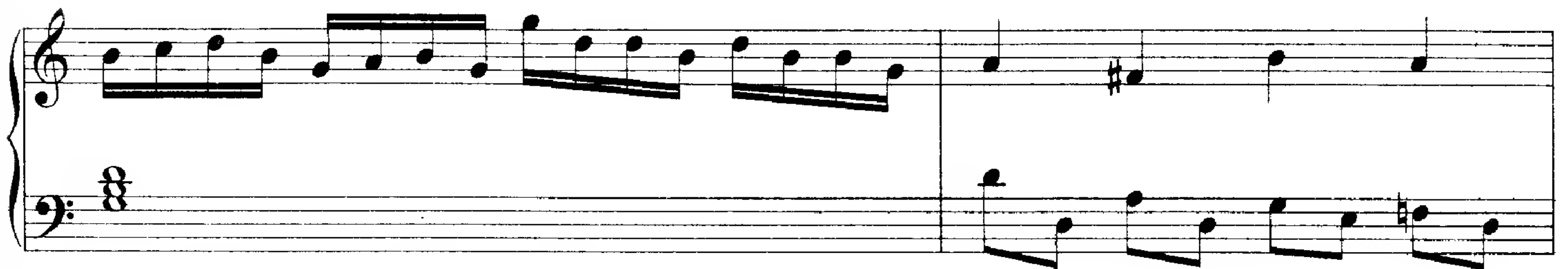
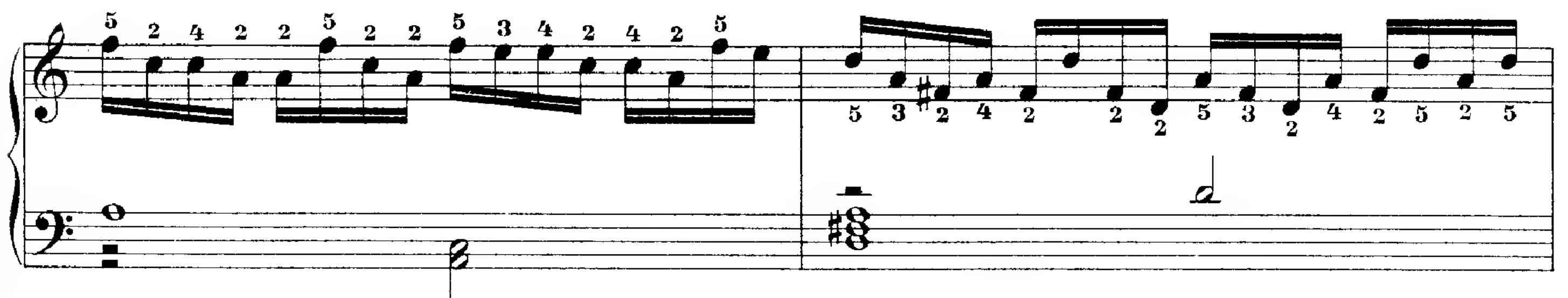
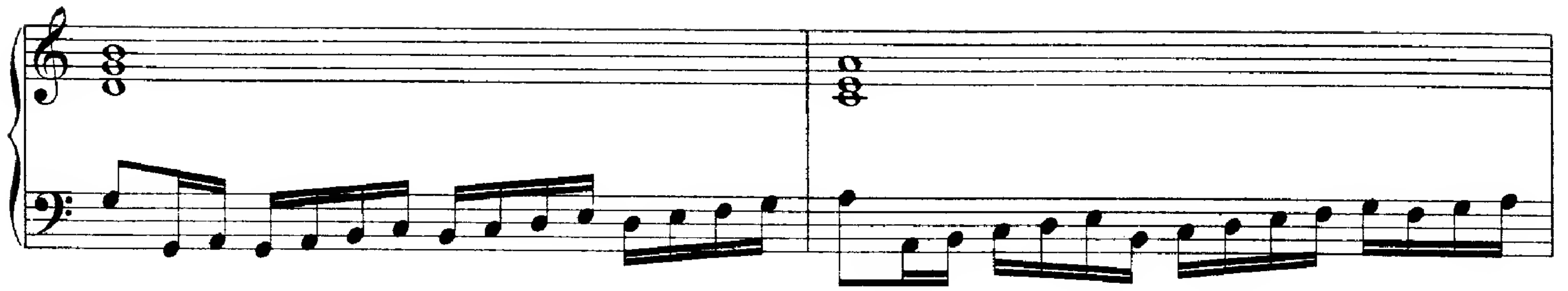
ANON.



XXIII. Præludium.

"EL. KIDDERMINSTER?"

The musical score is written for piano in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble staff starting on a G4 and a bass staff with a whole rest. The second system continues the melody in the treble and a moving bass line. The third system features a key signature change to A major, indicated by a sharp sign on the F# line in both staves. The fourth system continues the piece in A major. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final chord in the treble and a descending bass line.

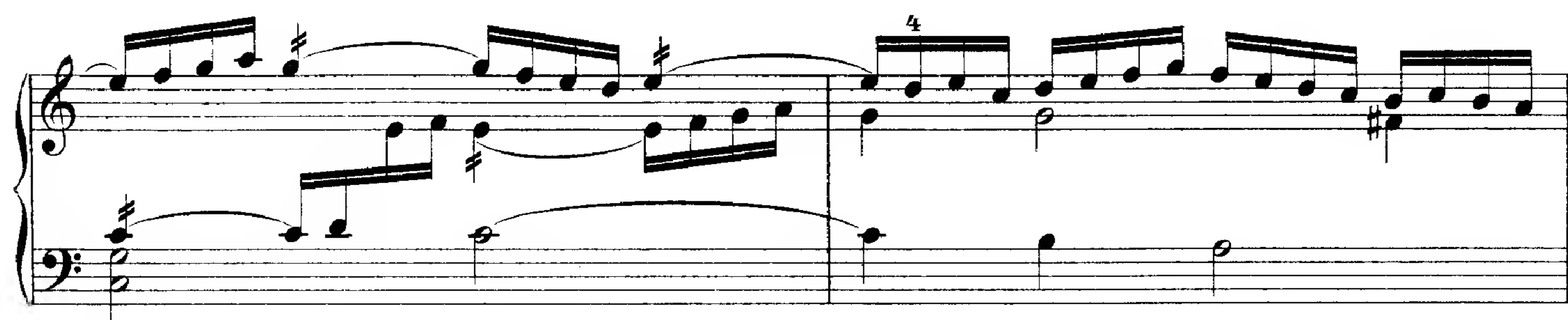
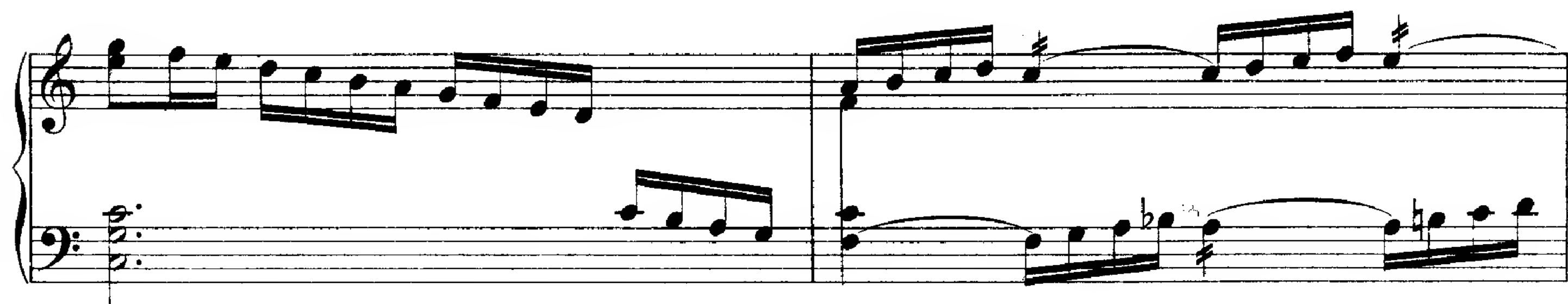


XXIV. Præludium.

[WILLIAM BYRD.]

The musical score is written for a lute or similar instrument, featuring a treble and a bass staff. The first system shows a treble staff with a long note and a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern. The second system continues the pattern. The third system introduces a star symbol and a '6' in the bass staff. The fourth system continues the '6' pattern. The fifth system shows a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the treble staff.

* This bar is altered from the M. S., which gives 21 demisemiquavers in the left hand.
Dieser Takt, welcher in der Handschrift für die linke Hand 21 Zweiunddreissigstel enthält, ist hier geändert worden.



XXV. Præludium.

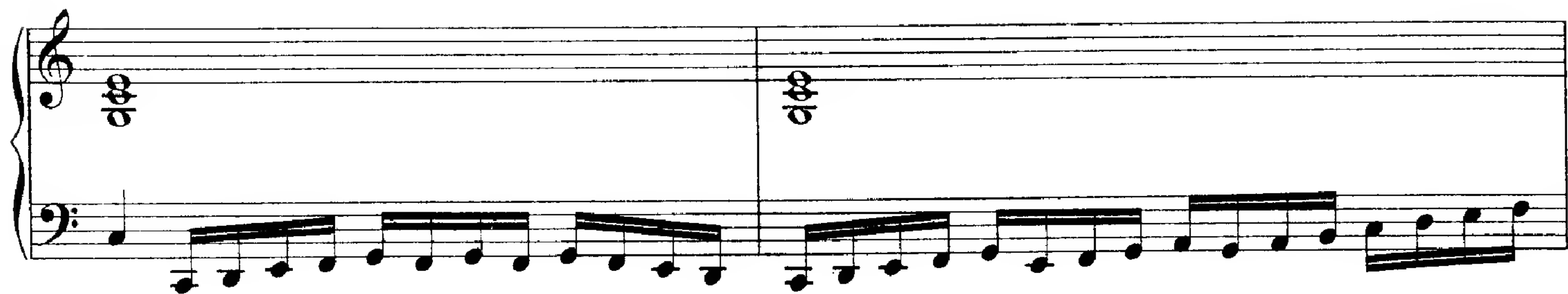
ANON.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and notes. There are specific markings: a double asterisk (**) above the third system, a single asterisk (*) below the first staff of the third system, and circled 'h' symbols above the final notes of the first and second staves in the fourth system.

- A F in M. S.
A F in der Handschrift.

**— This bar is added conjecturally; something has evidently been omitted between pp. 41 and 42 of the M. S., and the "directs" at the end of p. 41 indicate the notes here given at the beginning of the added bar, not those of the next following bar.

Dieser Takt ist nach Vermuthung hinzugefügt worden; augenscheinlich ist zwischen den Seiten 41 und 42 der Handschrift etwas ausgelassen, denn die Anführungszeichen am Ende der Seite 41 zeigen die Noten an, welche hier den Anfang des hinzugefügten Taktes bilden, nicht diejenigen des nächstfolgenden Takts.



XXVI. The Irishe Ho-Hoane.

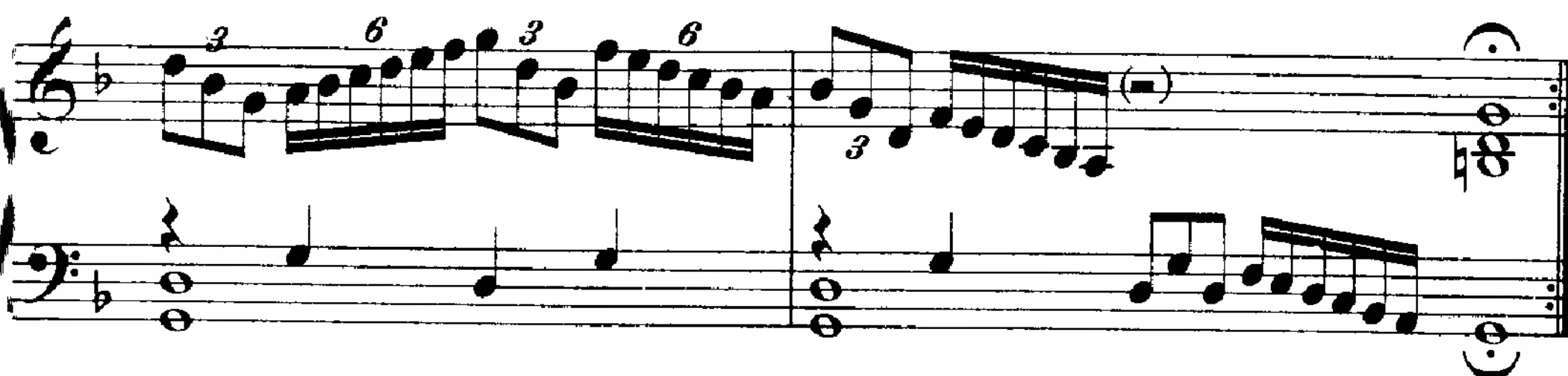
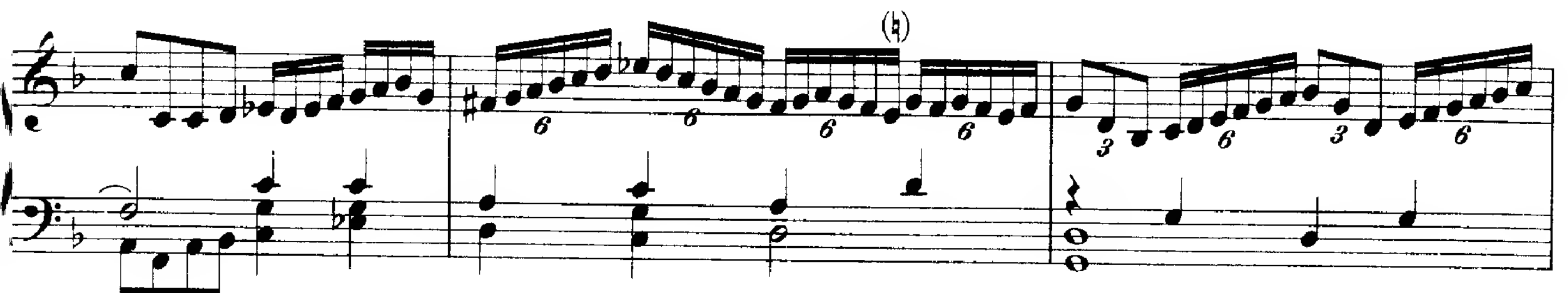
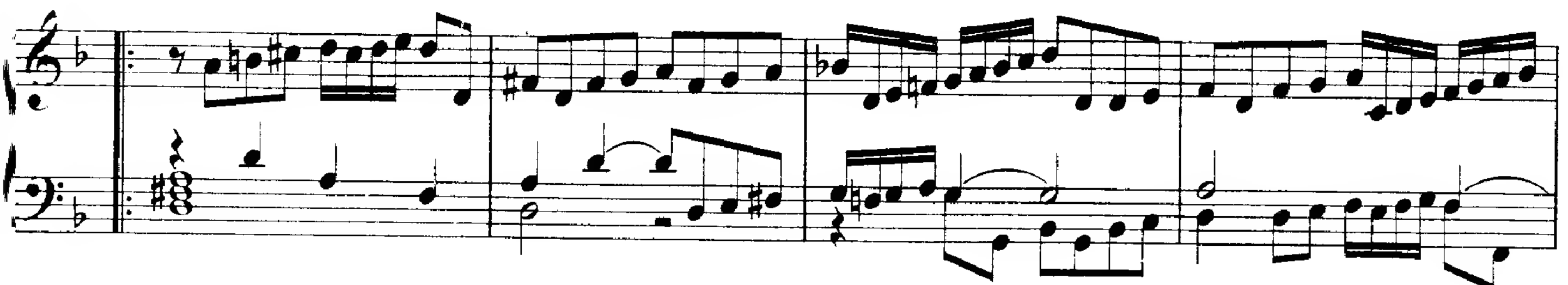
ANON.

XXVII. Pavane.

F. RICHARDSON.

• Semiquavers in M. S.
Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.





FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

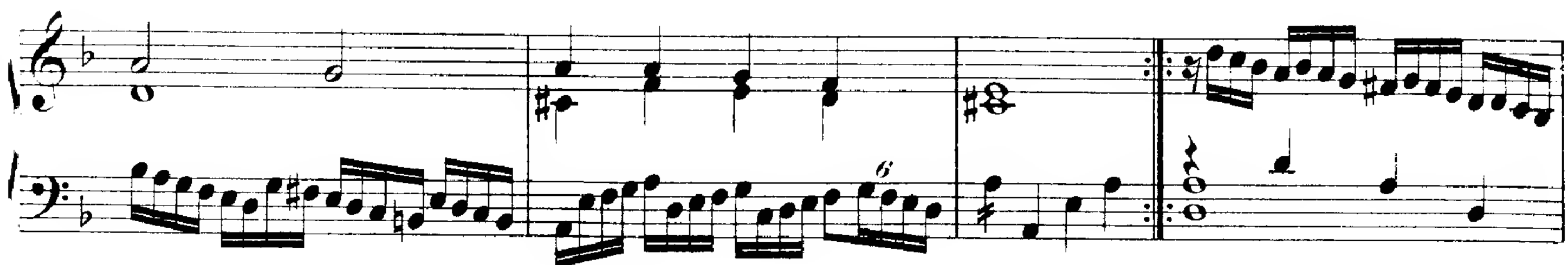
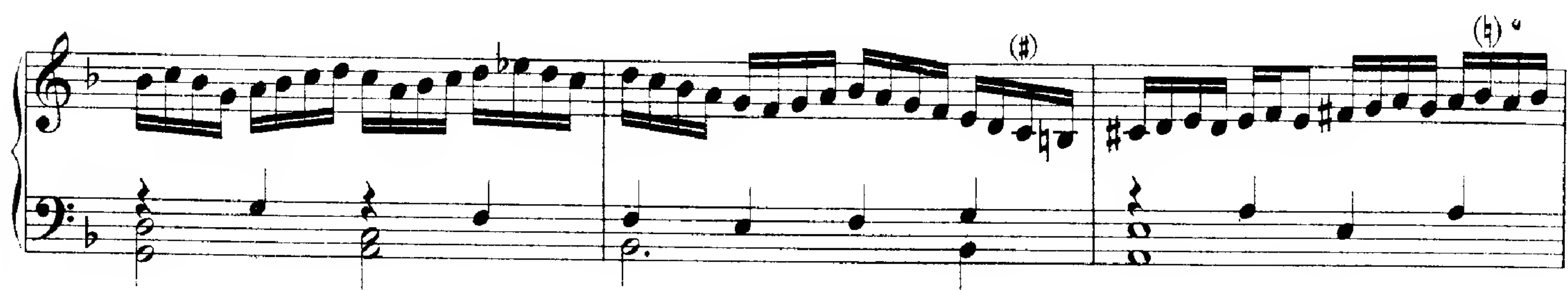
XXVIII. Variatio.

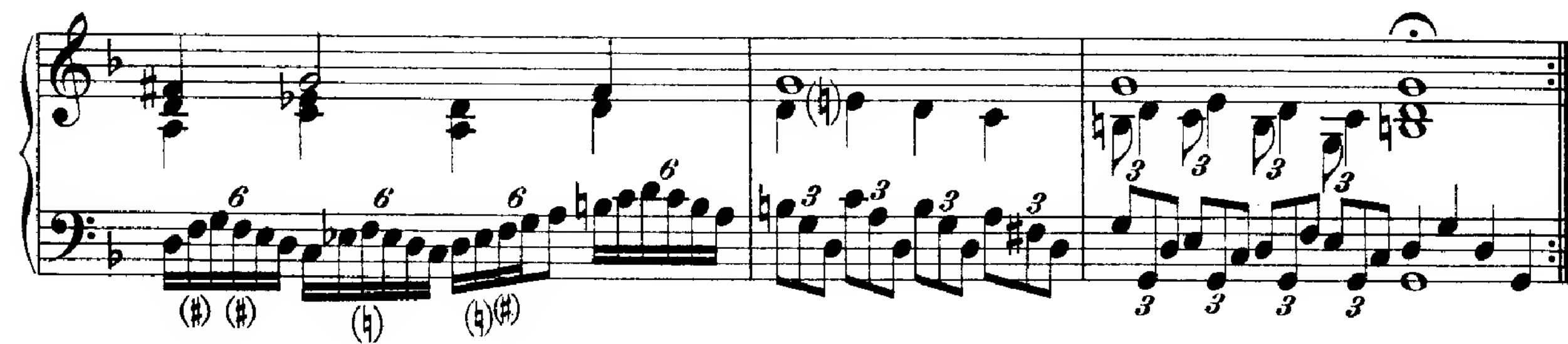
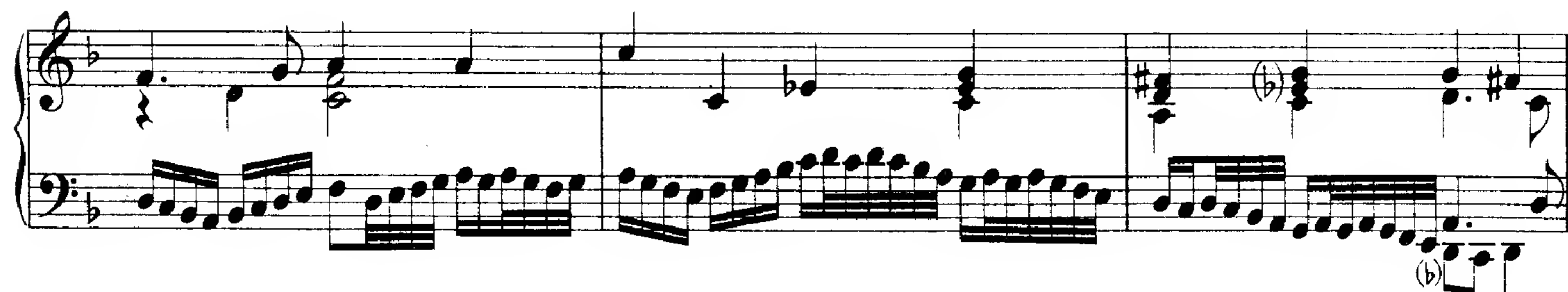
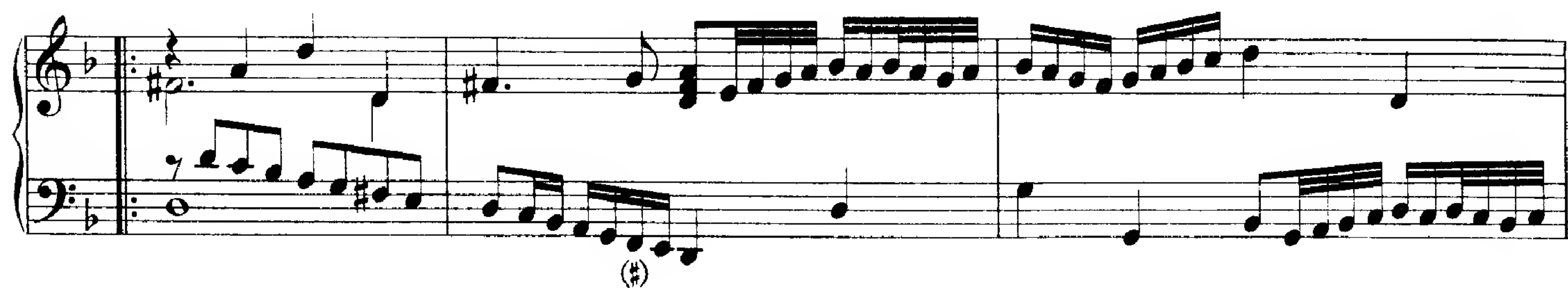
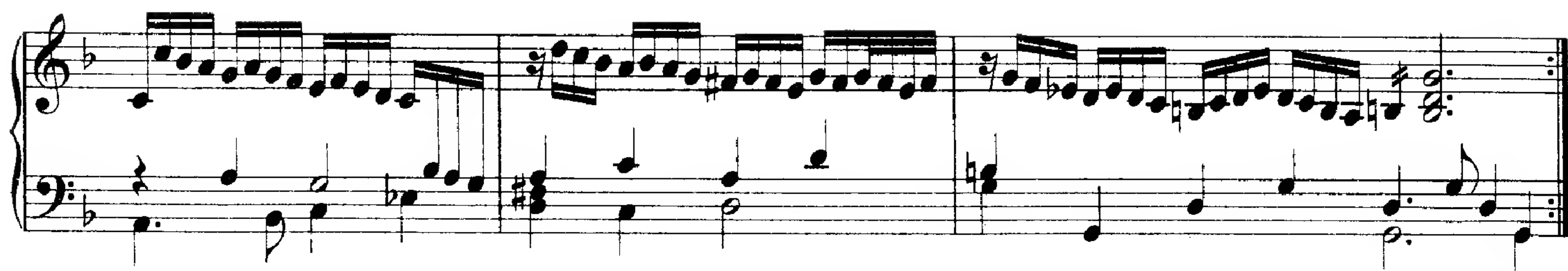
F. RICHARDSON.

The musical score for XXVIII. Variatio. by F. Richardson is presented in six systems, each with a two-staff format. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. There are also some markings like '6' and '(b)' below the notes.

* Possibly B flat should be indicated in the signature. In the M. S. it appears at the second line, [bar 5] and continues throughout the piece.

Wahrscheinlich sollte in der Vorzeichnung ein \flat angegeben sein. In der Handschrift erscheint es in der zweiten Linie, [Takt 5] und wird von da an im ganzen Stück beibehalten.





FERDINANDO
RICHARDSON.

XXIX. Galiarda.

F. RICHARDSON.

* The M. S. gives the middle note of this chord as C, which is clearly a mistake for D.
Die Handschrift giebt die mittlere Note dieses Accords als C an, welches offenbar falsch ist und D sein soll.

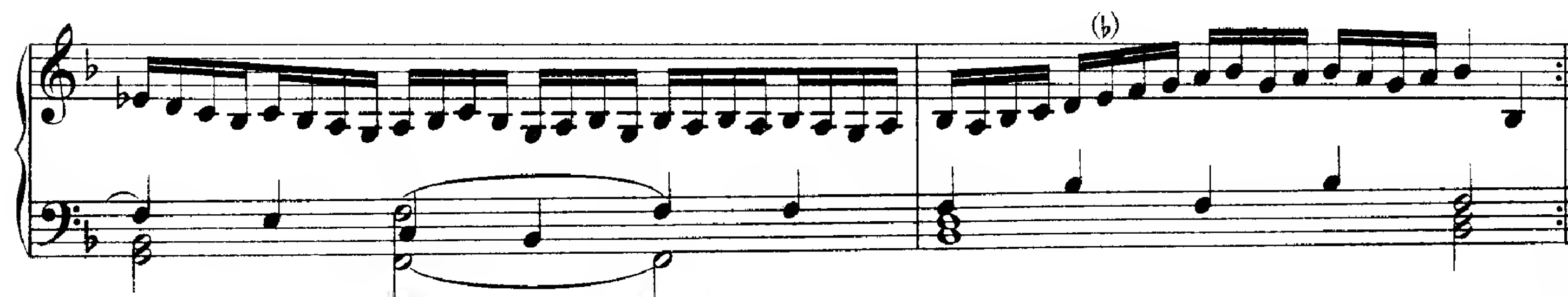
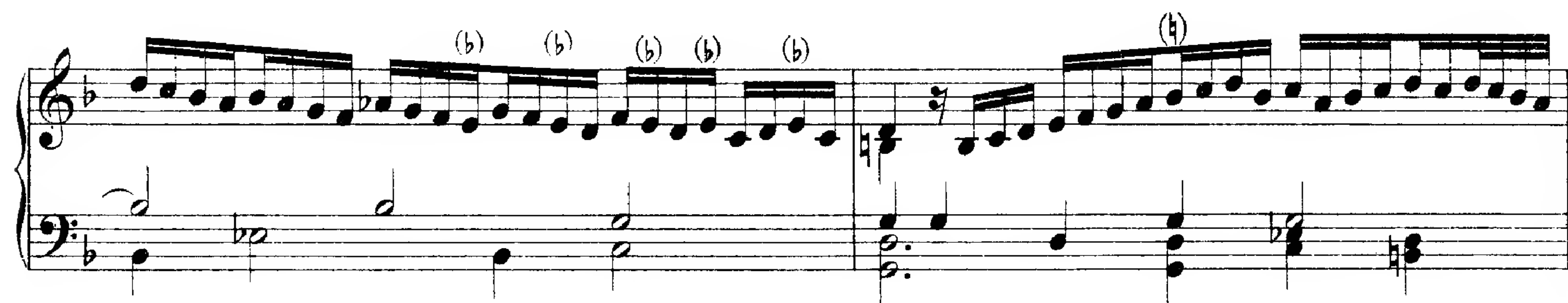
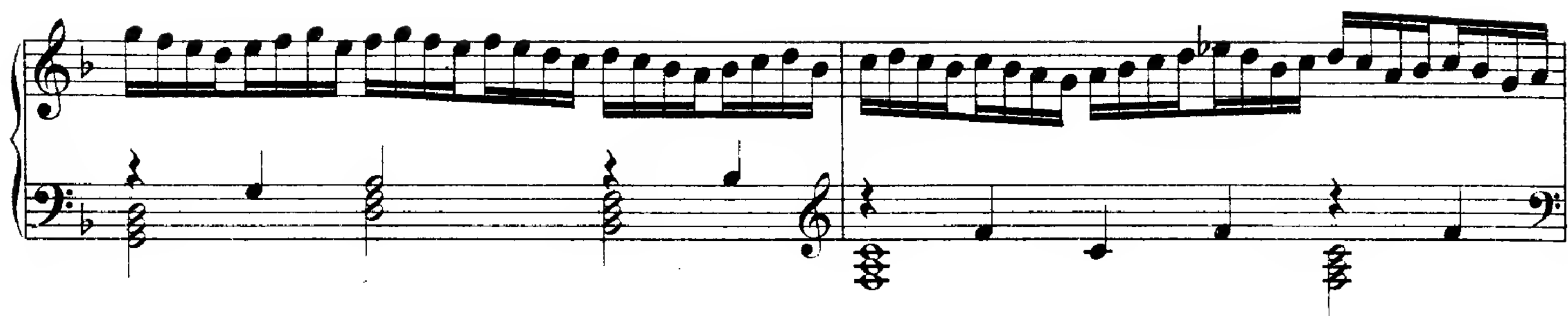


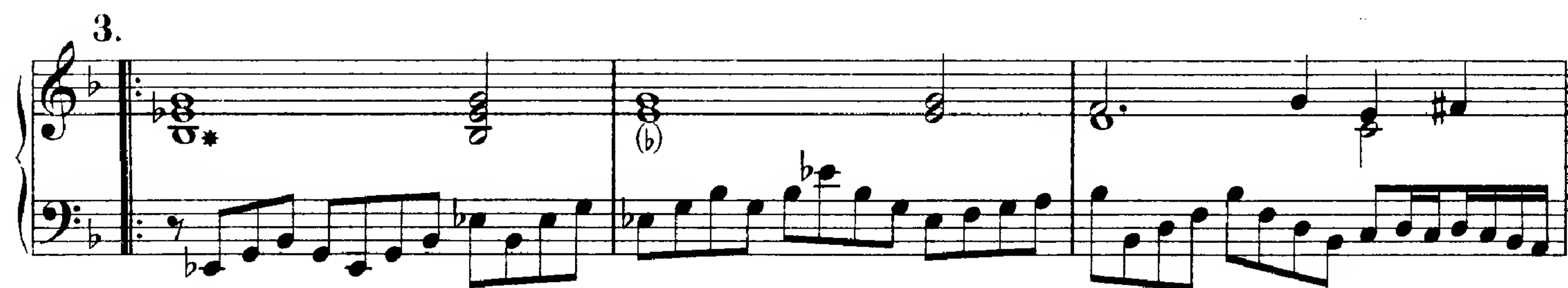
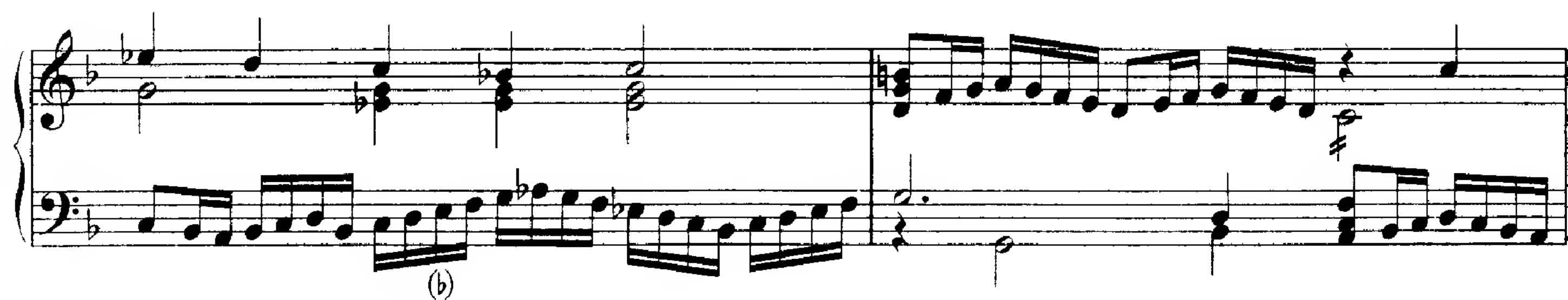
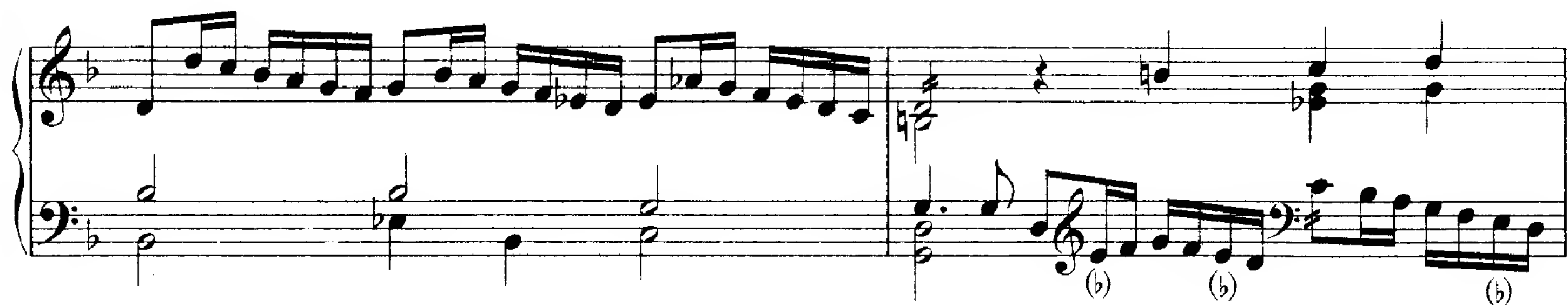
FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

XXX. Variatio.

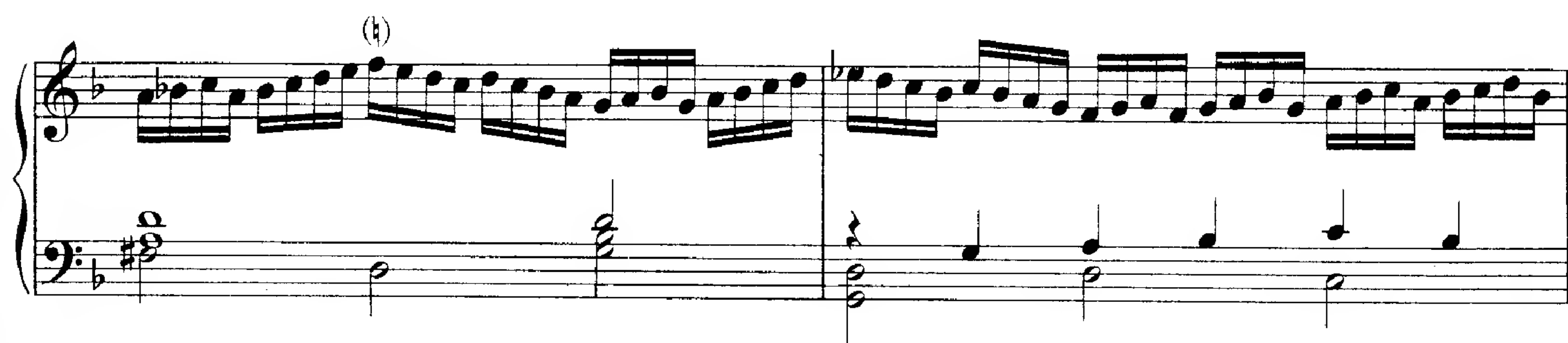
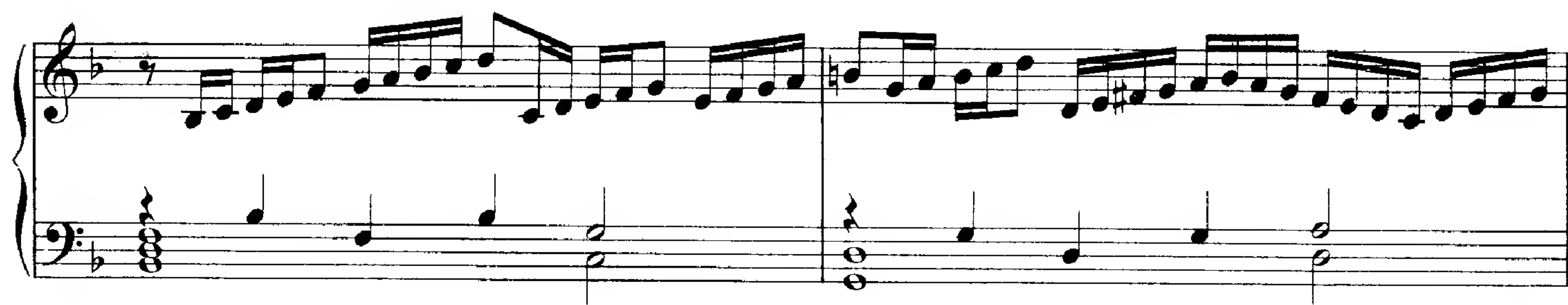
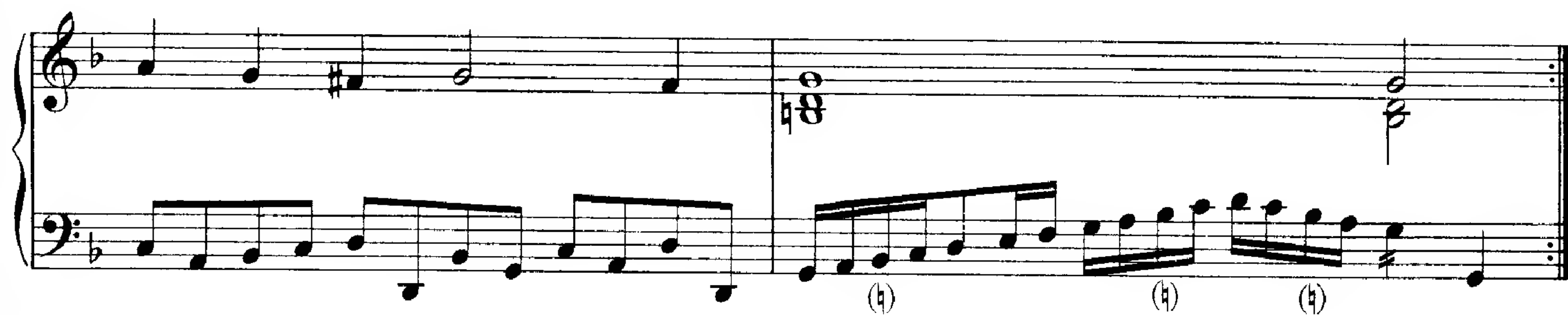
* Quavers in M. S.
Achtel in der Handschrift.

** Semiquavers in M. S.
Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.





* c in M. S.
c in der Handschrift.

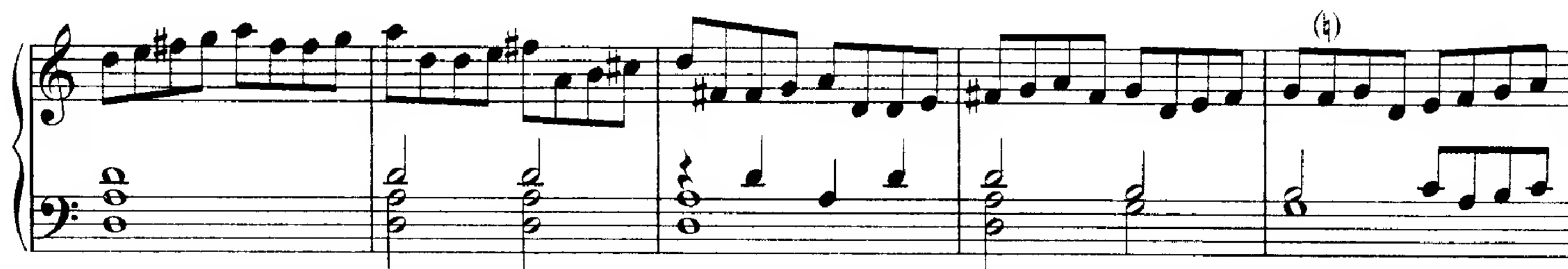


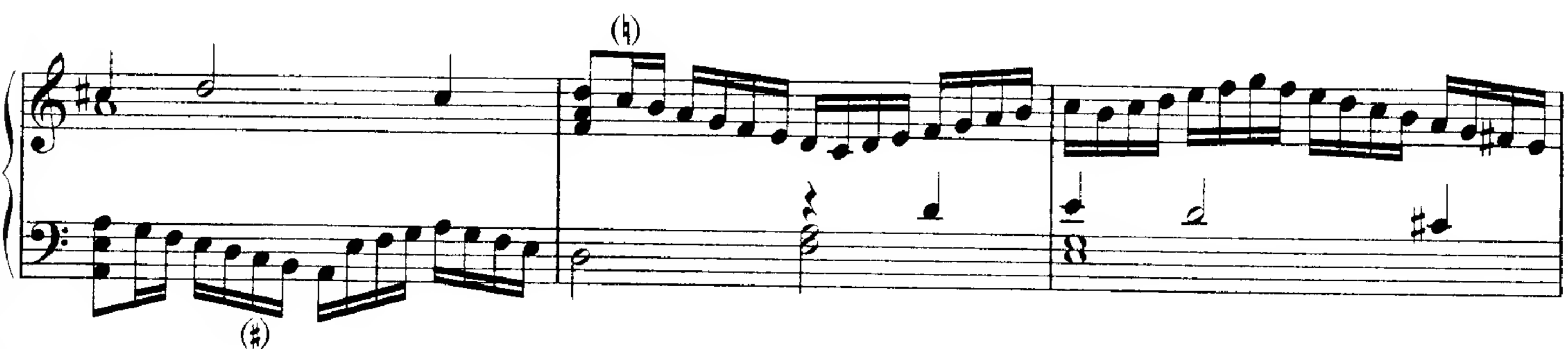
FERDINANDO RICHARDSON.

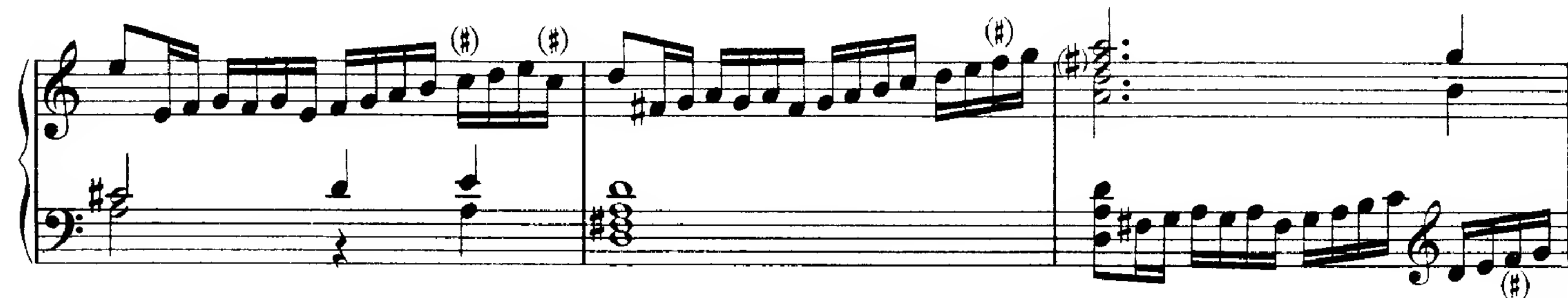
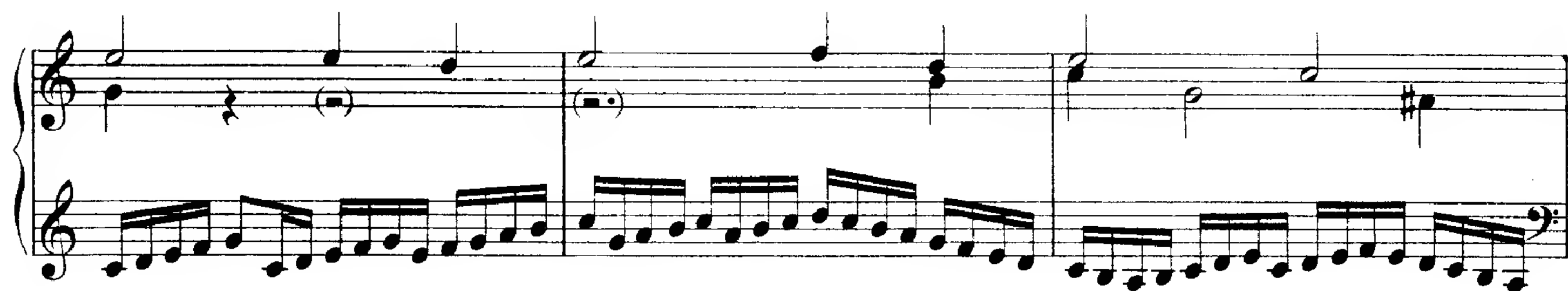
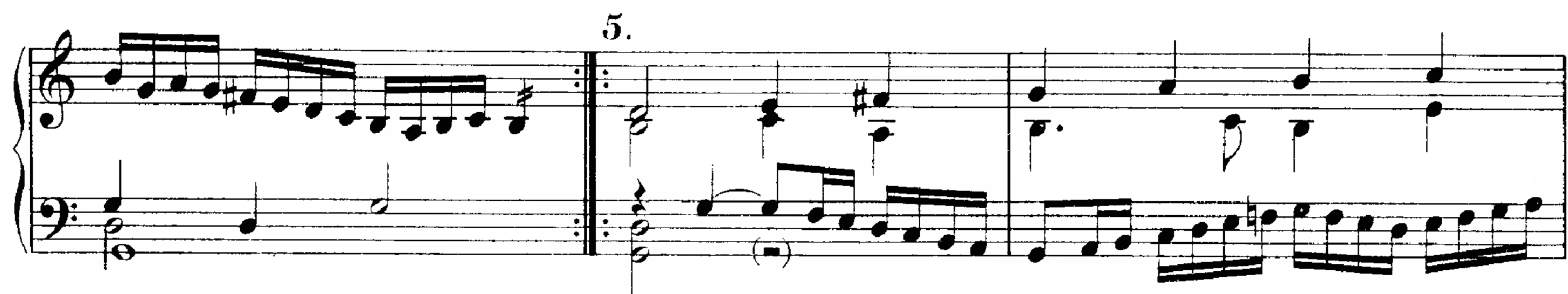
XXXI. The Quadran Pavan.

JOHN BULL.

The musical score for "The Quadran Pavan" by John Bull is presented in five systems, each consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The music is written in a style characteristic of the English Renaissance, with a focus on rhythmic patterns and harmonic structure. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some measures marked with a sharp sign (#) in parentheses. The first system shows a complex interplay of notes and rests, while the second system introduces a more melodic line in the treble. The third system features a prominent bass line with a series of eighth notes. The fourth system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs. The fifth system, marked with a "2." at the beginning, provides a second ending or variation of the piece, characterized by a more active treble line and a steady bass accompaniment.



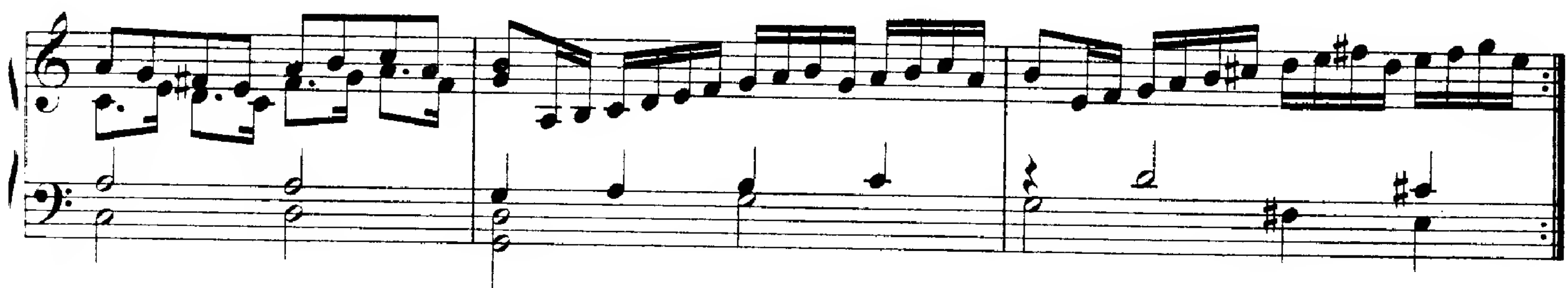




This page of musical notation, numbered 103, contains six systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for a grand staff, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is characterized by rapid, intricate passages, often using beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The first system includes performance markings such as '(h)' and '(#)' above and below notes. The second system also features a '(h)' marking. The third system shows a change in the bass staff, with a treble clef appearing in the middle of the system. The fourth system continues the dense harmonic texture. The fifth system shows a more varied rhythmic pattern in the bass staff. The sixth system concludes the page with a double bar line and repeat dots. The overall style is that of a classical piano work, possibly from the 19th or 20th century.

6. (4)

* The M. S. has ^AD here.
 Die Handschrift hat hier ^{A.}D.
 H



8.

DOCTOR BULL.

* B
G
F
E in M. S.
in der Handschrift.

** Sic in M. S.
So in der Handschrift.

XXXII.

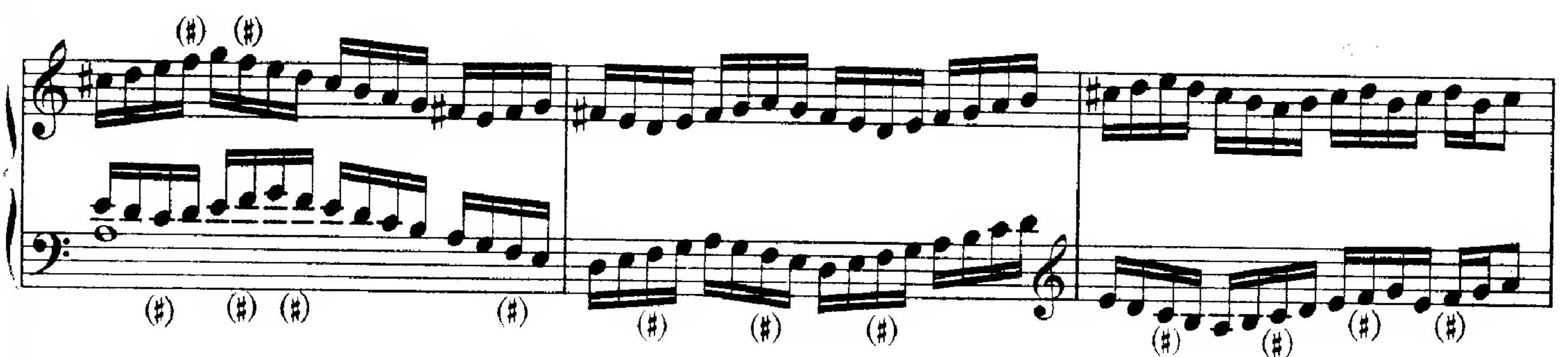
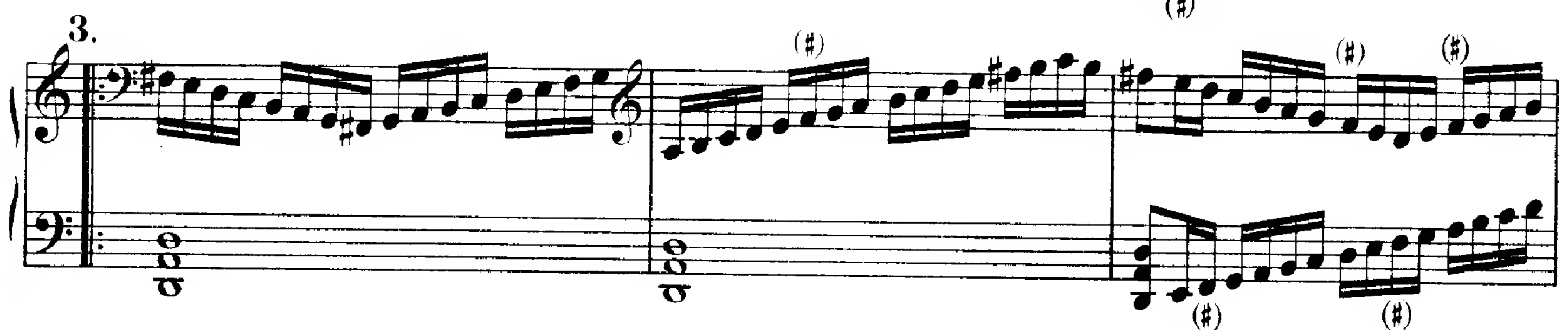
107

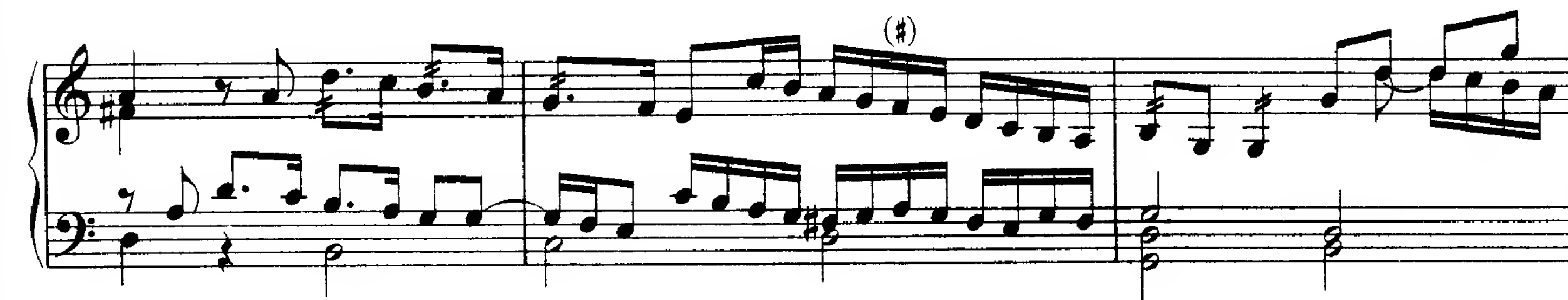
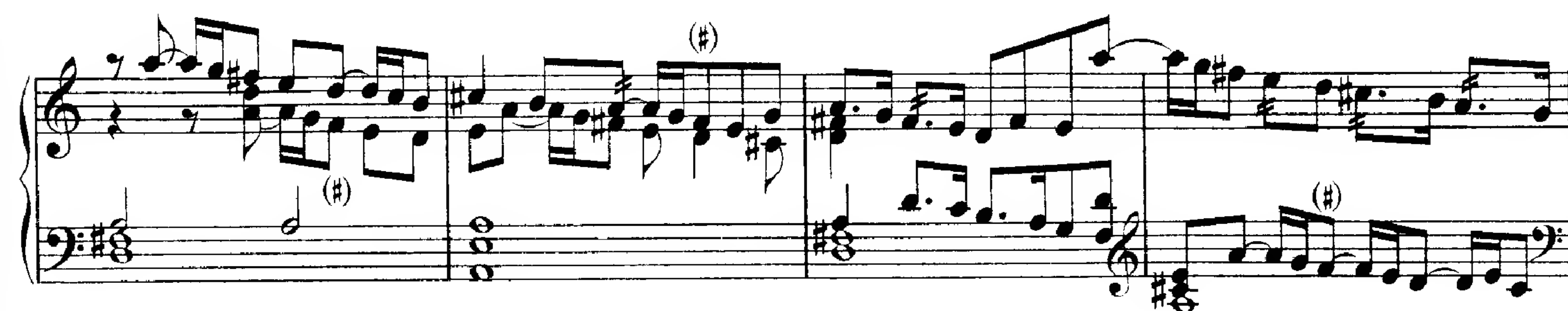
Variation of the Quadran Pavan.

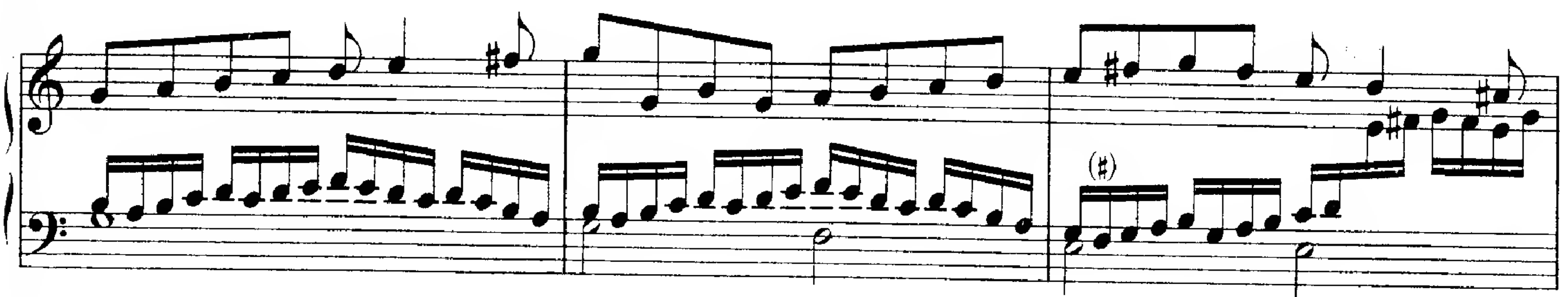
JOHN BULL.

The musical score is presented in six systems, each consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and ornaments. The first system shows a treble staff with a whole rest followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a whole rest followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system features a treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third system includes a treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth system shows a treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth system features a treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth system includes a treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

This page of musical notation, numbered 108, contains six systems of staves. Each system typically consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, with some systems having additional staves or markings. The notation is complex, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include (h) and (#), which appear in several systems. The music is written in a complex, multi-measure style, with some systems showing multiple measures of music. The notation is dense and detailed, with many notes and rests. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic era piano score.







* Semiquaver in M S.
Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.

This page of musical notation, numbered 412, contains six systems of piano accompaniment. Each system consists of a treble and a bass staff joined by a brace. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

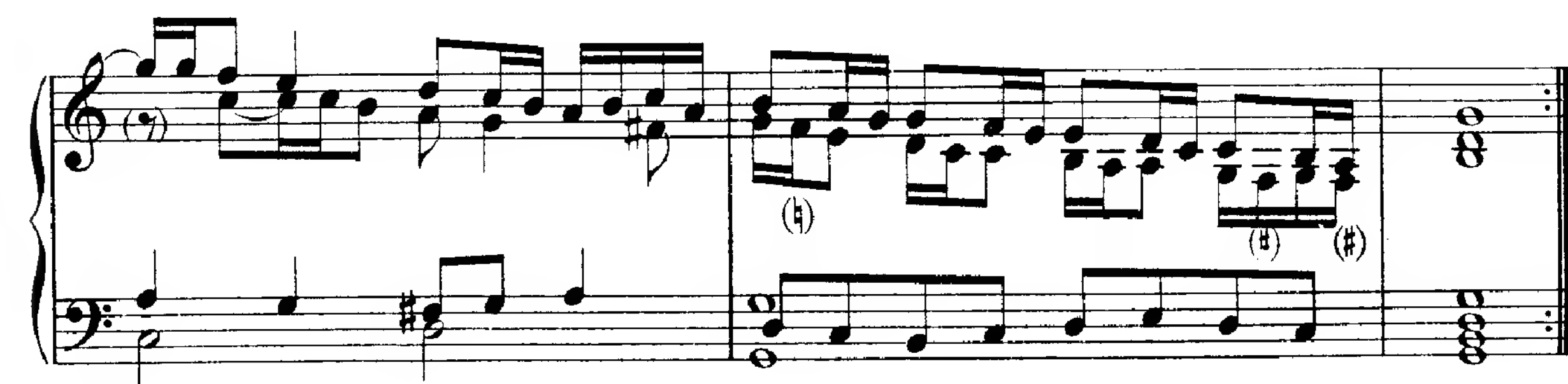
The first system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. A sharp sign (#) is placed above the first measure of the bass staff. The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic development, with a sharp sign (#) above the first measure of the bass staff and a sharp sign (#) below the first measure of the bass staff. The third system shows a continuation of the melodic and rhythmic patterns. The fourth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. A sharp sign (#) is placed above the first measure of the bass staff and a sharp sign (#) below the first measure of the bass staff. The fifth system continues the melodic and rhythmic development, with a sharp sign (#) above the first measure of the bass staff and a sharp sign (#) below the first measure of the bass staff. The sixth system concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots.



The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Some notes are marked with a sharp sign (#) in parentheses. The first system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second system has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth system has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth system has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp.

* In the M. S. the Bass of this and the following two bars is written a third lower.
 Im M. S. ist der Bass dieses und der nächsten beiden Takte eine Terz tiefer geschrieben.





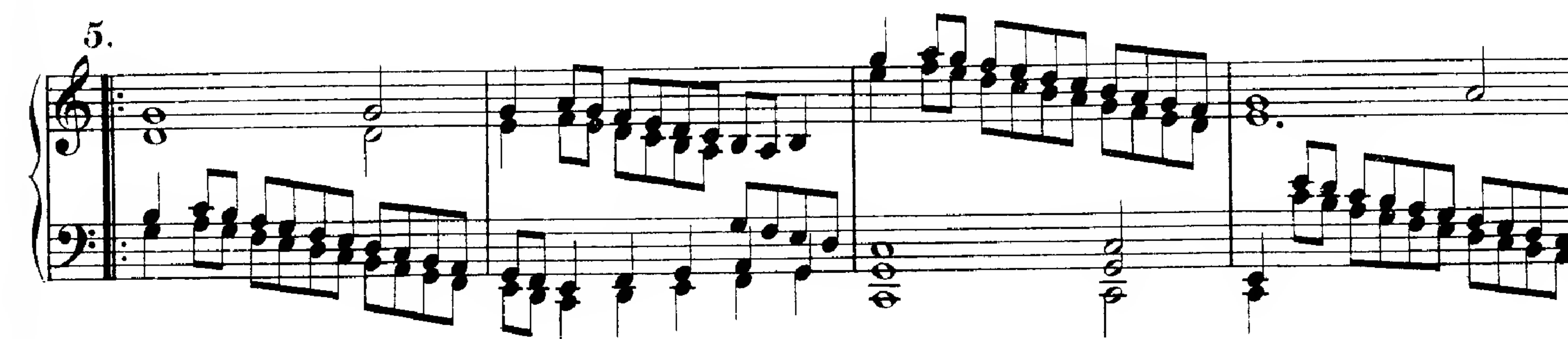
DOCTOR BULL.

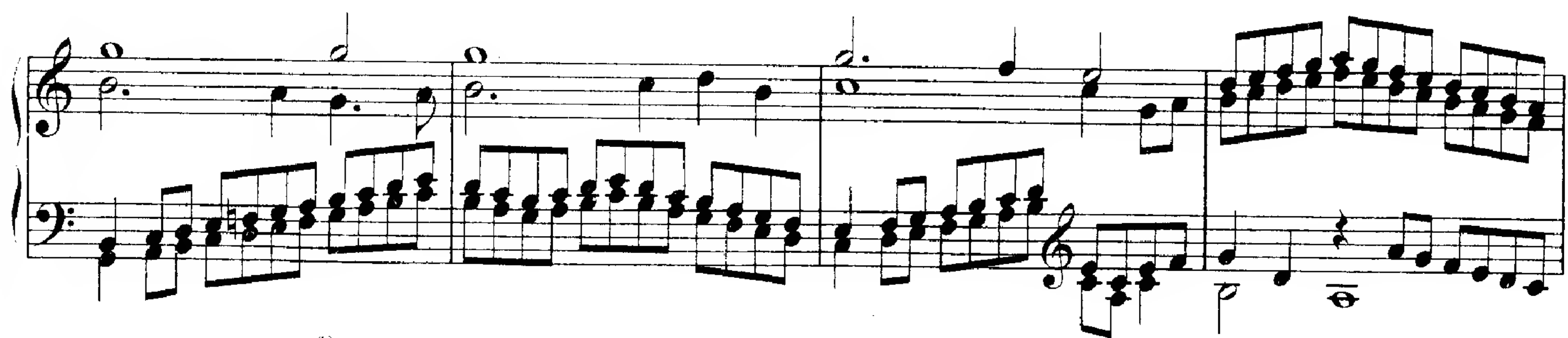
XXXIII. Galiard to the Quadran Pavan.

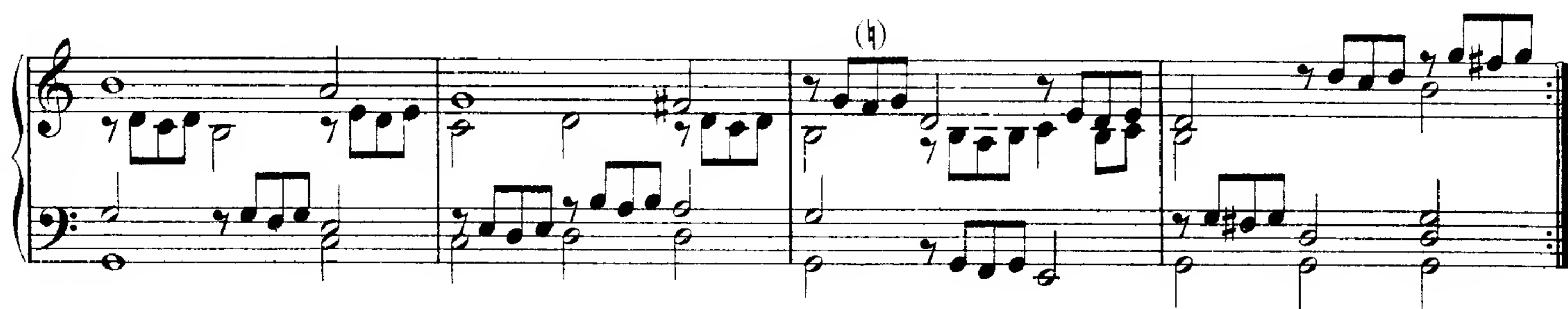
JOHN BULL.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or a keyboard, in 3/2 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The music is composed of various note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, along with rests and accidentals. There are several measures with a sharp sign (#) and some measures with a cross symbol (X). A second ending is marked with a '2.' above the staff. The score concludes with a final measure marked with an asterisk (*).

* The F has a sharp on its right hand, which must be a clerical error.
Das F hat rechts neben sich ein Kreuz, was ein Schreibfehler sein muss.





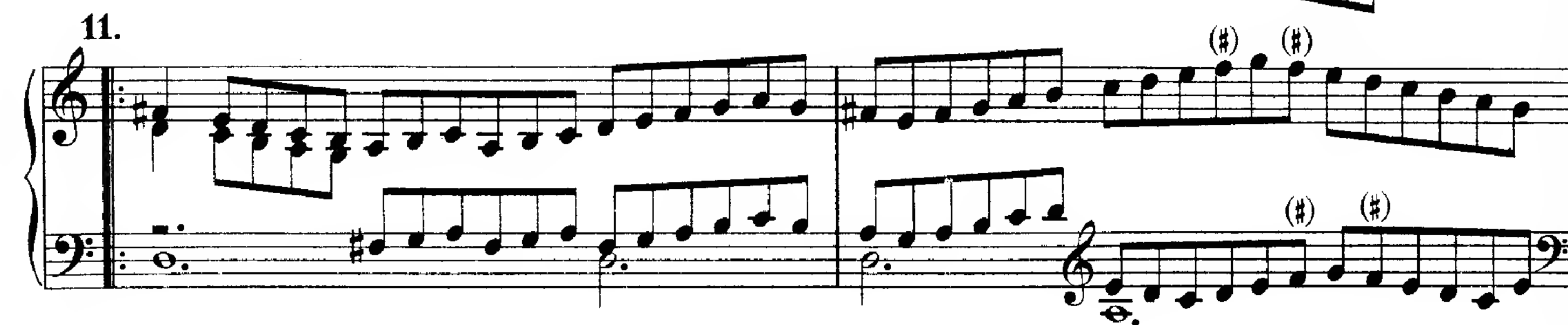
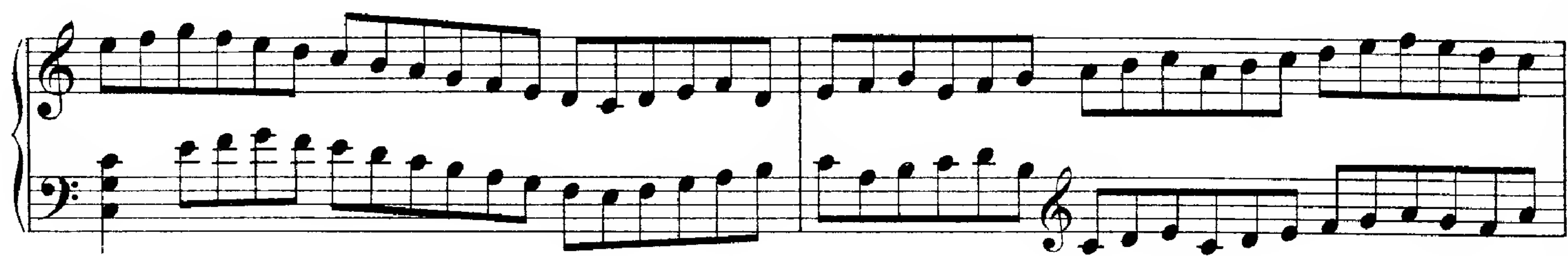


9.



10.





The first system of musical notation for 'Doctor Bull'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef is a series of eighth notes, mostly beamed together. The bass clef accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern. There are four measures in this system. The first measure has a '(b)' below the bass line. The second measure has '(b)' and '(#)' below the bass line. The third and fourth measures have a '(b)' below the bass line.

The second system of musical notation. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The treble clef melody continues with eighth notes. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes. There are four measures in this system.

The third system of musical notation, starting with the number '12.' in the treble clef. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth notes. The bass clef accompaniment consists of dotted half notes. There are four measures in this system. The second and fourth measures have a '(#)' above the treble line.

The fourth system of musical notation. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth notes. The bass clef accompaniment consists of dotted half notes. There are four measures in this system. The first measure has a '(#)' above the treble line.

The fifth system of musical notation. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth notes. The bass clef accompaniment consists of dotted half notes. There are four measures in this system.

The sixth system of musical notation, which is the final system on the page. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth notes. The bass clef accompaniment consists of dotted half notes. There are four measures in this system. The first measure has a '(b)' below the bass line. The second measure has a '(b)' below the bass line. The third measure has a '(b)' below the bass line. The fourth measure has a '(b)' below the bass line.

DOCTOR BULL.

XXXIV. Pavana.

JOHN BULL.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. Each system has a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Some notes are marked with a hash symbol (#). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

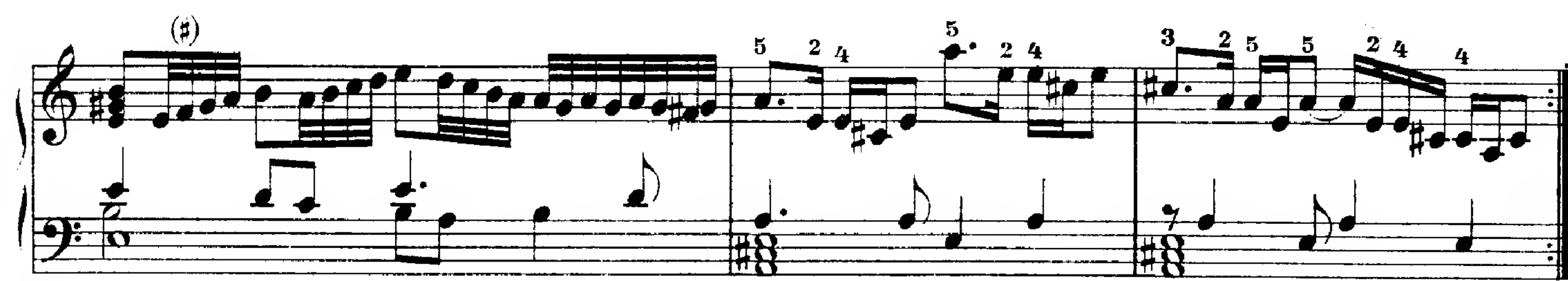
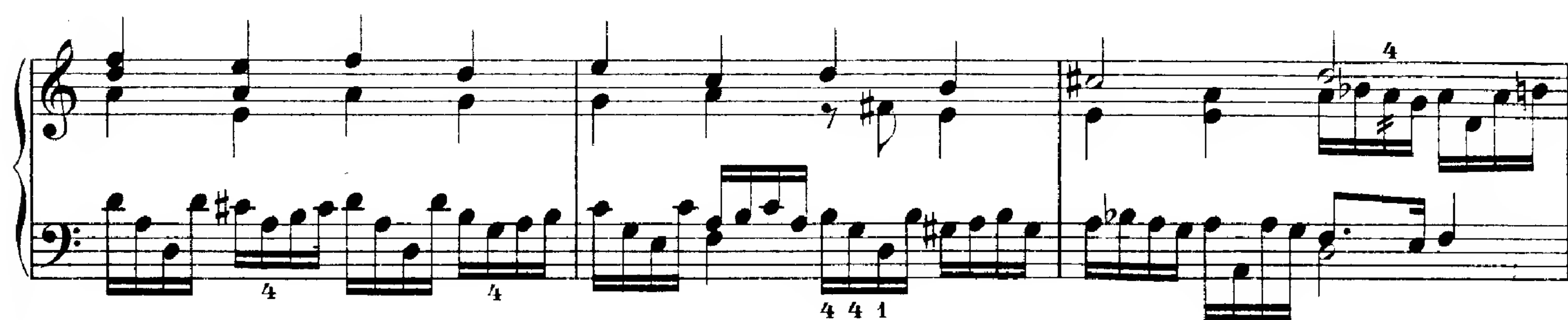
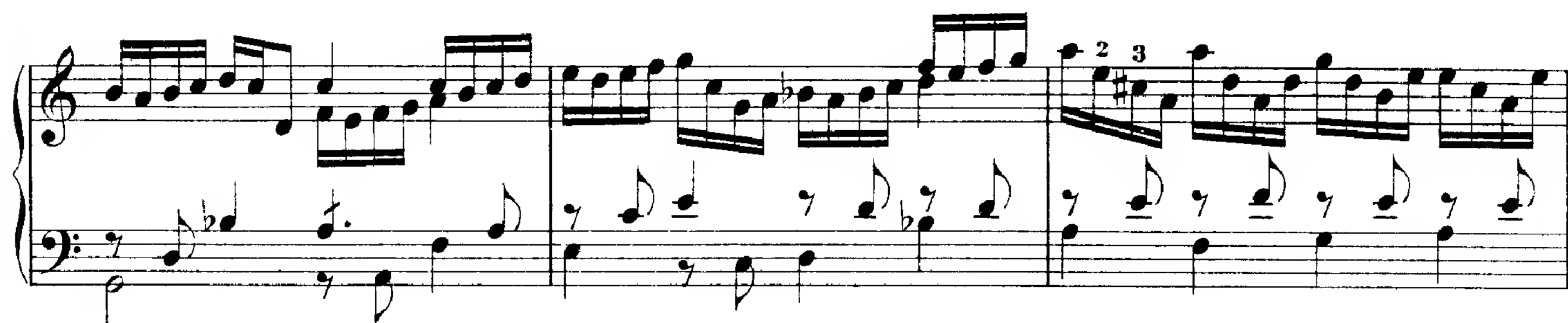
System 1: Treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. Bass staff begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. There are two '2' markings below the bass staff.

System 2: Treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Bass staff begins with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. There are '5' and '4' markings below the bass staff.

System 3: Treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Bass staff begins with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. There are '4' markings below the bass staff.

System 4: Treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Bass staff begins with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. There are '2', '4', and '(#)' markings below the bass staff.

System 5: Treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Bass staff begins with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. There are '3', '2', and '(#)' markings below the bass staff.



The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a repeat sign and a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The fourth system includes fingerings (2, 3, 4) and a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb). The fifth system continues with complex rhythmic patterns and a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#). The sixth system concludes the piece with a final cadence.

* A cross is inserted in the M. S. at this place, and a marginal note added, "L. M."; it is not clear what is referred to.
 Hier ist im Manuskript ein Kreuz und eine Randnote „L. M.“ beigefügt; es ist nicht klar, worauf sich dies bezieht.

* The flats in these two bars are supplied conjecturally; the presence of a sharp, here represented by a natural, implies the B flats preceding it.

Die \flat in diesen zwei Takten sind nach Vermuthung ergänzt; aus dem Vorkommen des \sharp ist zu schliessen, dass vor den vorhergehenden Noten \flat immer \flat zu lesen ist.

DOCTOR BULL.

* The second half of this bar, and the parallel passages two and four bars later appear in the M. S. as a quaver followed by 6 demisemiquavers.

Die zweite Hälfte dieses Taktes und die Parallelstellen dazu 2 und 4 Takte später bestehen im Manuskript aus einem Achtel und 6 Zweiunddreissigsteln.

XXXV. Galiard to the Pavan.

129

JOHN BULL.

The musical score is written for a lute or similar instrument, featuring a treble and a bass staff. The time signature is 3/2. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece is divided into six systems. The first system starts with a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The second system has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The third system has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The fourth system has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The fifth system has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The sixth system has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

* The F in the alto part is sharp in the M. S. but the passage seems to require a natural.
Das F in der Altstimme ist in der Handschrift Fis. Doch scheint der Zusammenhang F zu verlangen.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the piece. The second system contains the next two measures. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 and 2 above notes. Breath marks are shown as curved lines above notes in the second measure of the first system and the fourth measure of the second system. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves, treble and bass. The voice part is written in the treble staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two measures. The first measure shows the piano accompaniment and the beginning of the vocal melody. The second measure continues the piano accompaniment and the vocal melody, which ends with a double bar line. The vocal melody is written in a soprano range. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand.

3.

The third exercise is a short piece in 2/4 time, marked with a '3.' above the staff. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by an eighth-note pair (G4, A4), a quarter note (B4), and an eighth-note pair (C5, B4). This is followed by a quarter note (A4), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (G4). The bass staff begins with a half note chord (F#3, C4), followed by a half note chord (D3, F#3). The melody continues with a quarter note (F#4), a quarter note (E4), a quarter note (D4), and a quarter note (C4). The piece concludes with a quarter note (B3) and a quarter note (A3).

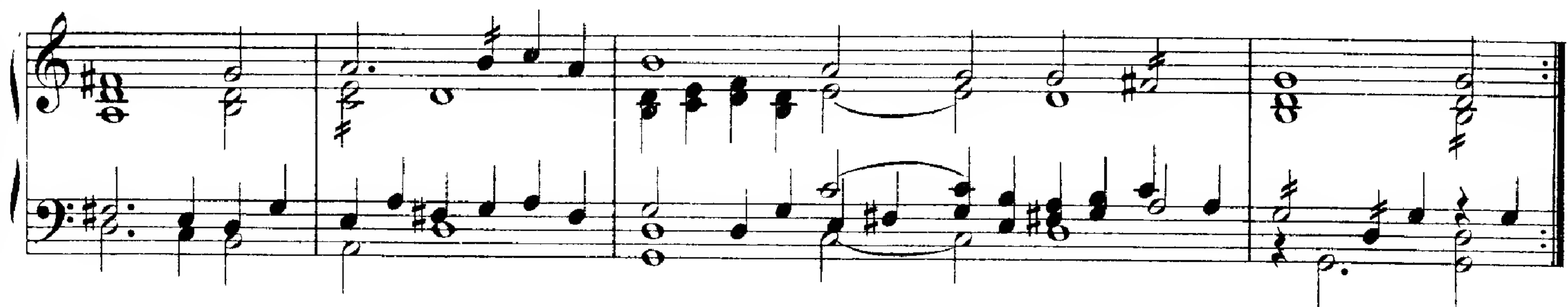
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has two measures, and the second system has two measures. The piano accompaniment features a prominent arpeggiated figure in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand. The voice part enters in the second measure of the first system and continues through the second system.

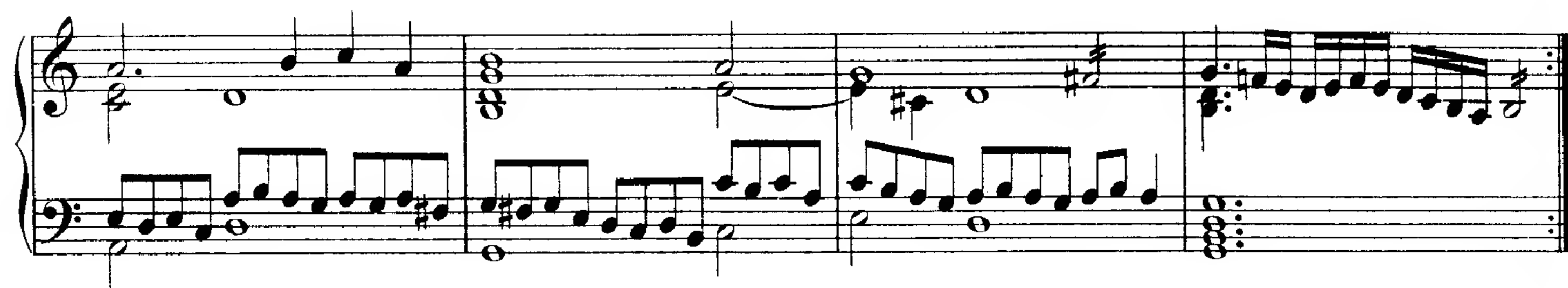
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has two measures, and the second system has two measures. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, syncopated pattern in the left hand. The voice part enters in the second measure of the first system and continues through the second system.

DOCTOR BULL.

XXXVI. Saint Thomas Wake.

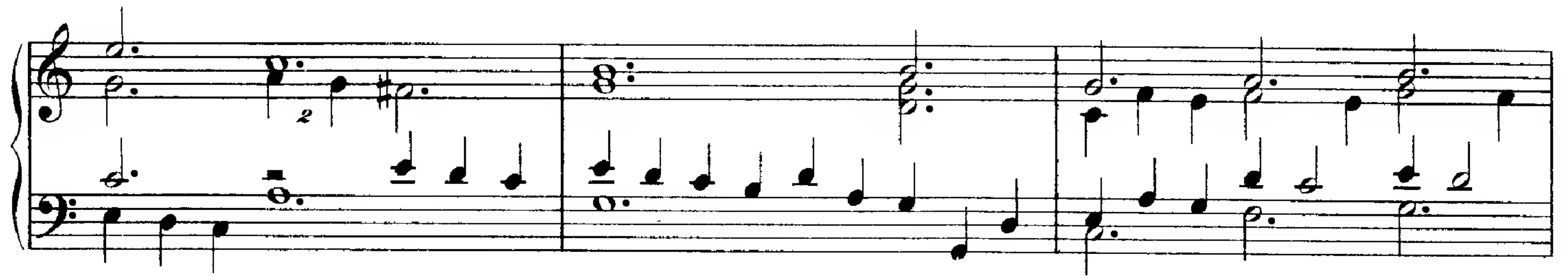
JOHN BULL.





4.

This musical score consists of six systems of piano notation, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system is marked with a '4.' above the treble staff. The music is in 4/4 time. The treble staff features a series of chords, while the bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A circled sharp symbol (#) is located below the bass staff in the third system.



DOCTOR BULL.

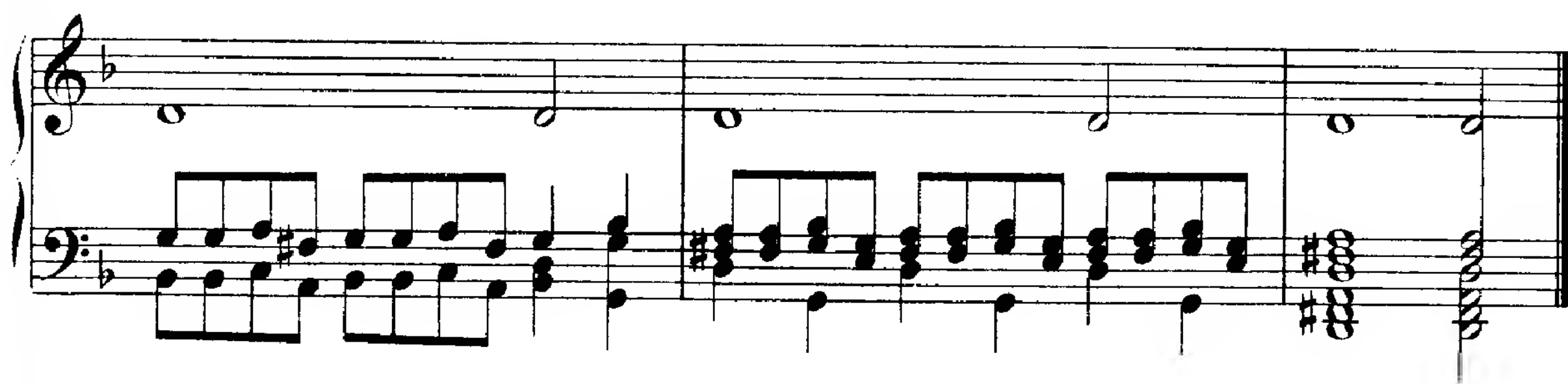
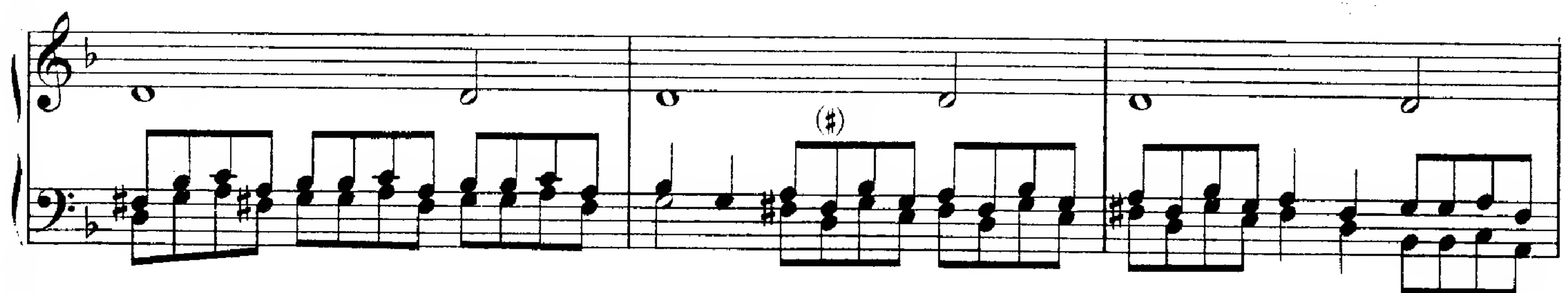
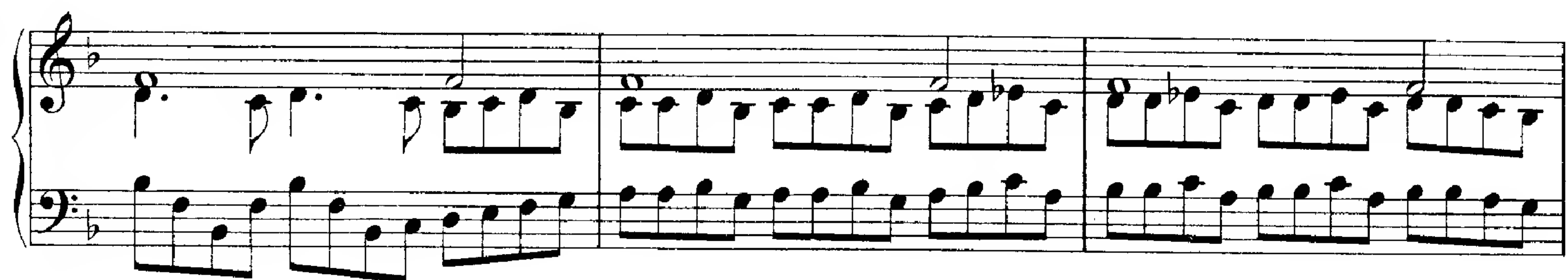
XXXVII. In Nomine.

DOCTOR BULL.

The musical score consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The time signature is 3/2. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system includes a repeat sign at the beginning and an asterisk at the end of the bass staff. The subsequent systems continue the piece with various melodic and harmonic patterns. The final system ends with a double bar line.

* A in M. S.
A in der Handschrift.





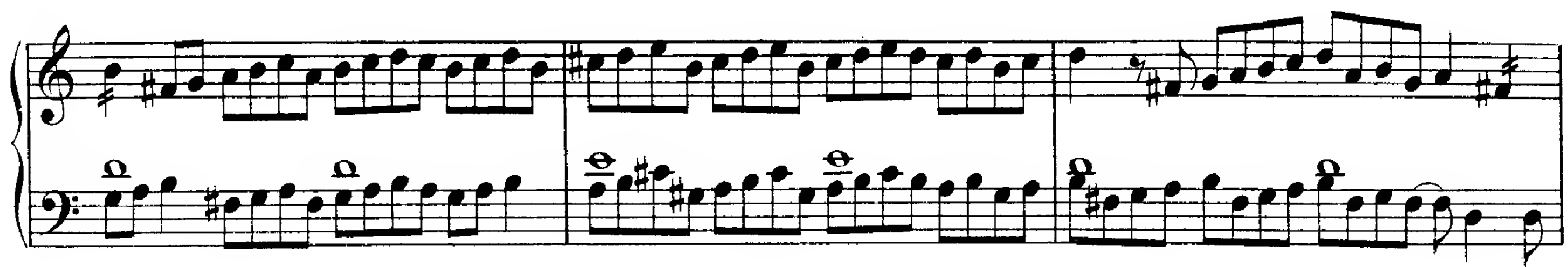
DOCTOR BULL.

XXXVIII.

JOHN BULL.







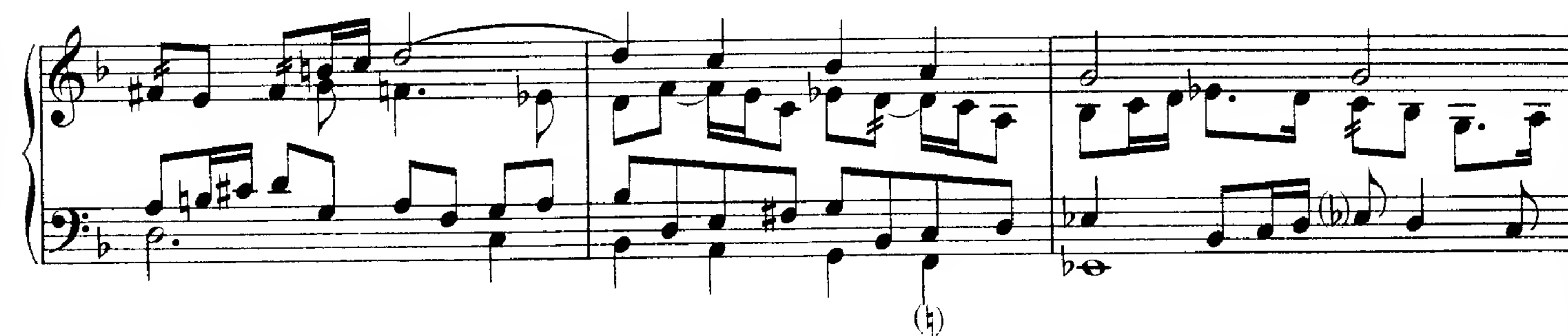
DOCTOR BULL.

XXXIX.
Pavana.
1. For

ROBERT JOHNSON, SET BY GILES FARNABY.

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff, connected by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical elements such as quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation is presented in a clear, black-and-white format, suitable for educational or performance purposes.

2.



3.



ROB. JHONSON. SETT BY
GILES FARNABIE.

XL.

The woods so wilde.*

ORLANDO GIBBONS.

* The piece breaks off, after the first two bars of section 5, the rest of the page being left blank; the latter part of the composition is here supplied, from a copy in the British Museum, (Add. MSS. 31,403, fol. 21-23.) It is there ascribed to Orlando Gibbons, and in the early sections several very slight differences exist between the two MSS. mostly in the matter of ornaments.

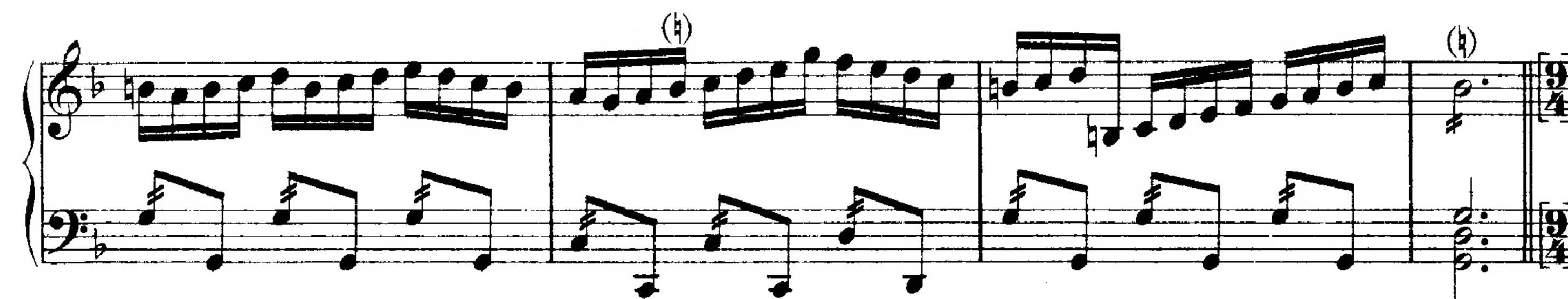
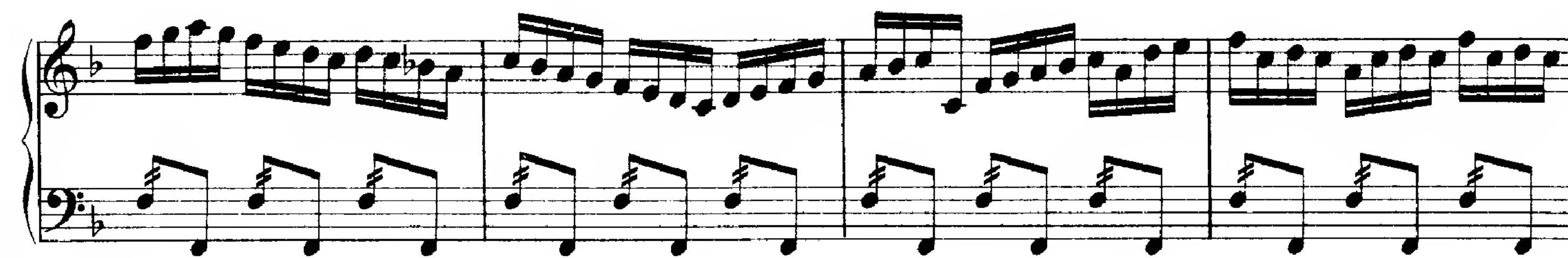
Das Stück bricht hinter den ersten zwei Takten der 5. Section ab, der Rest des Blattes ist weiss gelassen.

Der Schluss der Composition ist hier nach einer Handschrift im British Museum (Add. MSS. 31,403, fol. 21-23) ergänzt. Dort wird sie dem Orlando Gibbons zugeschrieben; im ersten Theil der Sectionen finden sich einige ganz geringfügige Abweichungen zwischen beiden Handschriften, namentlich in Bezug auf die Verzierungen.





Add. MS. 31, 403 fol. 21-23.





* The MS has a natural to the B.

Die Handschrift hat vor dem B ein Auflösungszeichen.

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Some notes are marked with a circled 'b' or a circled 'h'. A star is placed above a note in the first system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs on the final staff.

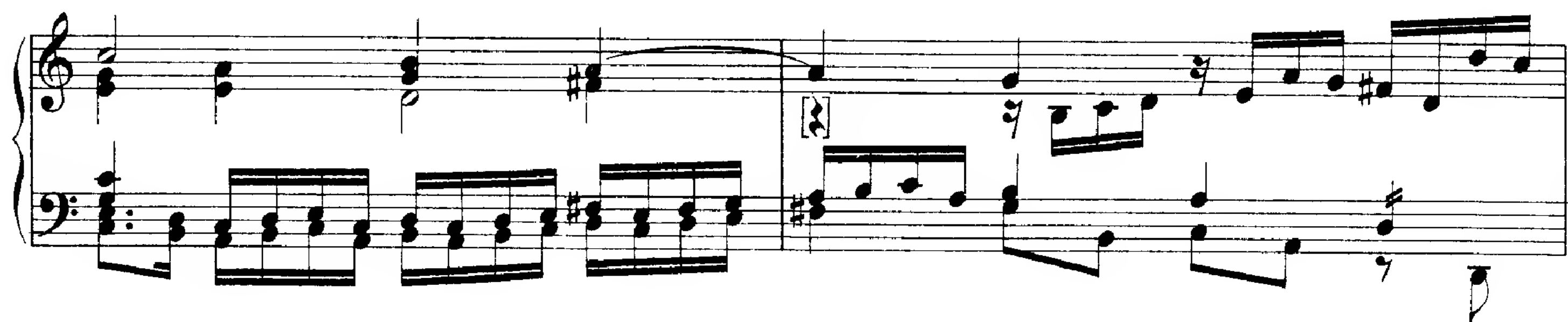
MR ORLANDO GIBBONS.

* B in M.S.
H in der Handschrift.

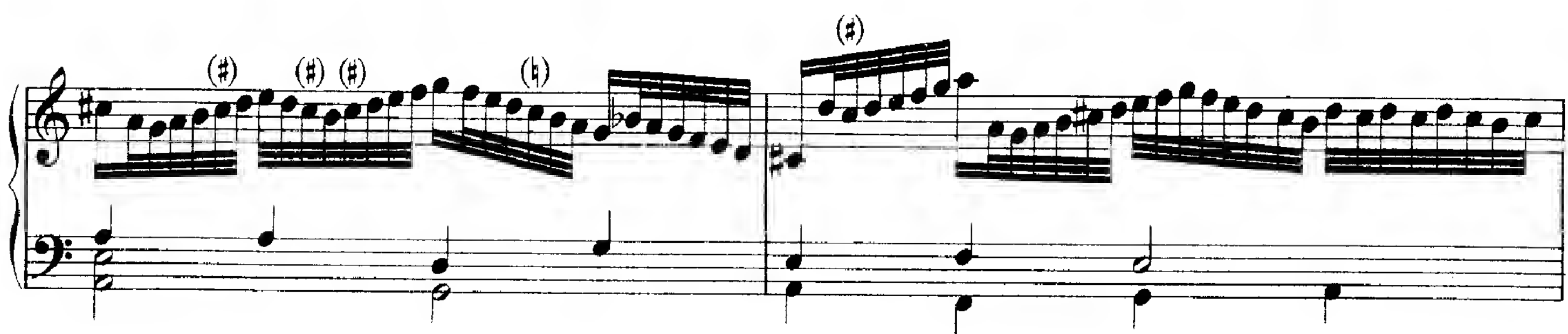
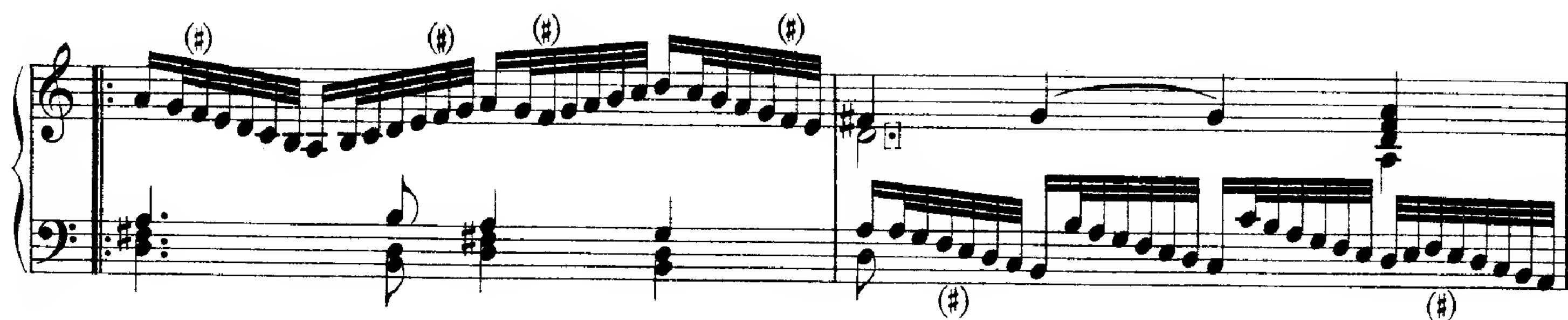
XLI.
Pavana of my L[ord] Lumley.

JOHN BULL.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or harp, using a two-staff system (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system features a treble clef and a common time signature. The third system features a treble clef and a common time signature. The fourth system features a treble clef and a common time signature. The fifth system features a treble clef and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.



* F in the M S.
F in der Handschrift.





DOCTOR BULL.

Vide the Galliard to
this Paven. pag 27. *

* see p. 54.
vgl. Seite 54.

XLII.

Goe from my window.*

JOHN MUNDAY.

2.

* This is virtually the same composition as N^o 9, which is attributed to Morley, variation 8 is peculiar to this version.
 Dies ist völlig dieselbe Composition wie N^o 9, die dem Morley zugeschrieben wird; die 8^{te} Variation ist dieser Fassung eigenthümlich.



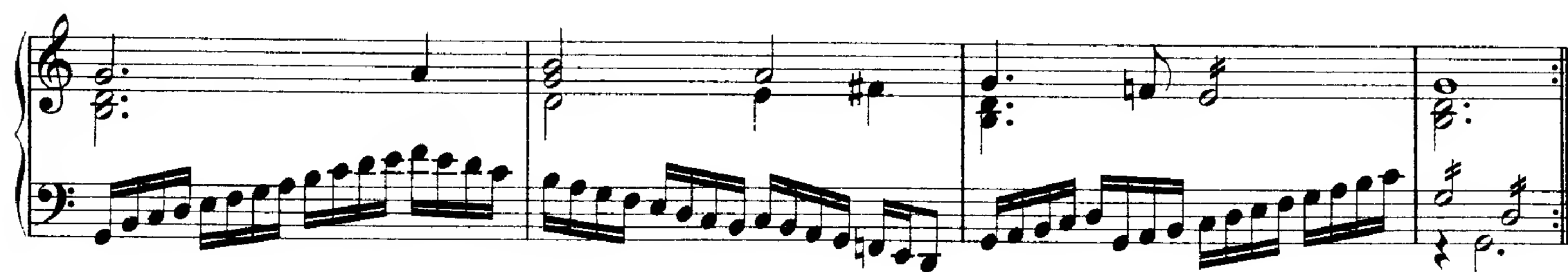


* C sharp in M S.
Cis in der Handschrift.

** The bar within brackets is added from N°9.
Der eingeklammerte Takt ist aus N° 9 ergänzt.

*** F in M S.
F in der Handschrift.





JHON MUNDAY.

* C in M S.
C in der Handschrift.

XLIII. Præludium.

DOCTOR BULL.

This musical score is for a Præludium by Doctor Bull, page 158. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The first system features a complex bass line with sixteenth-note patterns and a treble line with chords and eighth notes. The second system continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including slurs and ties. The third system shows a more active treble line with eighth-note runs. The fourth system has a prominent treble line with a long slur and a bass line with sustained notes and moving eighth notes. The fifth system concludes with a treble line of continuous eighth notes and a bass line of sustained notes.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass clef. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of two measures. The first measure shows the piano introduction with a treble clef and a bass clef. The second measure shows the beginning of the vocal melody, starting with a treble clef and a bass clef. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the vocal line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, often using chords and single notes. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains the main melody and accompaniment. The second measure shows a continuation of the melody and a more complex accompaniment pattern. The overall style is that of a traditional folk song.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score consists of two measures. The first measure shows the piano introduction with a treble staff starting on a whole note chord (F#4, A4) and a bass staff starting on a whole note chord (F#2, A2). The second measure shows the vocal entry with a treble staff starting on a whole note chord (F#4, A4) and a bass staff starting on a whole note chord (F#2, A2). The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble and bass staff, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 4/4.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The accompaniment consists of chords and single notes. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a melody starting on G4 and a bass staff with a melody starting on G2. The second measure has a treble staff with a melody starting on A4 and a bass staff with a melody starting on A2. The third measure has a treble staff with a melody starting on B4 and a bass staff with a melody starting on B2. The fourth measure has a treble staff with a melody starting on C5 and a bass staff with a melody starting on C3. The score is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and includes a first ending bracket in the treble staff of the fourth measure.

DOCTOR BULL.

XLIV. Gloria tibi trinitas.

DOCTOR BULL.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of music. The first system begins with a treble and bass clef, a 3/8 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes a first ending bracket marked with a circled '1'. The subsequent systems continue the piece with various melodic and harmonic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second note runs in the bass line.





DOCTOR BULL.

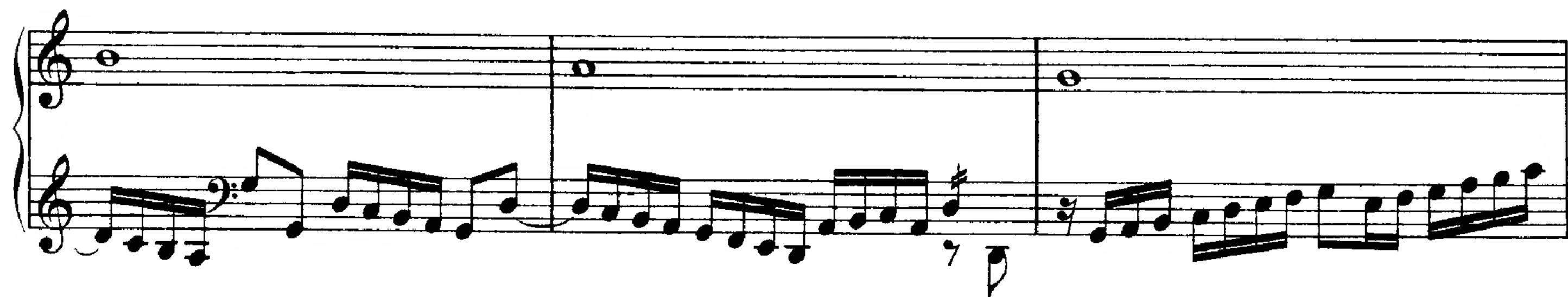
* A sharp appears before this G, evidently anticipating that belonging to the next note.
Vor diesem G steht ein Kreuz, offenbar statt vor der folgenden Note.

XLV. Salvator mundi.

DOCTOR BULL.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation is as follows:

- System 1:** Treble clef has whole notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5. Bass clef has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment starting on G3.
- System 2:** Treble clef has whole notes C5, Bb4, A4, G4. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 3:** Treble clef has whole notes F4, E4, D4, C4. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 4:** Treble clef has whole notes B3, A3, G3, F3. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 5:** Treble clef has whole notes E3, D3, C3, B2. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment.



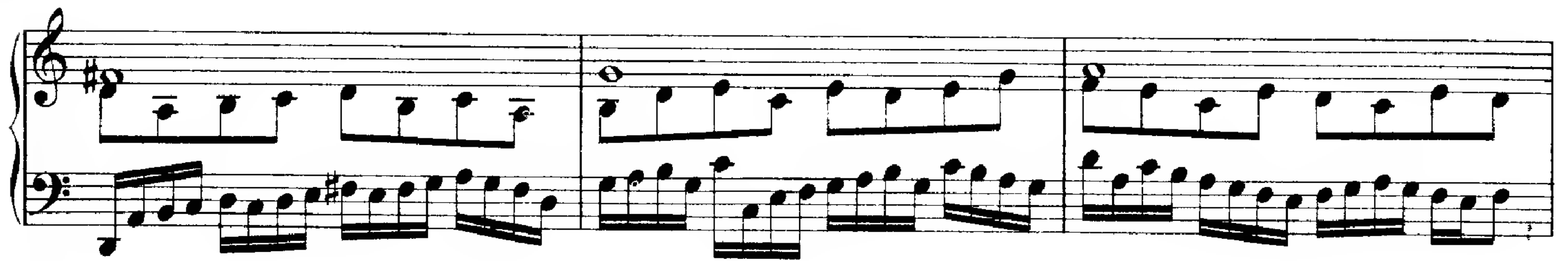


The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef starts with a half note F#4, followed by a quarter note G4, and then a half note A4. The bass clef accompaniment features a series of eighth notes: F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4. There are two measures of rests in the bass clef, each marked with a circled sharp symbol (#).

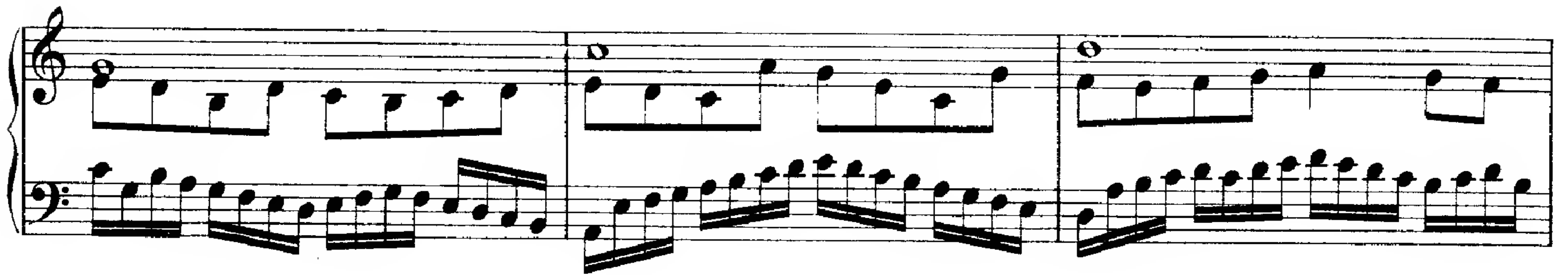
2.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble clef melody consists of a half note A4, followed by a quarter note B4, and then a half note C5. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4. There is one measure of rest in the bass clef, marked with a circled sharp symbol (#).



The third system of musical notation shows the treble clef melody with a half note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, and then a half note F#5. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5.



The fourth system of musical notation shows the treble clef melody with a half note G5, followed by a quarter note A5, and then a half note B5. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5.



The fifth system of musical notation shows the treble clef melody with a half note C6, followed by a quarter note D6, and then a half note E6. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5.



The sixth system of musical notation shows the treble clef melody with a half note F#6, followed by a quarter note G6, and then a half note A6. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes: B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5.





This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass staff. The second system features a more melodic line in the treble staff. The third system has a prominent bass line. The fourth system includes a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The fifth system has a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. The sixth system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The page is numbered 168 in the top left corner.



DOCTOR BULL.

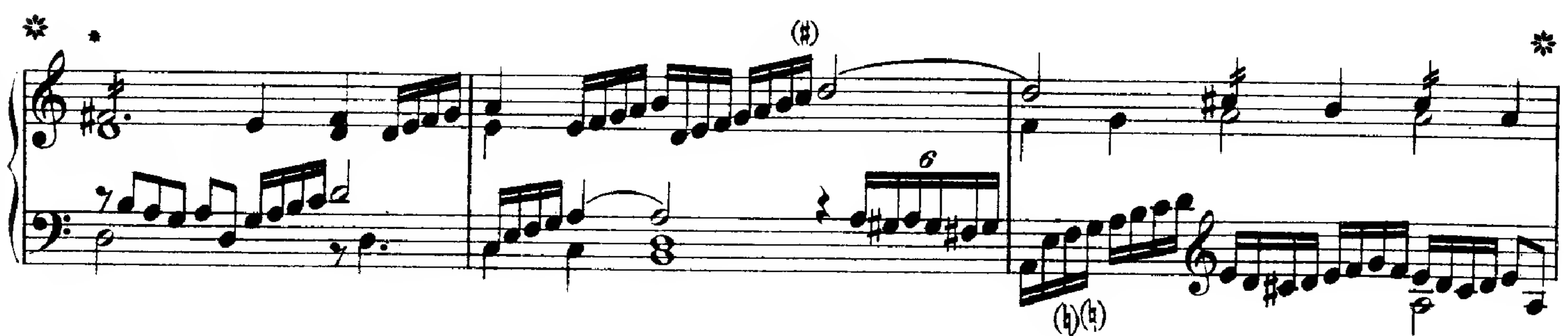
* A in M. S.
A in der Handschrift.

** F in M. S.
F in der Handschrift.

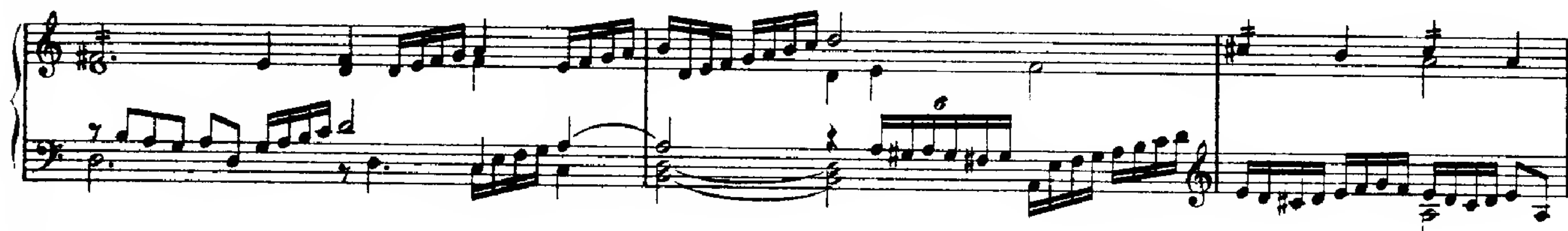
XLVI. Galliarda.

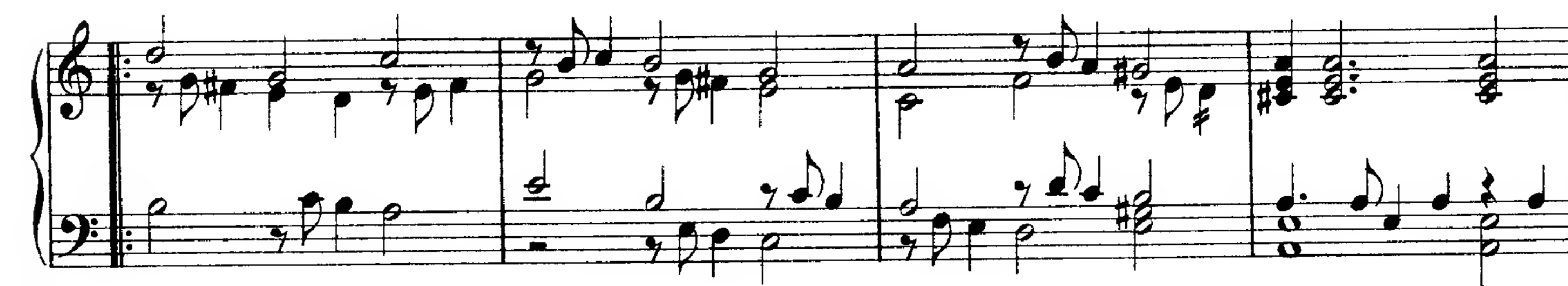
DOCTOR BULL.





*The 3 bars from * to * are evidently incorrect in the M.S. They stand thus:
Die 3 Takte von * bis * sind in der Handschrift augenscheinlich falsch. Sie lauten so:



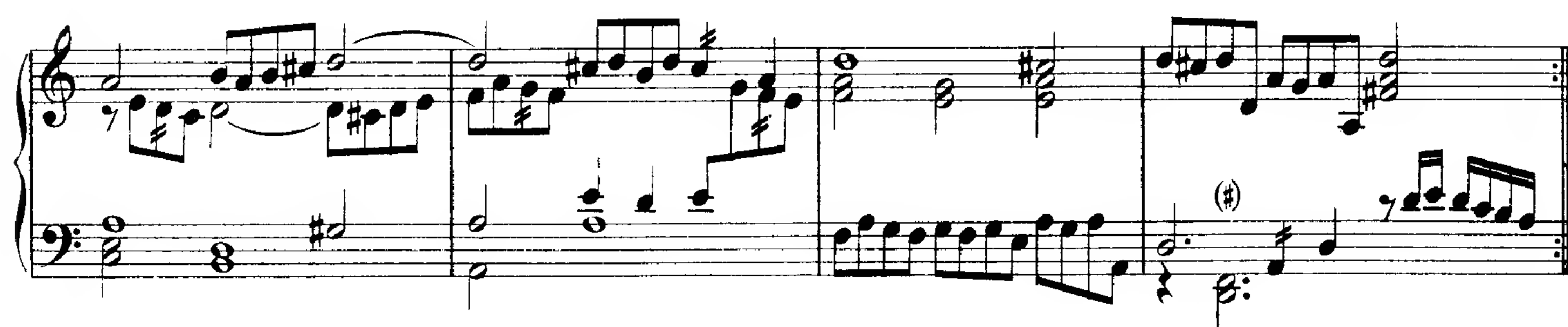
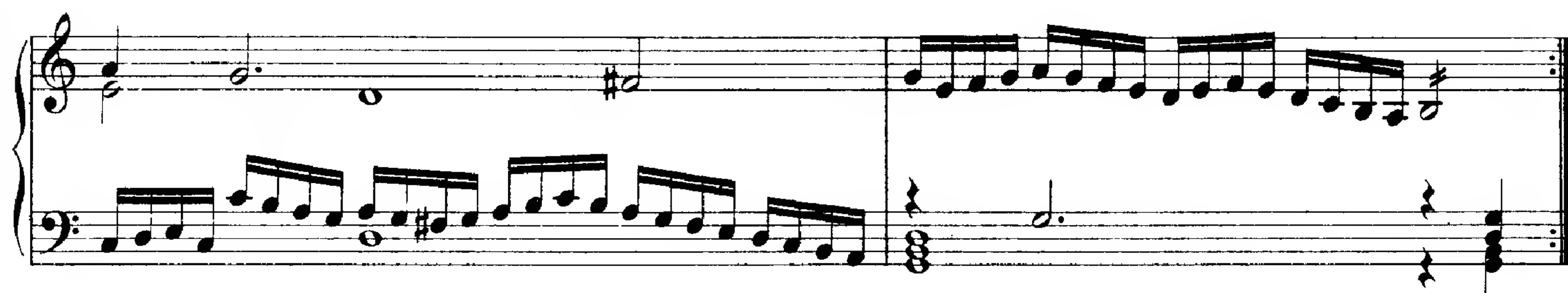


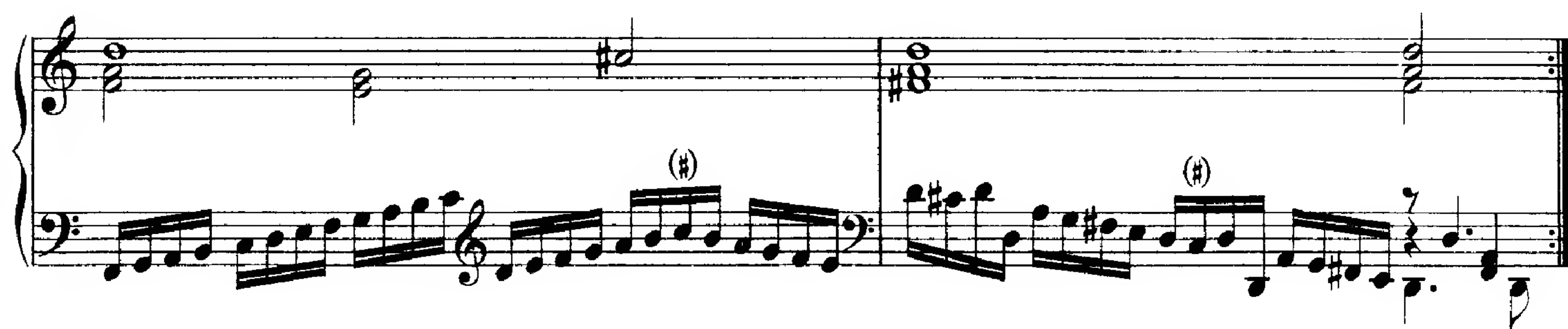
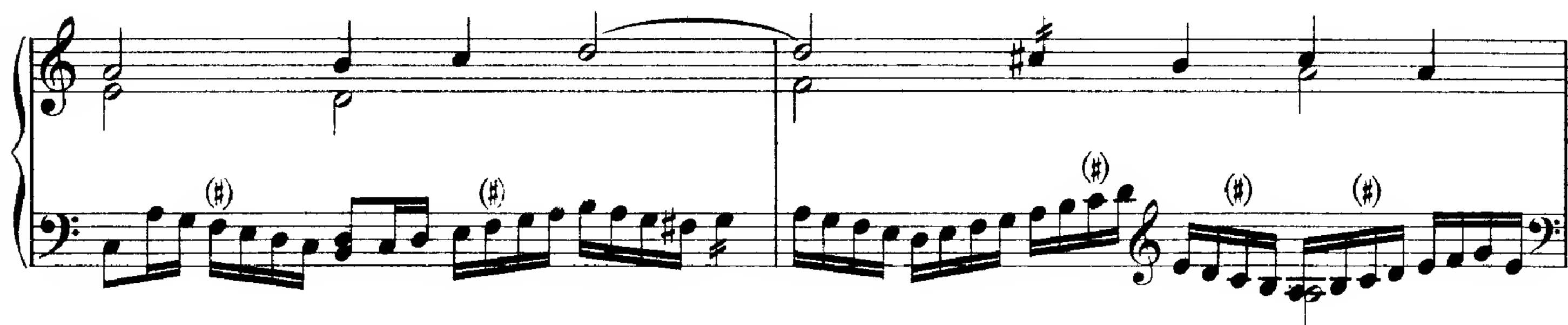
DOCTOR BULL.

XLVII. Variatio.

JOHN BULL.

This musical score is for a piece titled "XLVII. Variatio." by John Bull. It consists of five systems of piano accompaniment, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a whole note chord and a bass staff with a series of eighth notes. The second system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The third system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The fifth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The score is written in a clear, legible style, typical of early 20th-century musical notation.







DOCTOR BULL.

XLVIII. Galiarda

to the PAVEN N^o XXXIV.

JOHN BULL.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or guitar, in 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second system has a repeat sign at the beginning. The third system has a repeat sign at the beginning. The fourth system has a repeat sign at the beginning. The fifth system has a repeat sign at the beginning and a second ending marked '2.'.





DOCTOR BULL.

XLIX. Præludium.

THOMAS OLDFIELD.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 8/8. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including semiquavers and sixteenth notes. There are some annotations in parentheses, such as (b) and (#), and a small asterisk at the end of the sixth system.

THOMAS OLDFIELD.

* Semiquaver in M. S.
Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.

L.
In Nomine.

WILLIAM BLITHEMAN.

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of four systems of staves. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff, connected by a brace on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a whole note and a bass staff with a whole note, both marked with a '3' in a box. The second system features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of eighth notes, both marked with a '3' in a box. The third system shows a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a series of eighth notes, both marked with a '3' in a box. The fourth system continues the pattern with a treble staff of eighth notes and a bass staff of eighth notes, both marked with a '3' in a box. The notation is written in a standard musical style with a clear, legible font.

* F sharp in M.S.
Fis in der Handschrift.



WILLIAM BLITHMAN.

LI.

Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la.

JOHN BULL.

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system is in C major (one sharp). The second system is in D major (two sharps). The third system is in E major (three sharps). The score features complex harmonic textures with many accidentals and ties, illustrating an experiment in enharmonic modulation. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This interesting experiment in enharmonic modulation is thus tentatively expressed in the M.S.; the passage proves that some kind of "equal temperament" must have been employed at this date.

Dieser interessante Versuch einer enharmonischen Verwechslung ist im Manuscript so niedergeschrieben; die Stelle beweist, dass offenbar schon damals eine Art von „gleichschwebender Temperatur“ angewandt wurde.

5.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a prominent bass line with a (b) marking under the first measure. The melody is simple and folk-like, with a clear narrative structure. The piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines in both hands.

6.

The musical score for exercise 6 is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece consists of four measures. The first measure shows a treble staff with a half note B-flat and a dotted half note E-flat, and a bass staff with a half note B-flat and a dotted half note E-flat. The second measure has a whole rest in the treble and a half note B-flat in the bass. The third measure features a half note B-flat and a dotted half note E-flat in the treble, and a half note B-flat and a dotted half note E-flat in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note B-flat and a dotted half note E-flat in the treble, and a half note B-flat and a dotted half note E-flat in the bass. The exercise is marked with a '6.' at the beginning.

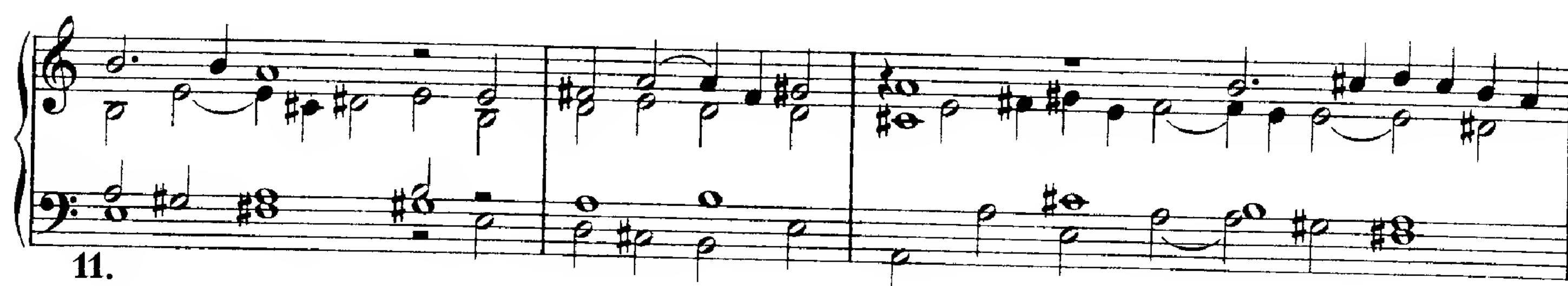
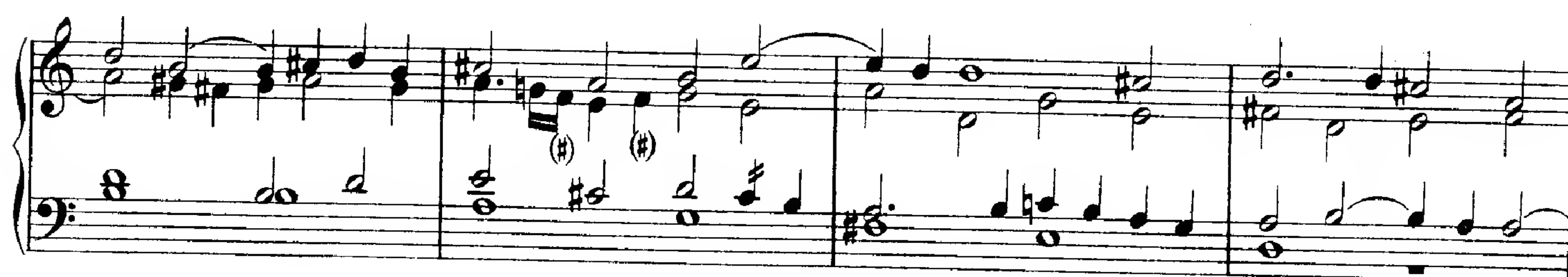
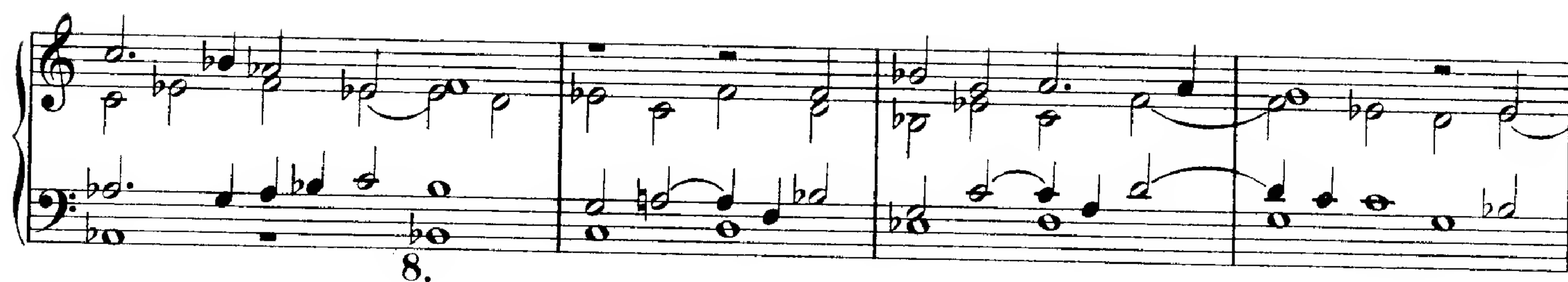
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure shows the beginning of the melody and accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody with some rests. The third measure concludes the phrase with a final note and a double bar line.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of 16 measures, grouped into four measures per line. The notes are as follows:

- Measure 1: B-flat (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter)
- Measure 2: E (quarter), D (quarter), C (quarter), B (quarter)
- Measure 3: A (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter)
- Measure 4: D (quarter), C (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)
- Measure 5: G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter)
- Measure 6: C (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter)
- Measure 7: F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), C (quarter)
- Measure 8: B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter)
- Measure 9: E (quarter), D (quarter), C (quarter), B (quarter)
- Measure 10: A (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter)
- Measure 11: D (quarter), C (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)
- Measure 12: G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter)
- Measure 13: C (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter)
- Measure 14: F (quarter), E (quarter), D (quarter), C (quarter)
- Measure 15: B (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter)
- Measure 16: E (quarter), D (quarter), C (quarter), B (quarter)

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 8/8. The score consists of three measures. The first measure shows the piano playing a series of chords and the voice singing a melody. The second measure shows the piano playing a series of chords and the voice singing a melody. The third measure shows the piano playing a series of chords and the voice singing a melody. The score is written in a standard musical notation style.

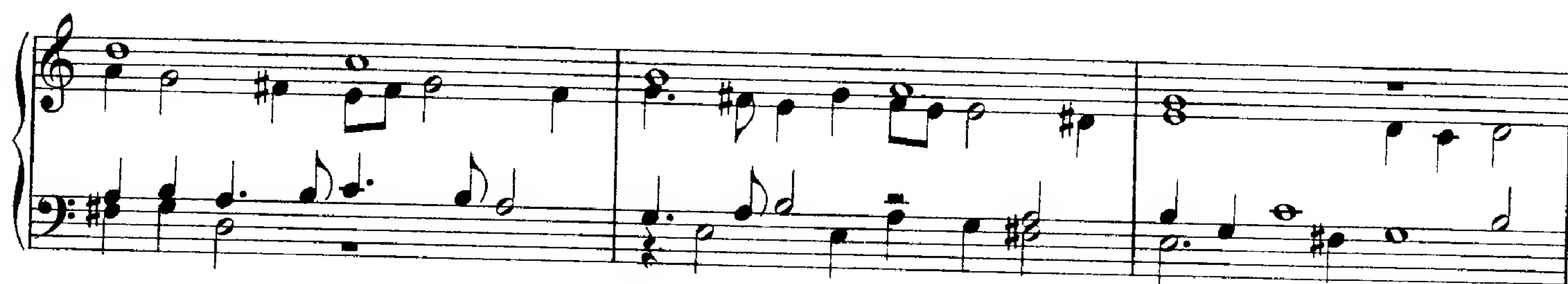
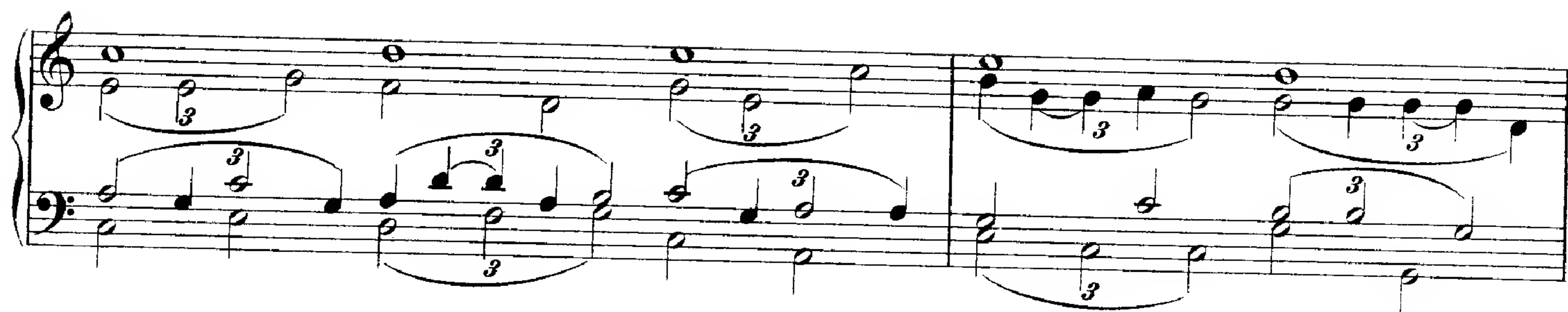
* C flat in M. S.
Ces in der Handschrift.



* A C flat appears below the E in M. S.
In der Handschrift steht unter dem E ein Ces.



* Minim in M. S.
Halbe Note in der Handschrift.



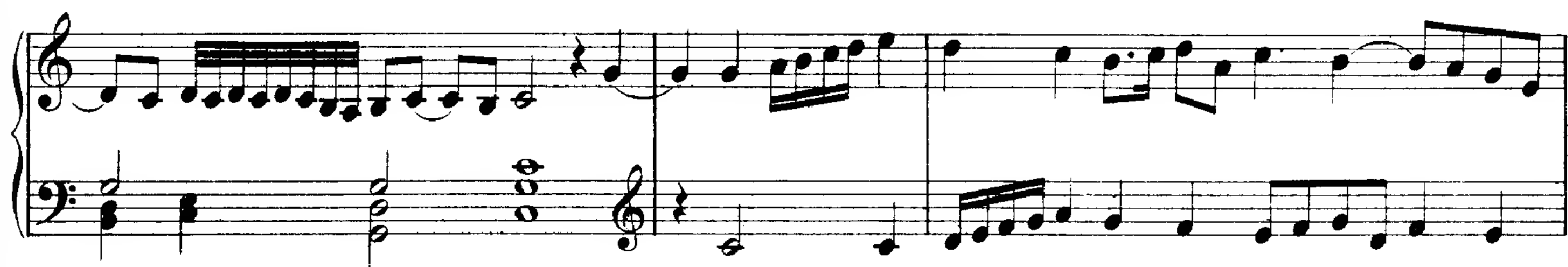
DOCTOR BULL.

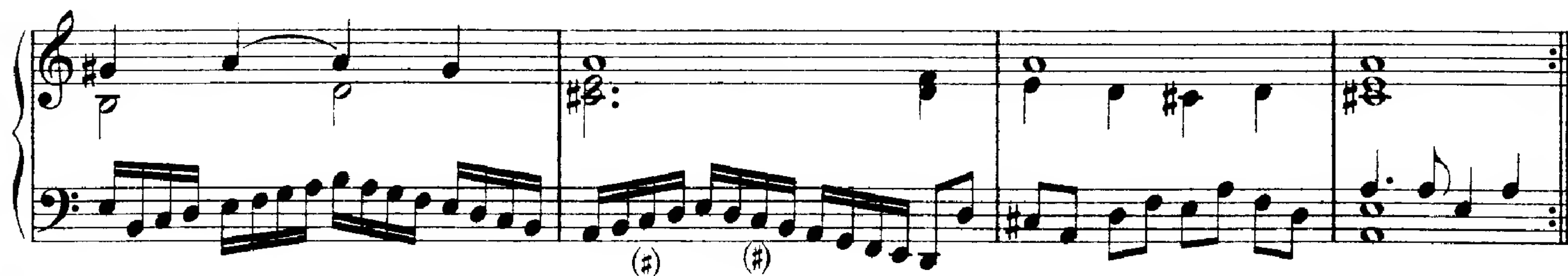
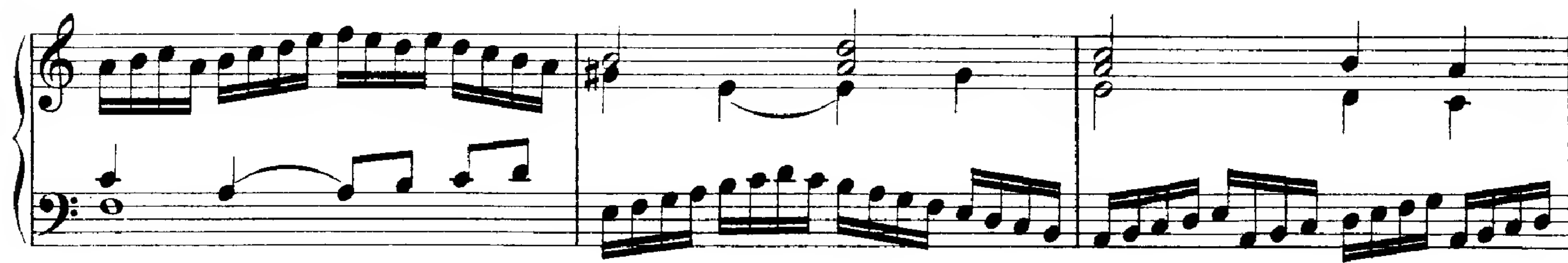
* Minim in M. S.
Halbe Note in der Handschrift.

LII. Fantasia.

WILLIAM BYRD.

This musical score is for a piece titled "LII. Fantasia" by William Byrd. It consists of five systems of two staves each, written in a style characteristic of the English Renaissance. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system features a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The third system includes a measure with a sharp sign in parentheses. The fourth system shows a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The fifth system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The score is presented in a clear, black-and-white format, typical of a printed musical manuscript.





2.

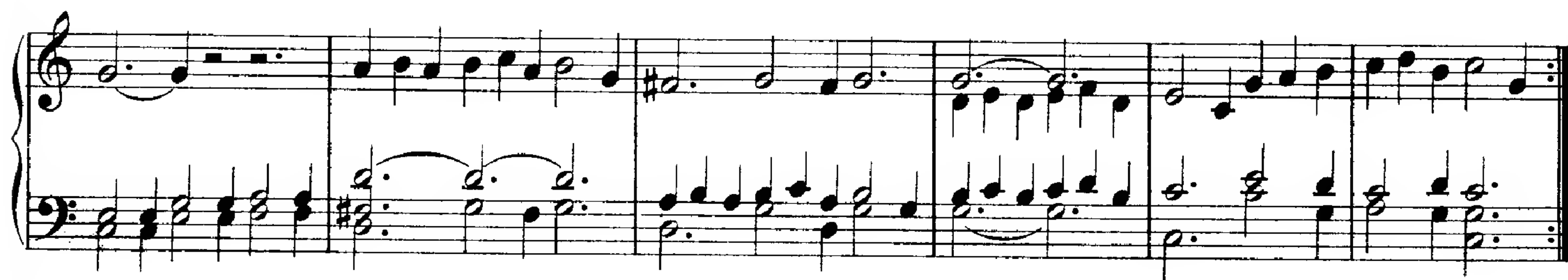
The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system is marked with a '2.' and a key signature of one flat. The score features complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines in both hands. There are several instances of the symbol '(b)' and '*' throughout the piece.

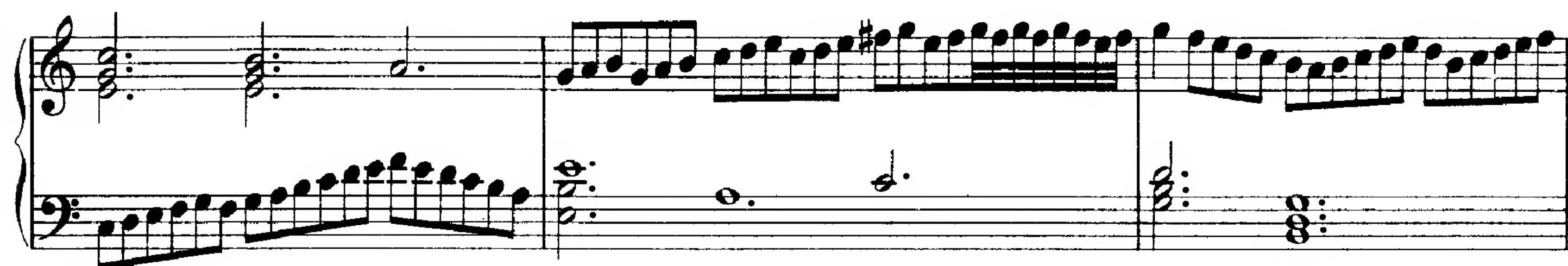
* Crotchet in M. S.
Viertelnote in der Handschrift.





* Query, G?
Vielleicht G.





WILLIAM BYRD.

LIII.
The K[ing's] Hunt.
2.

GILES FARNABY.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or keyboard, in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system shows a simple harmonic setting. The second system introduces more complex figures, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs in the bass. The third system features a more active treble part with sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth and fifth systems continue with intricate keyboard textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. There are several dynamic markings, including *7* and *8*, and some systems have a *h* marking. The page number 197 is located in the top right corner.

System 1: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a *7* marking. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes.

System 2: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a *h* marking. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes.

System 3: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a *h* marking. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes.

System 4: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a *h* marking. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes.

System 5: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a *h* marking. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes.

System 6: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a *h* marking. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes.

The musical score is presented in six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for piano accompaniment and a single staff for the vocal line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The name "GILES FARNABIE" is printed at the bottom right of the score.

LIV.
Spagnioletta.
3.

GILES FARNABY.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or guitar, given the context of Giles Farnaby's work. It consists of five systems, each with a treble and a bass staff. The notation is primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with frequent beaming. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system begins with a repeat sign. The second system also features a repeat sign. The third system ends with a repeat sign. The fourth system contains a measure in the bass staff with a circled '4', possibly indicating a fourth finger or a specific fingering. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final double bar line.





GILES FARNABIE.

LV.
For Two Virginals.
4.

GILES FARNABY.

Virg. I.

Virg. II.

GILES FARNABY.

LVI. Passamezzo Pavana.

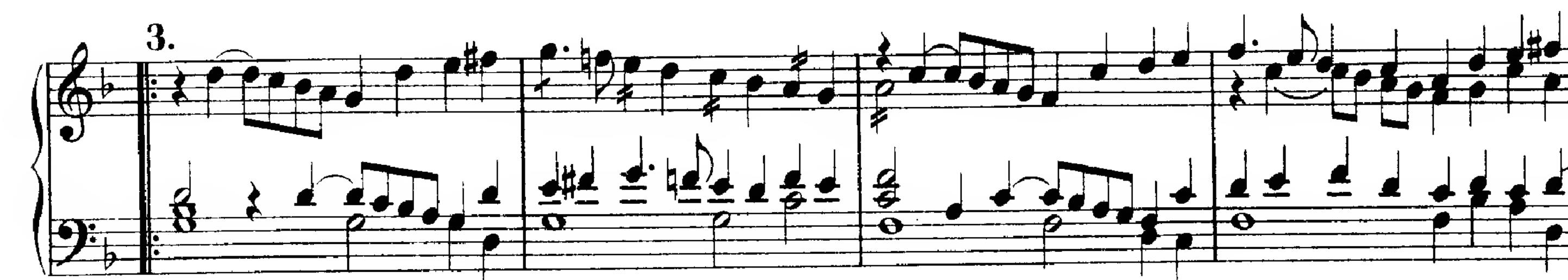
WILLIAM BYRD.

5

(#) (b) (#) (#)

(b)

(#)



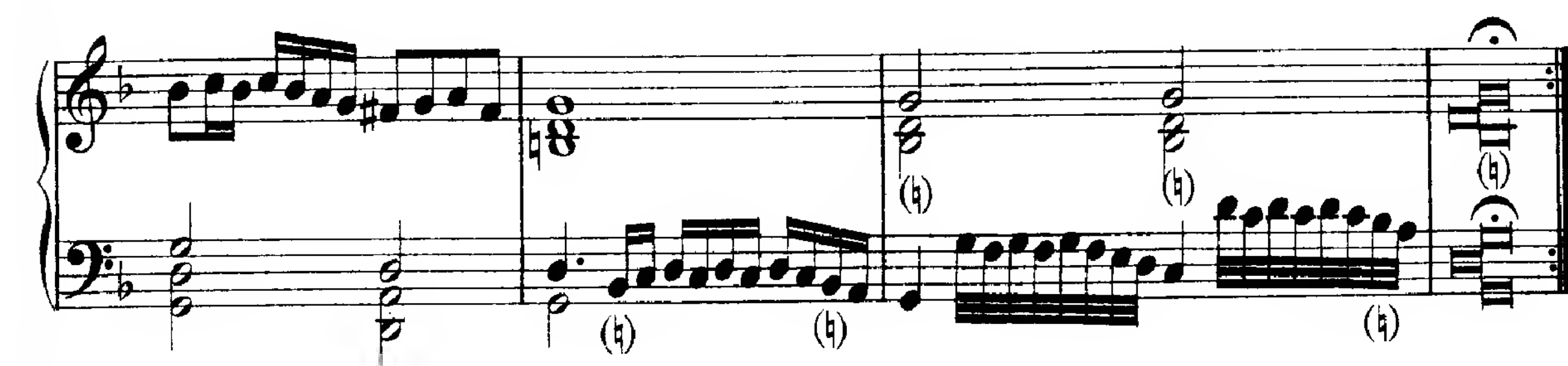
* F in M. S.
F in der Handschrift.



This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a melodic line. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords.
- System 2:** Treble staff features a 6-measure rest and a melodic line with a sharp sign (#). The bass staff continues with chords.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a sharp sign (#). The bass staff includes a 3-measure rest and a triplet of eighth notes.
- System 4:** Treble staff starts with a 12-measure rest, followed by a melodic line with a sharp sign (#). The bass staff has a 4-measure rest and a melodic line.
- System 5:** Treble staff features a melodic line with a sharp sign (#). The bass staff has a 12-measure rest and a melodic line.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a melodic line with a sharp sign (#). The bass staff has a 12-measure rest and a melodic line.





WILLIAM BYRD.

LVII. Galiardas Passamezzo.

WILLIAM BYRD.

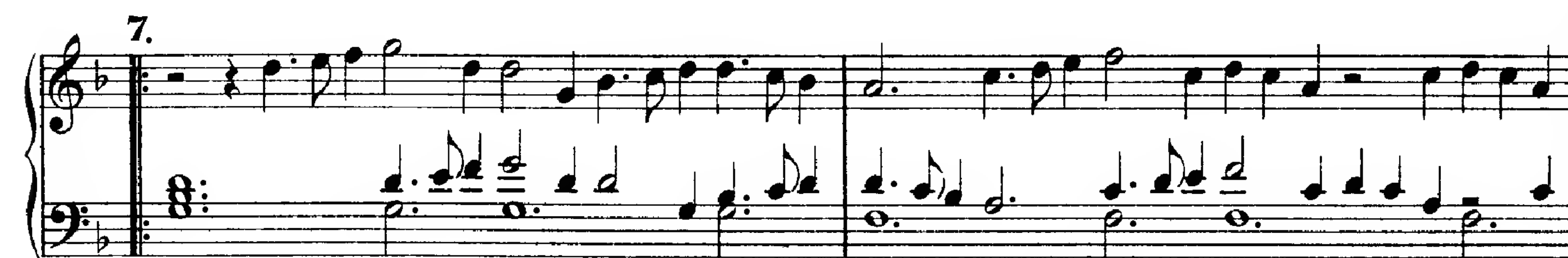
The musical score for "Galiardas Passamezzo" by William Byrd is presented in five systems, each consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/2. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system shows the initial entry of the piece. The second system includes a trill marked with a sharp sign (#) and a triplet of eighth notes marked with (b) (h) (b). The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system features a repeat sign at the end. The fifth system is marked with a "2." indicating a second ending or a repeat of the previous section. The score is written in a clear, legible style typical of early modern printed music.

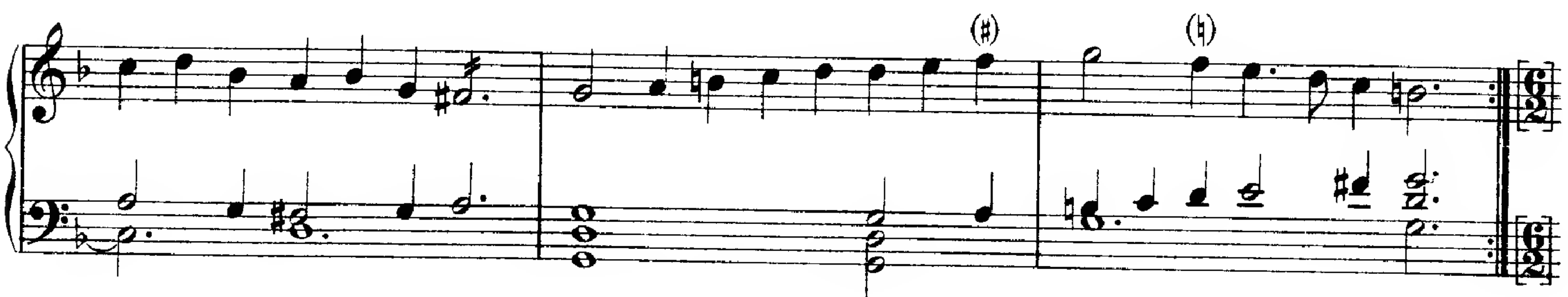
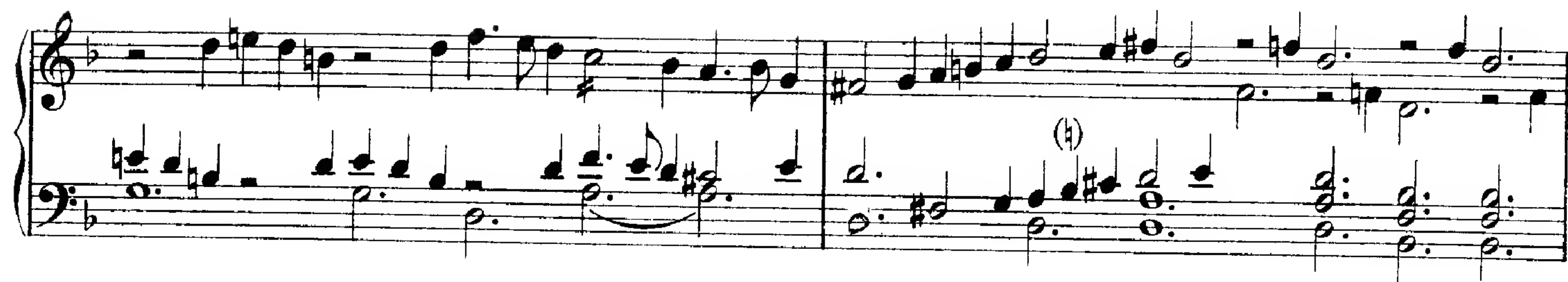


159

1984

88





WILLIAM BYRD.

* Minim in M. S.
Halbe Note in der Handschrift.

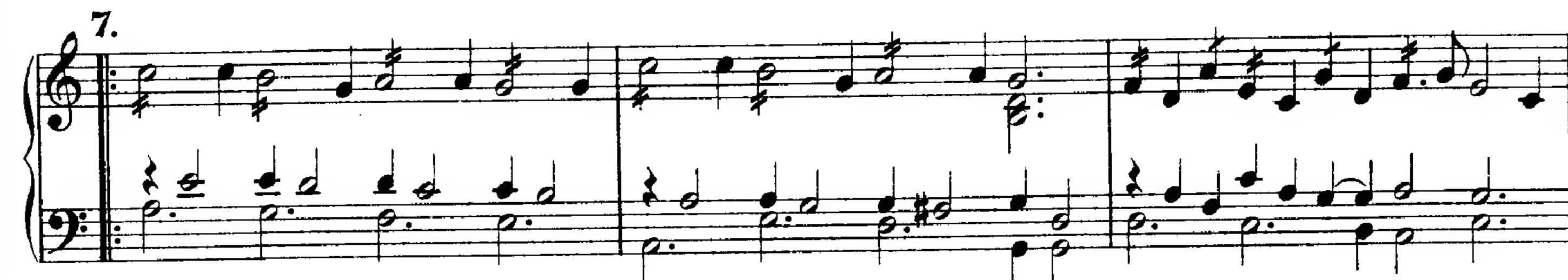
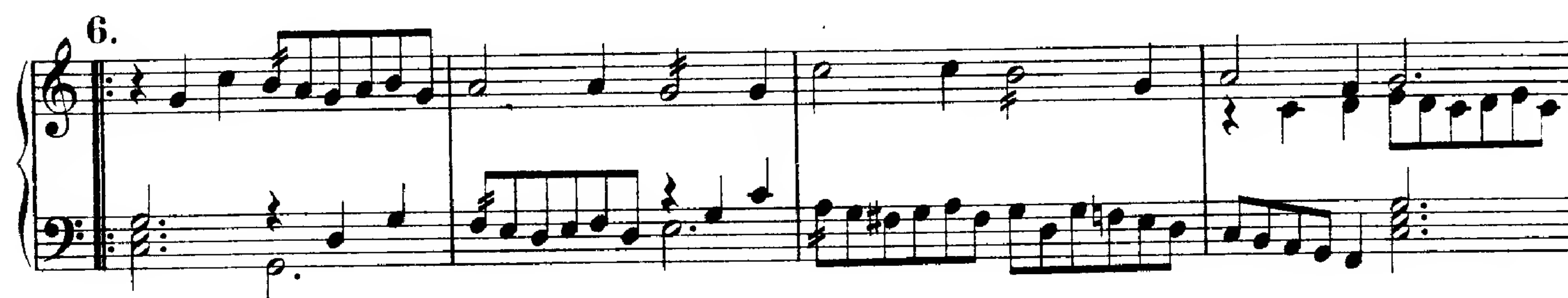
LVIII. The Carmans Whistle.

WILLIAM BYRD.

The musical score for "The Carmans Whistle" by William Byrd is presented in five systems, each consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 12/4. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a similar rhythmic pattern. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. The third system is marked with a "2." in the treble staff, indicating a second ending or a specific measure. The fourth system shows a more complex rhythmic pattern in the treble staff, with the bass staff following. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence in both staves.



* D in M. S.
D in der Handschrift.



8.

9.

WILLIAM BYRD.

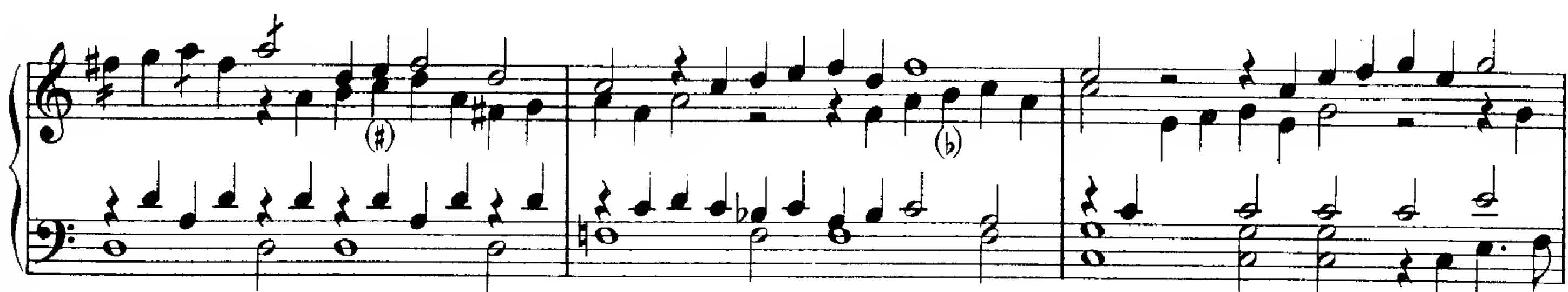
* The notes from * to * are a third higher in the M.S.
 Die Noten von * bis * stehen in der Handschrift eine Terz höher.

LIX.

The Hunt's up.

WILLIAM BYRD.





* Crotchet rest in M.S.
Viertelpause in der Handschrift.

5.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final measure containing a sharp sign (#) and a circled sharp sign (#). The accompaniment consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final measure containing a sharp sign (#) and a circled sharp sign (#).

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which includes a key signature change from one flat to one sharp (F#) in the third measure. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. There are three measures shown. The first measure has a treble staff starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and a half note. The bass staff has a whole note chord. The second measure has a treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a half note. The bass staff has a whole note chord. The third measure has a treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a half note. The bass staff has a whole note chord. There are some annotations in parentheses: (b) above the first measure of the treble staff, (b) below the first measure of the bass staff, and (b) above the second measure of the bass staff.

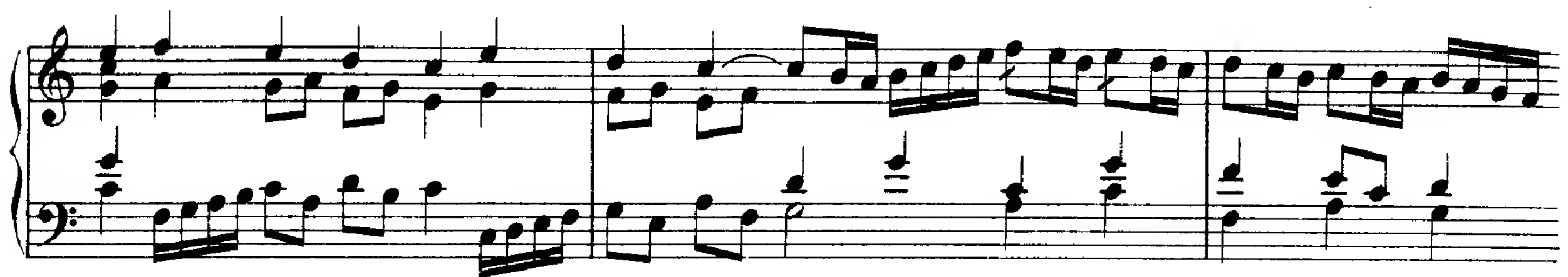
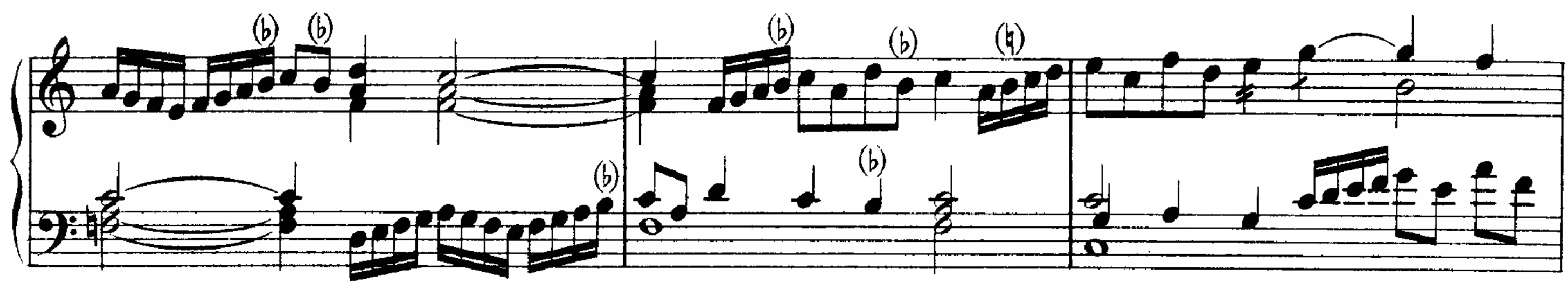
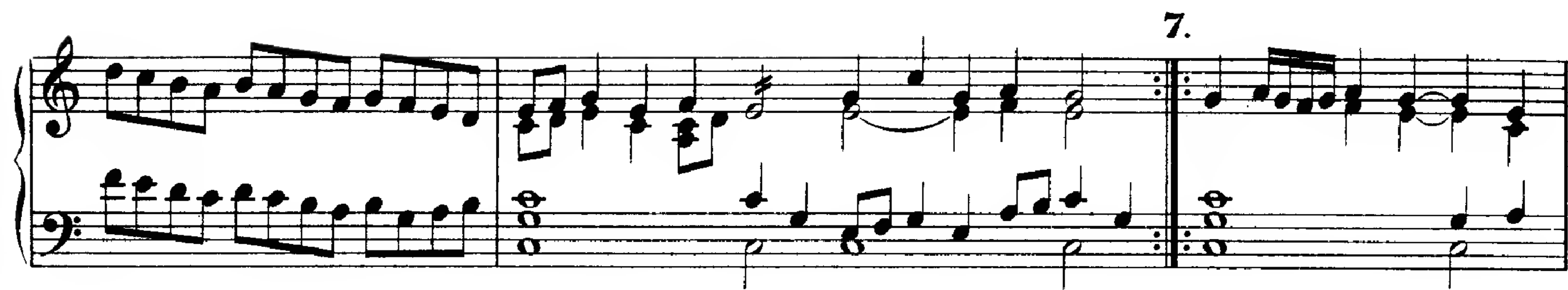
6.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music consists of four measures. The first measure shows the full melody and bass line. The second measure has a treble staff with a whole note chord (F major) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (B-flat major). The third and fourth measures continue the melody and bass line.

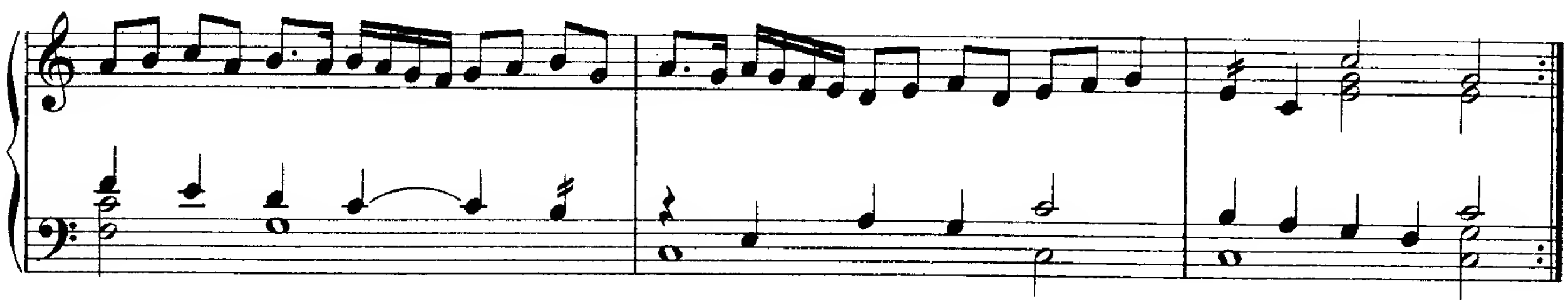
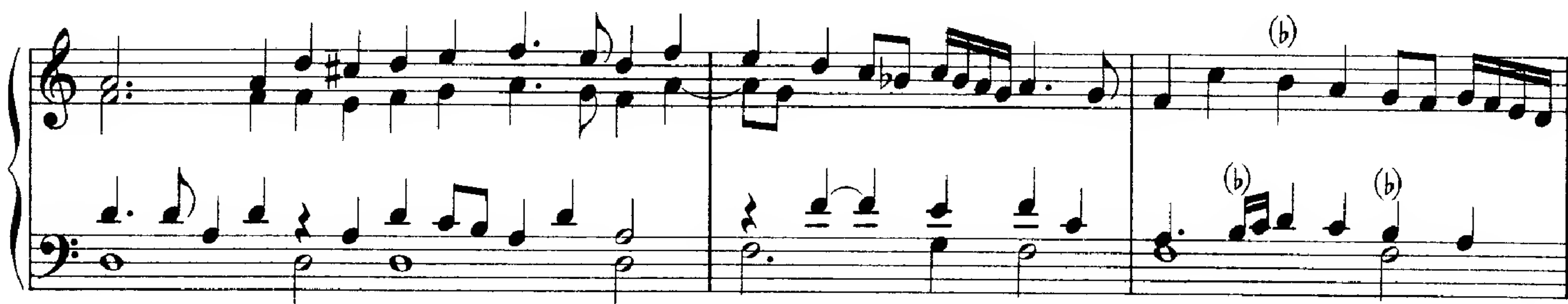
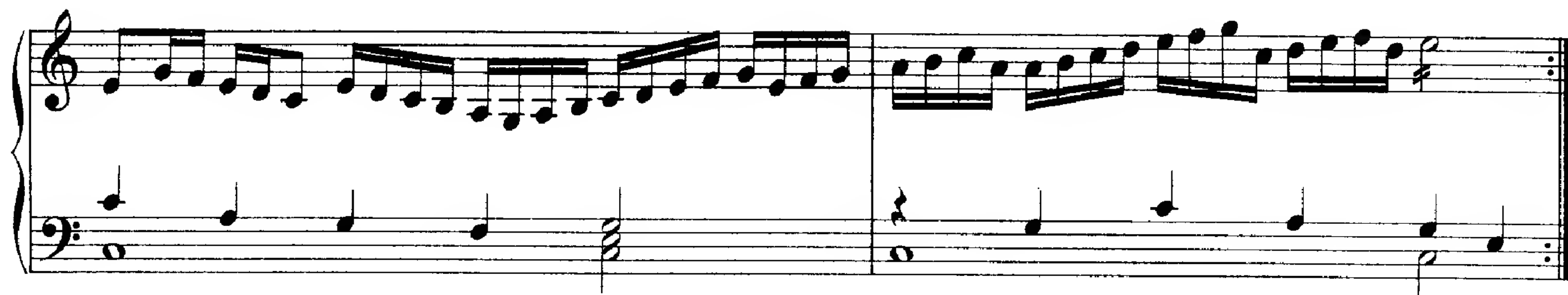
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a piano introduction in 2/4 time, marked 'Moderato'. The score is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The score includes a piano introduction, a main melody, and a final cadence. The melody is marked with a 'b' (basso) and the accompaniment with a '#' (soprano). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, and the piano introduction is marked with a 'P'.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is on two staves, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music consists of four measures. The first measure has a vocal melody starting on a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The piano accompaniment in the first measure has a bass line with a half note and a quarter note, and a treble line with a half note and a quarter note. The second measure has a vocal melody starting on a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The piano accompaniment in the second measure has a bass line with a half note and a quarter note, and a treble line with a half note and a quarter note. The third measure has a vocal melody starting on a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The piano accompaniment in the third measure has a bass line with a half note and a quarter note, and a treble line with a half note and a quarter note. The fourth measure has a vocal melody starting on a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The piano accompaniment in the fourth measure has a bass line with a half note and a quarter note, and a treble line with a half note and a quarter note. There are some markings in parentheses above the notes, possibly indicating breath marks or phrasing.



8.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a whole note chord and a bass staff with a series of eighth notes. The second system continues the melodic lines in both staves. The third system features a change in the bass line with a treble clef and a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. The fourth system includes a '(b)' (breve) marking above a note in the treble staff. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the treble staff and a sustained bass line.



10.



11.





WILLIAM BYRD.

* G in M.S.
G in der Handschrift.

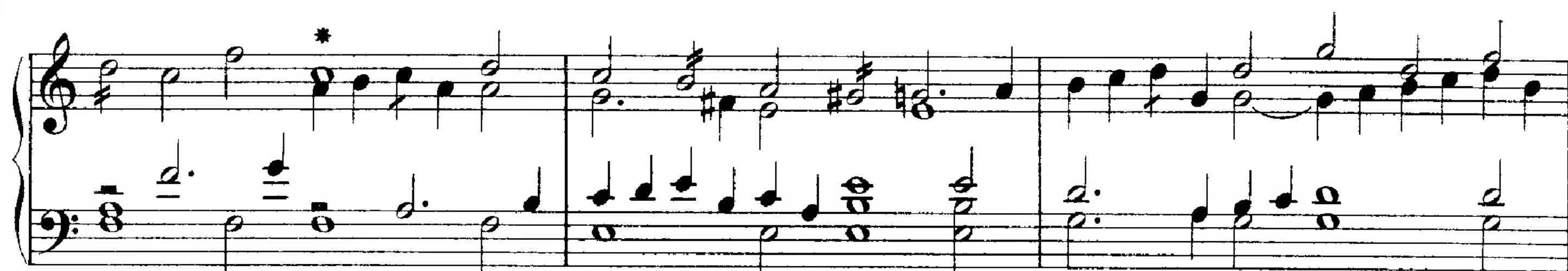
LX.

Treg [ian's] Ground.

WILLIAM BYRD.

The musical score is written for a keyboard instrument in 6/8 time. It consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system begins with a treble staff containing a half note and a quarter note, and a bass staff with a half note and a quarter note. The second system continues the melody. The third system includes a repeat sign and a second ending marked '2.'. The fourth system continues the piece. The fifth system ends with a double bar line. There are some annotations in parentheses and an asterisk in the score.

* These two notes, required to complete the bar, are supplied from the figure in the second bar of section 4.
 Diese beiden Noten, die zur Vollständigkeit des Taktes erforderlich sind, werden nach der Figur im zweiten Takt des 4ten Abschnittes ergänzt.

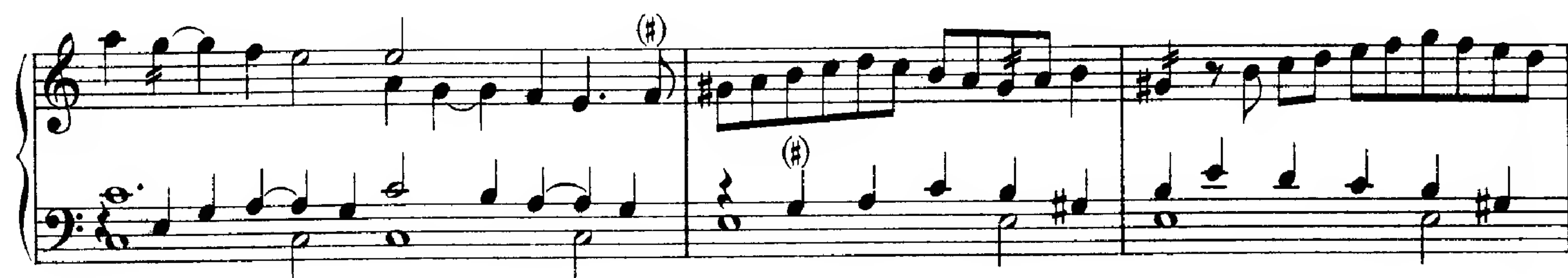
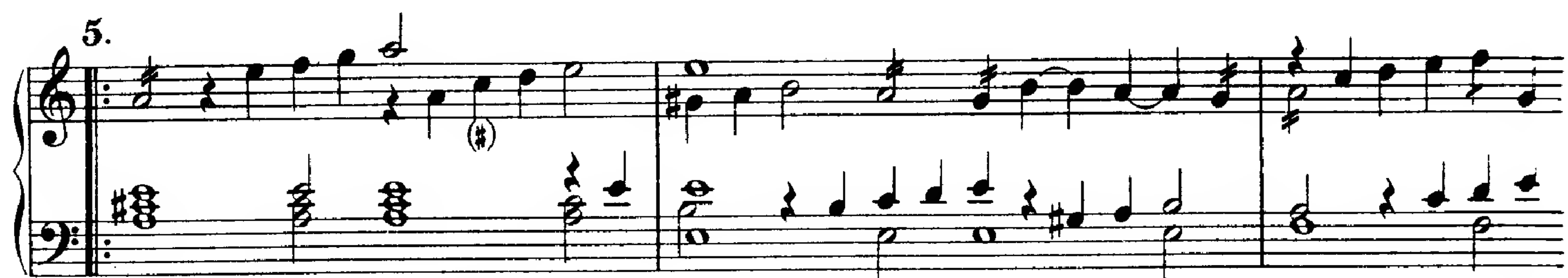


* Minim in M.S.

Halbe Note in der Handschrift.

** C sharp in M.S.

Cis in der Handschrift.





8.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, key signatures, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Treble clef, 3/8 time signature, one sharp (F#). The bass staff features a continuous eighth-note pattern. The treble staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures and a sharp sign in the third measure.
- System 2:** Treble clef, 3/8 time signature, one sharp (F#). The bass staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The treble staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures and a sharp sign in the third measure.
- System 3:** Treble clef, 3/8 time signature, one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures. The treble staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures.
- System 4:** Treble clef, 6/8 time signature, one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures. The treble staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures.
- System 5:** Treble clef, 9/8 time signature, one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures. The treble staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures.
- System 6:** Treble clef, 9/8 time signature, one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures. The treble staff has a melody with a slur over the first two measures.

Dynamic markings include *p* and *p.* in the bass staff of the fourth system.



10.

First system of exercise 10, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The melody in the treble staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A repeat sign is at the beginning.

Second system of exercise 10, continuing the melodic line in the treble staff and the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. A repeat sign is at the beginning.

Third system of exercise 10, continuing the melodic line in the treble staff and the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. A repeat sign is at the beginning.

Fourth system of exercise 10, continuing the melodic line in the treble staff and the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. A repeat sign is at the beginning.

11.

First system of exercise 11, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The melody in the treble staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A repeat sign is at the beginning.

Second system of exercise 11, continuing the melodic line in the treble staff and the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff. A repeat sign is at the beginning.

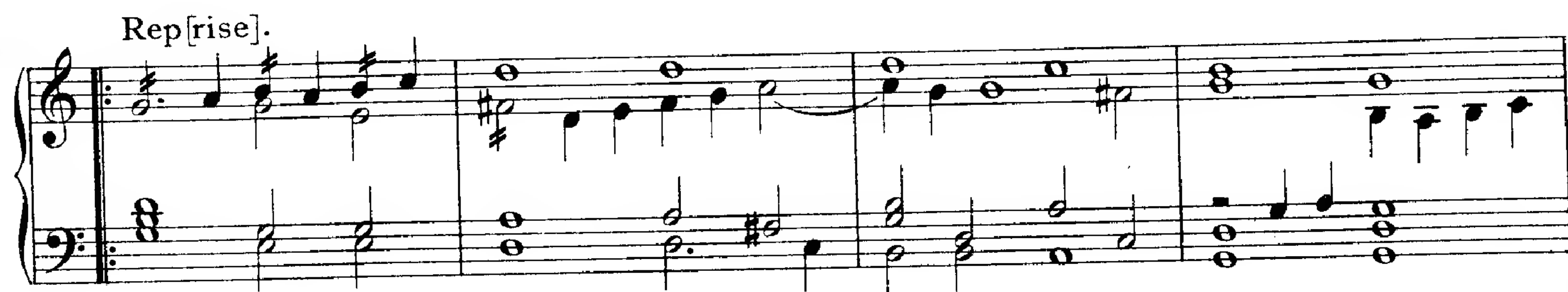


WILLIAM BYRD.

LXI.

Monsieurs Alman.

WILLIAM BYRD.





Rep.





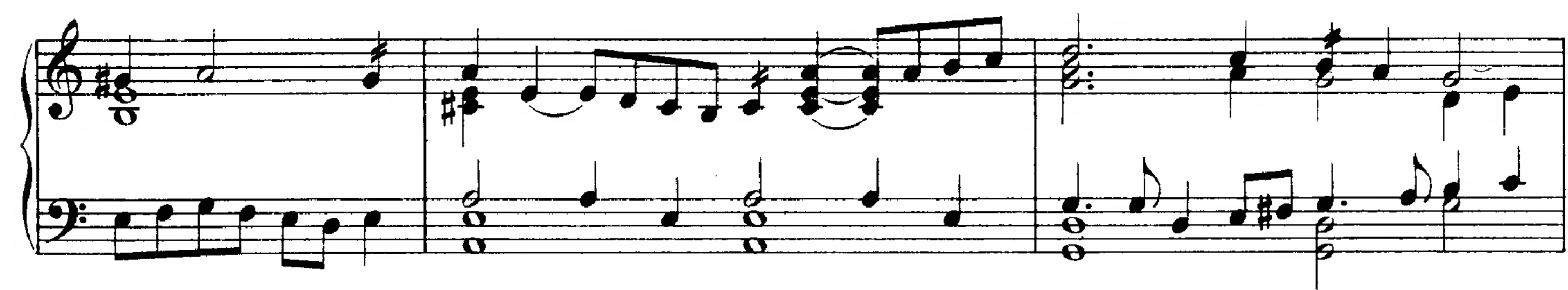
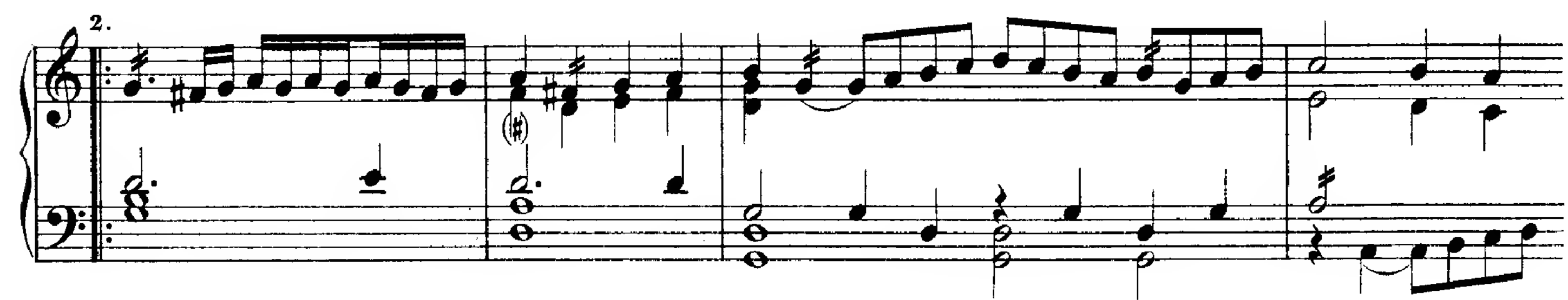
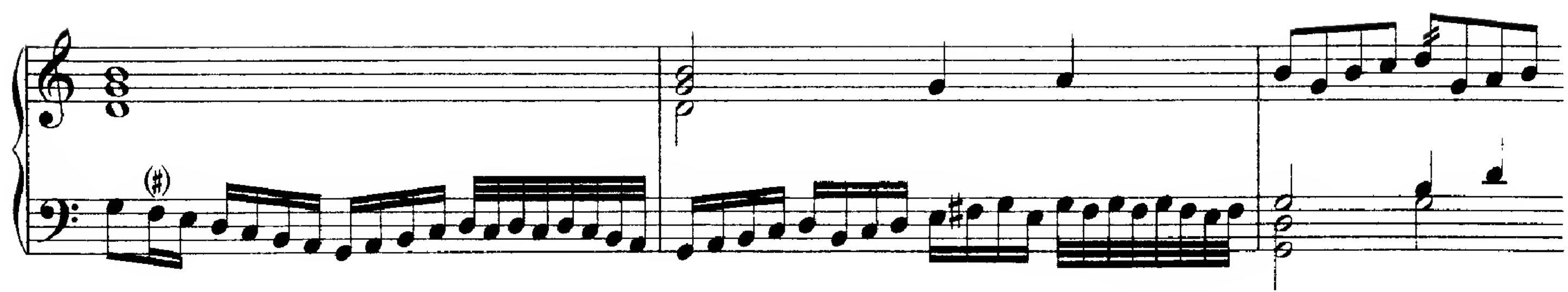
WILLIAM BYRD.

LXII. Variatio.

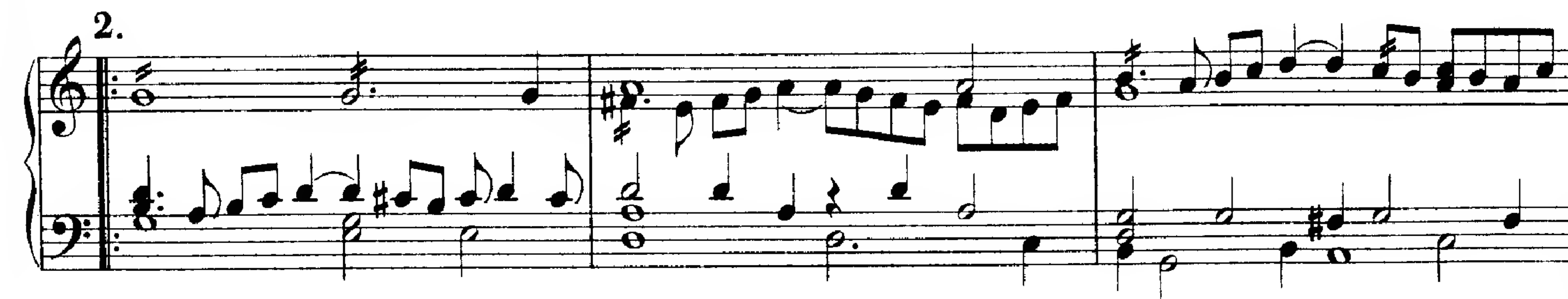
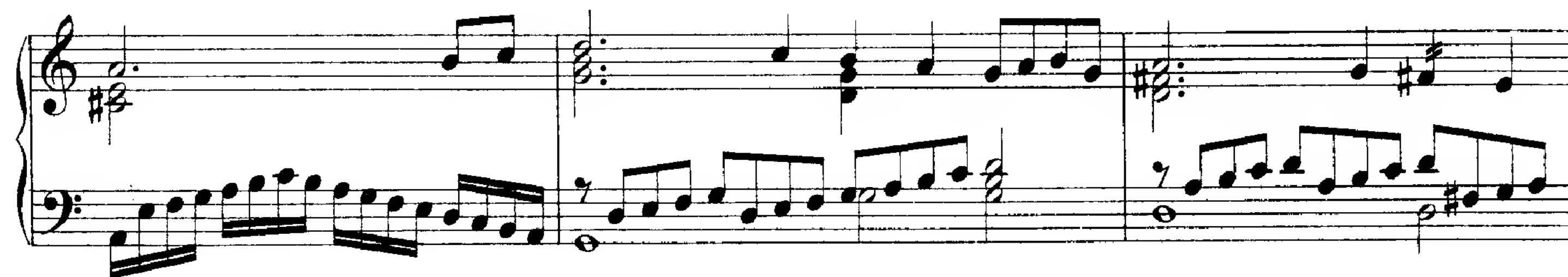
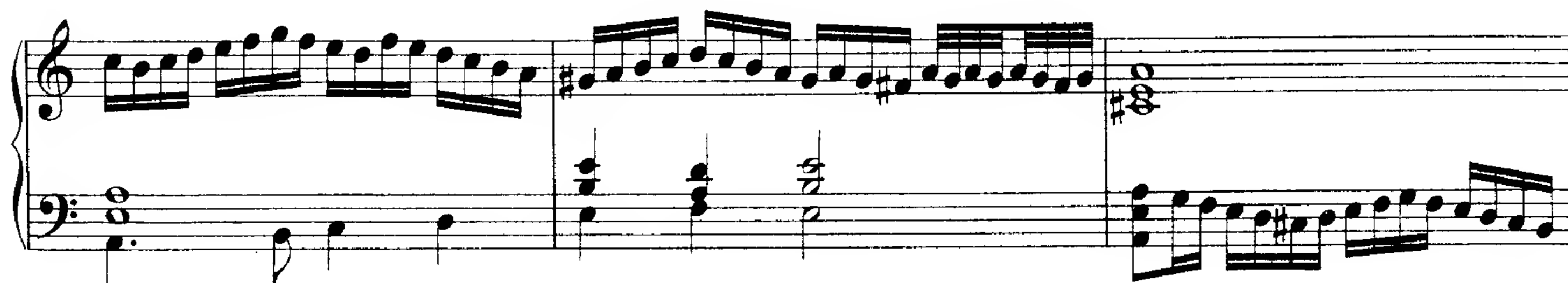
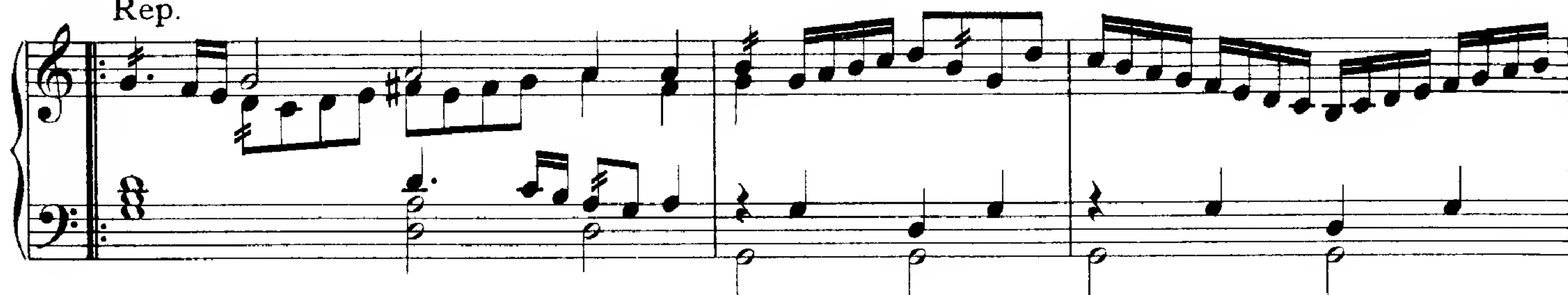
WILLIAM BYRD.

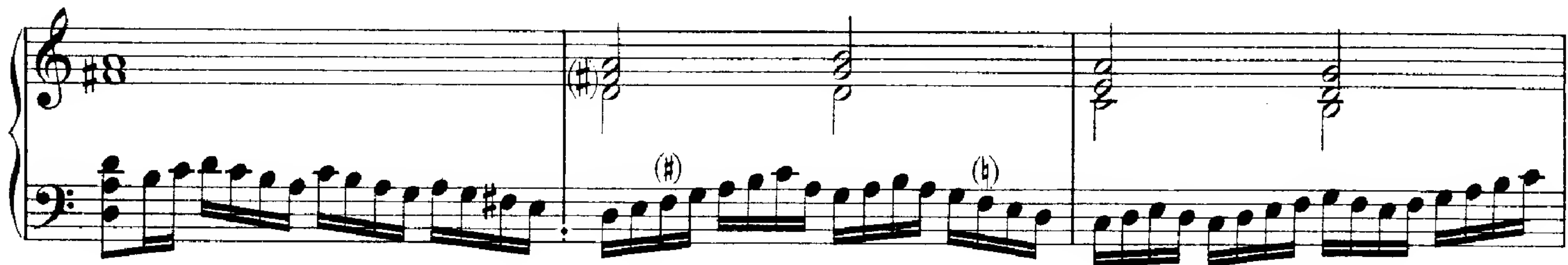
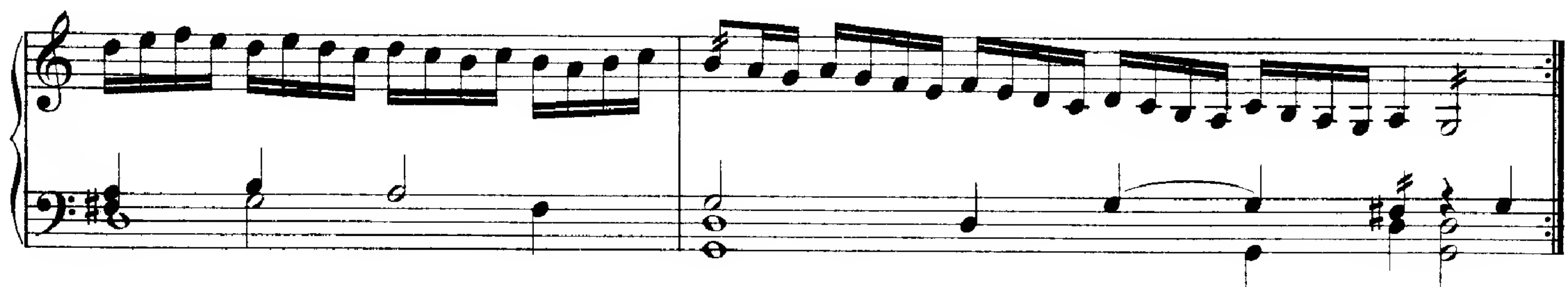
Rep.

* Quavers in M. S.
Achtel in der Handschrift.



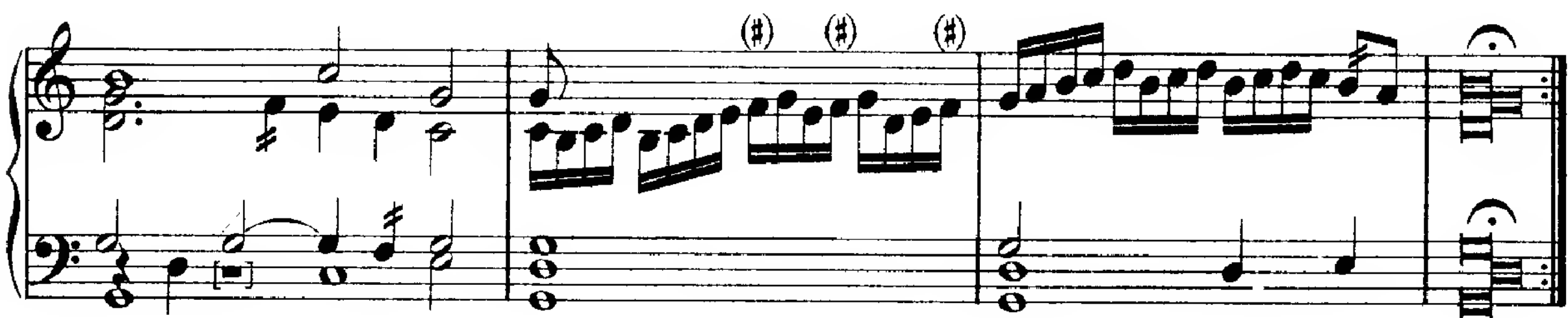
Rep.











WILLIAM BYRD.

LXIII. Alman.

WILLIAM BYRD.

This musical score is for a piece titled "LXIII. Alman." by William Byrd. It consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The music is written in a style characteristic of the English Renaissance, with a focus on rhythmic patterns and harmonic structure. The first system begins with a treble staff featuring a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a similar rhythmic pattern. The second system continues this pattern with more complex rhythmic figures. The third system introduces a new rhythmic motif in the treble staff. The fourth system is marked with a "2" above the first measure, indicating a second ending or a specific rhythmic value. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence in both staves.



A musical score for a piece by William Byrd, consisting of five systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 4/8. The music is written in a style characteristic of the English Renaissance, featuring intricate melodic lines and complex harmonic textures. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in the final system.

WILLIAM BYRD.

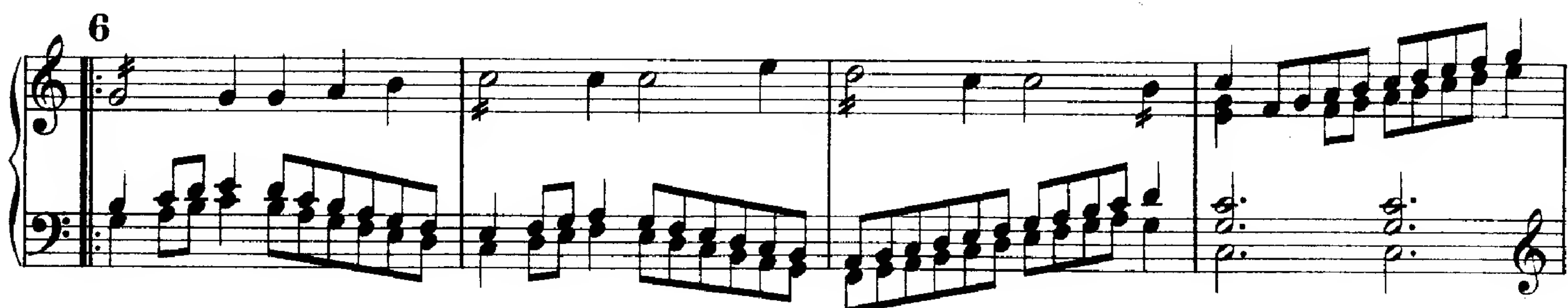
LXIV. Sellinger's Round.

WILLIAM BYRD

This musical score is for 'Sellinger's Round' by William Byrd, presented in a two-staff format. The piece is in 6/4 time and D major. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps and naturals), and repeat signs. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system continues the melody. The third system features a repeat sign in the treble staff. The fourth system also includes a repeat sign. The fifth system is marked with a '2' above the first measure, indicating a second ending or a specific measure count. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The overall style is characteristic of the English Renaissance lute or keyboard repertoire.







* Quaver in M.S.
Achtel in der Handschrift.

7

8

* F in M. S.
F in der Handschrift.



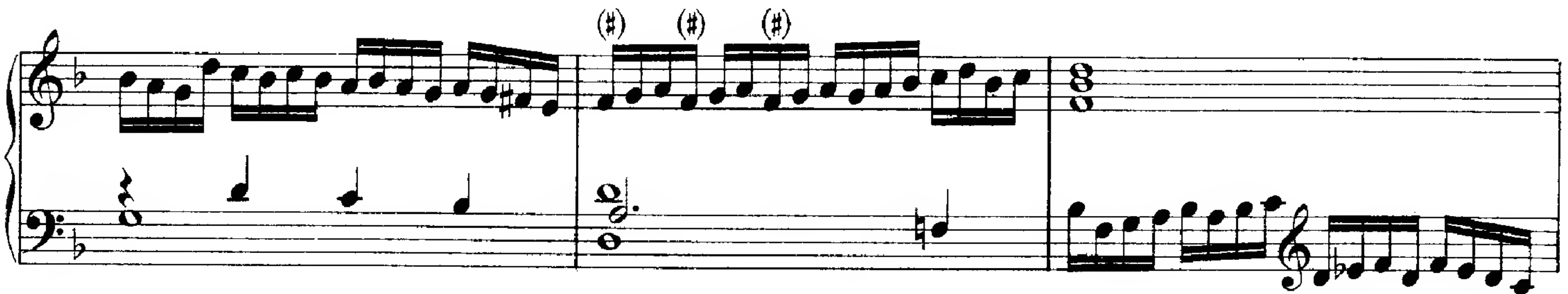
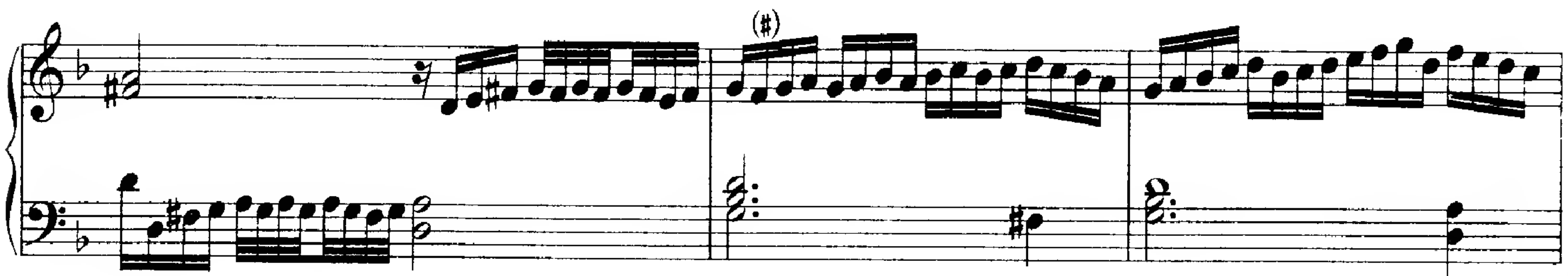
WILLIAM BYRD.

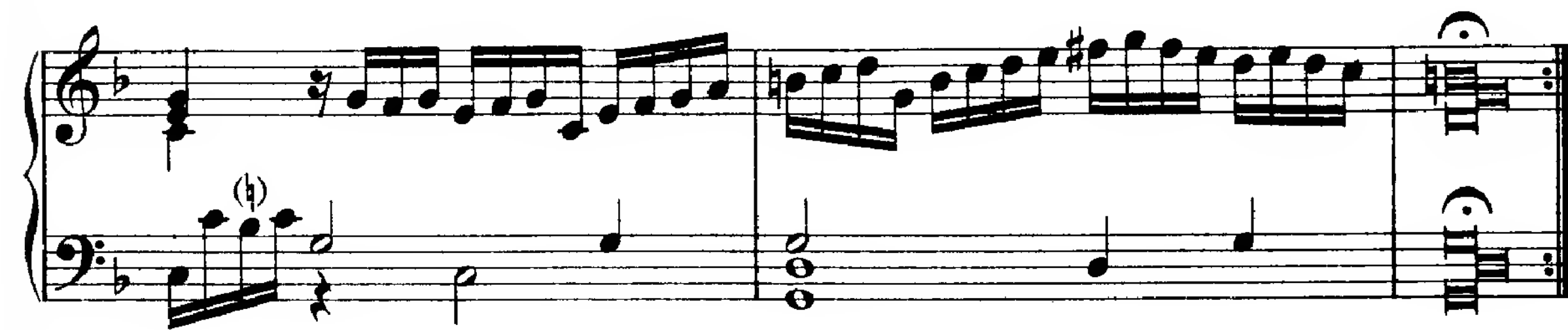
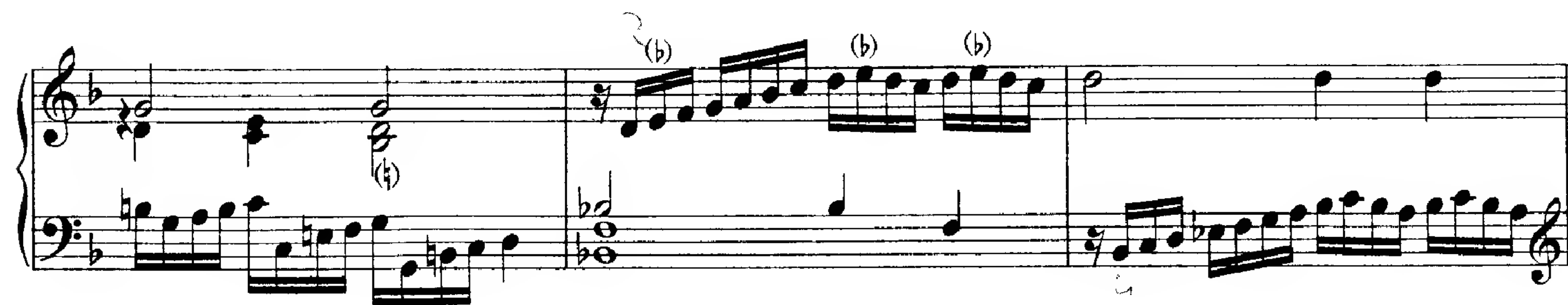
LXV. Fortune.

WILLIAM BYRD.









WILLIAM BYRD.

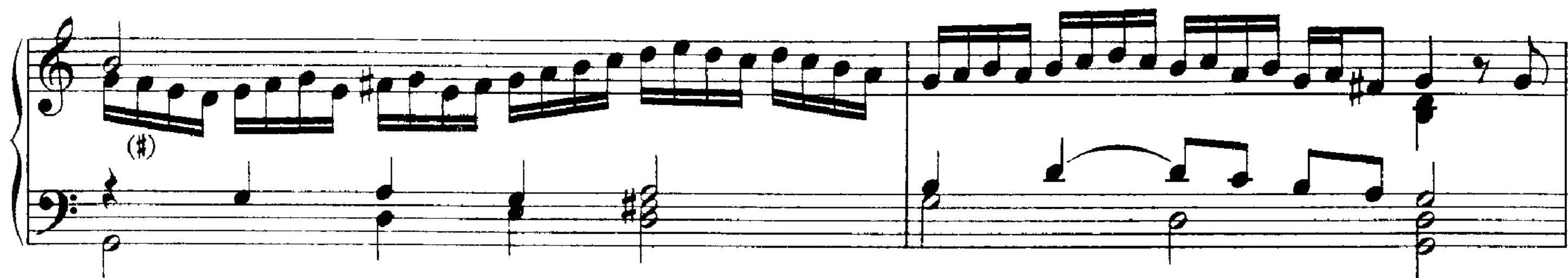
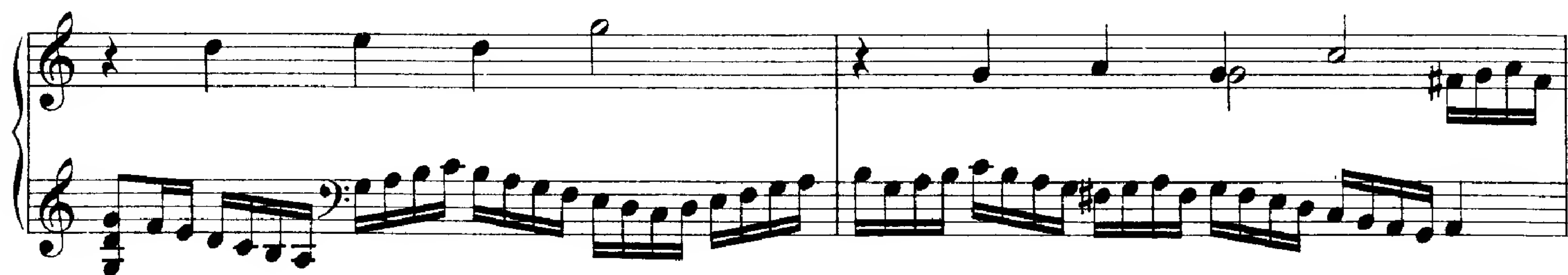
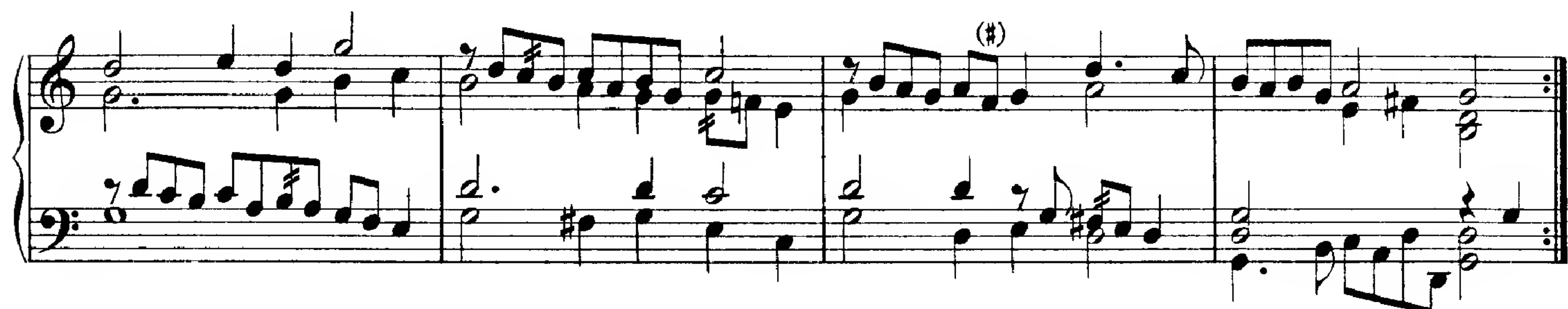
* Semiquavers in M. S.

* Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.

LXVI. O Mistris Myne.

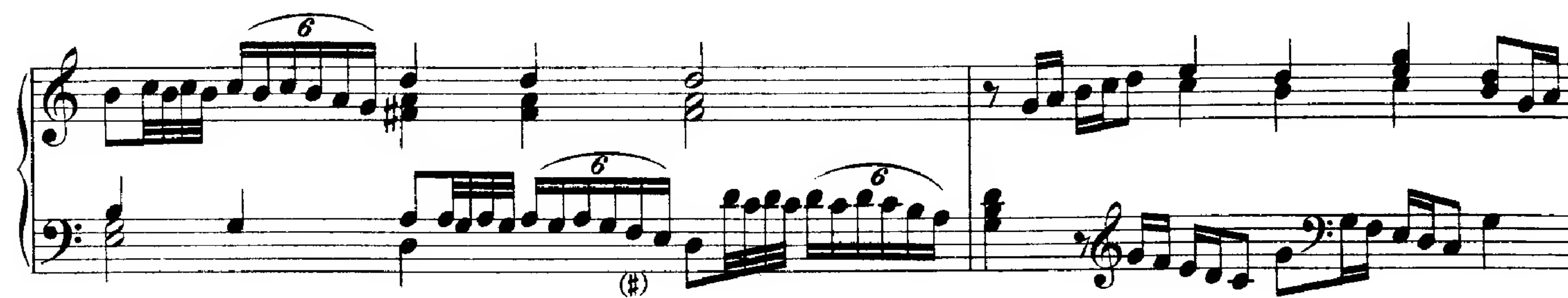
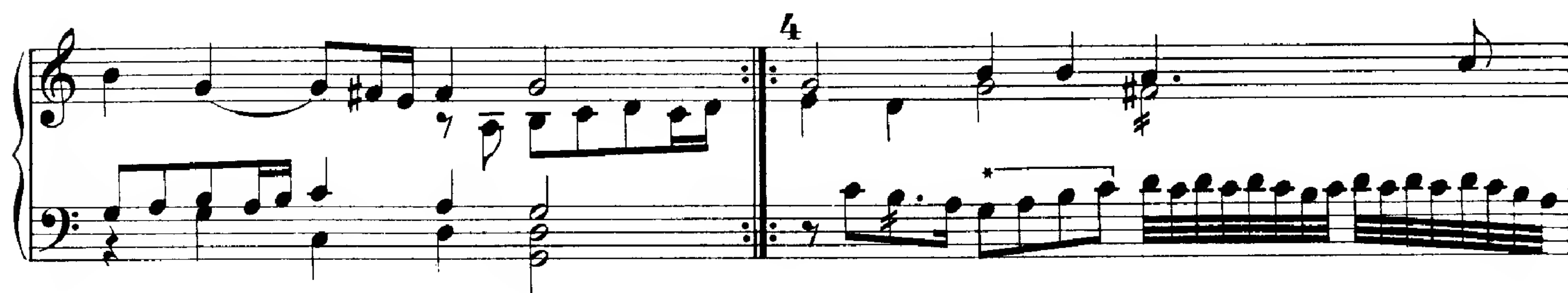
WILLIAM BYRD.

This musical score is for the lute piece "O Mistris Myne" by William Byrd. It is written in 3/4 time and consists of five systems of lute tablature. Each system is composed of a treble staff and a bass staff, both containing six lines representing the strings of a lute. The notation uses letters (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) and accidentals (sharps, flats) to indicate fingerings and pitches. The piece begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The first system includes a repeat sign. The second system also features a repeat sign. The third system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The fourth system starts with a second ending bracket marked with a '2'. The fifth system ends with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the piece is in a major mode.



* C sharp in M.S.

* Cis in der Handschrift.



* Semiquavers in M. S.

* Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.

— A crotchet and quaver in M. S.

— Viertel und Achtel in der Handschrift.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final quarter note. The accompaniment consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final quarter note. The score is written in a standard musical notation style.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure shows the beginning of the melody and accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody and accompaniment. The music is written in a clear, legible font.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has a vocal line with a melody and a piano accompaniment. The second system is a repeat of the first, with a "5" written above the vocal line. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with a melodic motif.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of four measures. The first measure shows the voice entering with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The piano accompaniment starts with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The second measure shows the voice continuing with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The piano accompaniment continues with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The third measure shows the voice continuing with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The piano accompaniment continues with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The fourth measure shows the voice continuing with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The piano accompaniment continues with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, starting on a G4 and moving through various intervals, including a descending line in the second measure. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a single system.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of two staves. The first staff shows the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The second staff shows the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The vocal melody is simple and melodic. The score is marked with a star (*) at the beginning of the second staff.

* Crotchet in M. S.

* Viertel in der Handschrift.



WILLIAM BYRD.

* Quavers in M. S.

* Achtel in der Handschrift.

LXVII.

The Woods so Wild.

WILLIAM BYRD.

The musical score for "The Woods so Wild" by William Byrd is presented in five systems of keyboard music. The piece is in 3/4 time and features a 12-measure repeat sign at the beginning of each system. The notation is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system begins with a 12-measure repeat sign. The second system is marked with a '2' above the first measure, indicating a second ending. The third system is marked with a '3' above the first measure, indicating a third ending. The fourth system is marked with a '4' above the first measure, indicating a fourth ending. The fifth system is marked with a '4' above the first measure, indicating a fourth ending. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



8

System 8, measures 1-4. The music is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals (sharps and naturals) and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A rehearsal mark (b) is located at the end of measure 4.

9

System 9, measures 1-4. The right hand continues with a melodic line, while the left hand plays a more active eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

System 10, measures 1-4. This system continues the musical piece with similar melodic and accompaniment patterns. It ends with a double bar line.

10

System 11, measures 1-4. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand features a prominent eighth-note accompaniment. Rehearsal marks (b) are placed above the first and second measures of the right hand.

System 12, measures 1-4. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand has a more active eighth-note accompaniment. Rehearsal marks (b) are placed above the first and second measures of the right hand.

11

System 13, measures 1-4. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand has a more active eighth-note accompaniment. Rehearsal marks (b) are placed above the third and fourth measures of the right hand.



WILLIAM BYRD. 1590.

LXVIII. Walsingham.

267

WILLIAM BYRD.

The musical score for 'Walsingham' by William Byrd is presented in five systems of keyboard notation. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, with a grand staff bracket on the left. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first system includes a right-hand (R.H.) marking. The second system is marked with a '2' above the first measure. The third system is marked with a '3' above the first measure. The fourth system is marked with a '4' above the first measure. The fifth system is marked with a '5' above the first measure. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

[R.H.]

2

3

4

5





12

System 12, measures 1-4. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

System 12, measures 5-8. The right hand continues its eighth-note melody. The left hand features a more active bass line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign. There are handwritten annotations '(h)' in the right margin above measure 7 and below measure 8.

13

System 13, measures 1-4. The right hand has a melody with some rests, while the left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 13, measures 5-8. The right hand features a more complex melody with slurs and ties. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

14

System 14, measures 1-4. The right hand has a melody with some rests. The left hand features a dense, fast-moving eighth-note accompaniment. There are handwritten annotations '(b)' in the right margin below measures 3 and 4.

System 14, measures 5-8. The right hand continues its melody. The left hand's eighth-note accompaniment is very active. There are handwritten annotations '(h)' in the right margin above measures 7 and 8.

15

16

* Crotchets in M.S.
Viertel in der Handschrift.

** Demisemiquavers in M.S.
Zweiunddreissigstel in der Handschrift.

*** Crotchet in M.S.
Viertel in der Handschrift.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 17-20. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the right hand and sustained chords or moving lines in the left hand. Measure numbers 6, 18, 19, and 20 are indicated above the staves. A double bar line with repeat dots appears at the start of measure 18 and at the end of measure 20. A small 'b' in parentheses is written below the first staff of measure 18.

* The G is a semibreve in the M.S.
Das G ist eine ganze Note in der Handschrift.

** Quavers in M.S.
Achtel in der Handschrift.

21

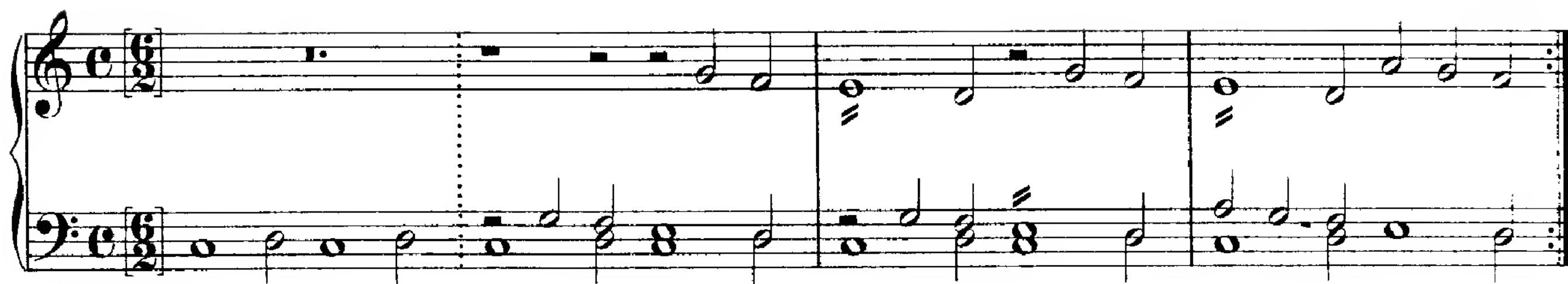
22

WILLIAM BYRD.

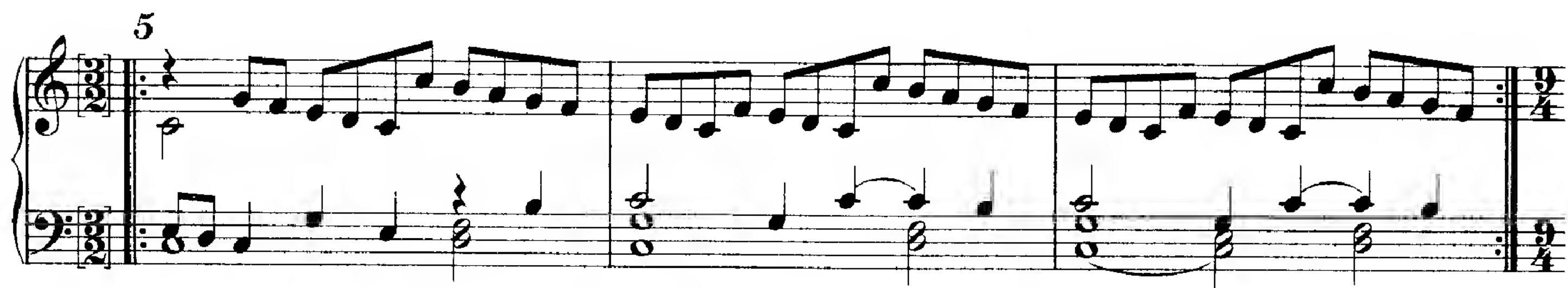
* Semiquavers in M. S.
Sechzehntel in der Handschrift.

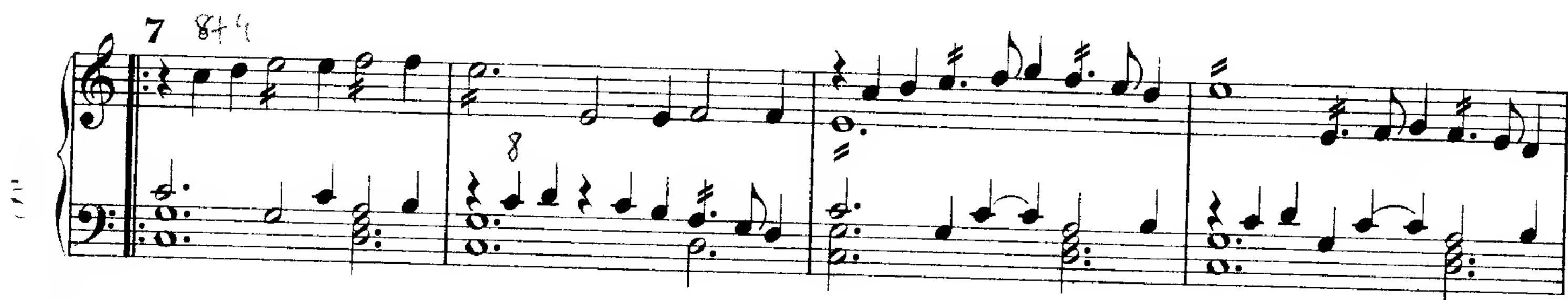
LXIX. The Bells.

WILLIAM BYRD











9

WILLIAM BYRD

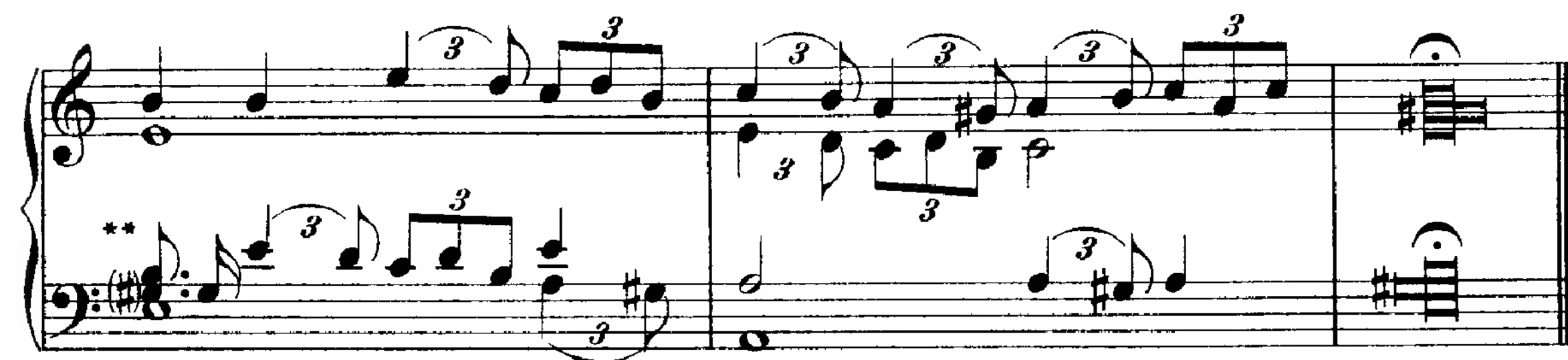
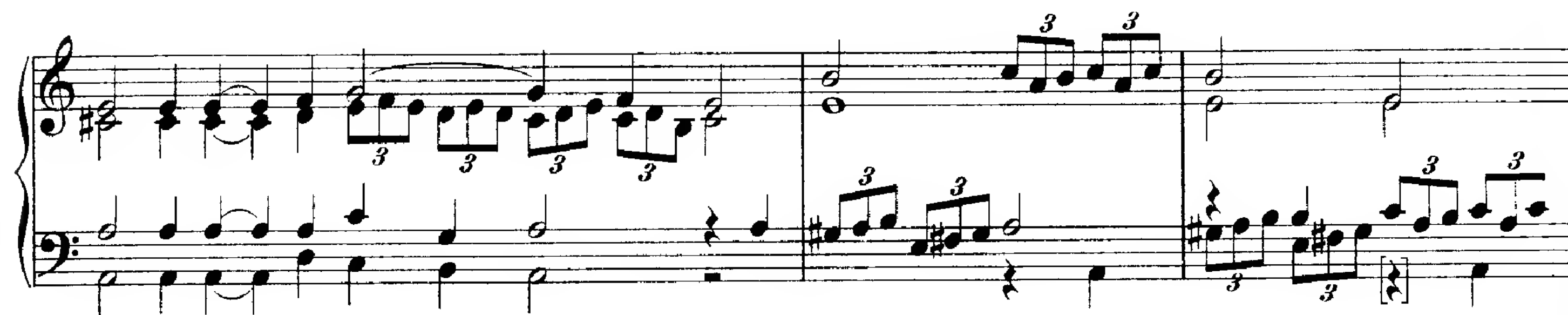
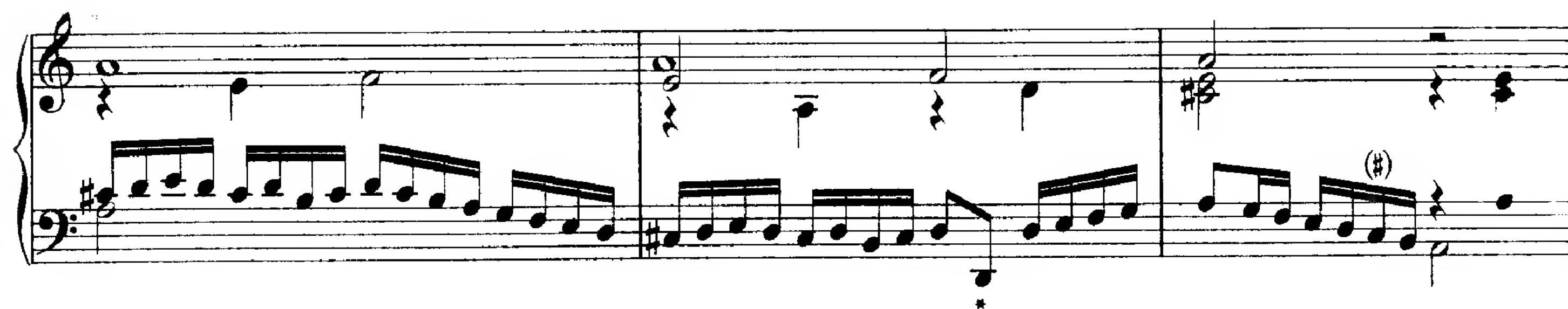
LXX.
Tirsi. Di Luca Marenzio 1^a Parte.
Intavolata di Pietro Philippi.

1.

PETER PHILIPS

The musical score is presented in five systems, each consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The notation is characteristic of 16th-century lute tablature, featuring various note values, rests, and accidentals. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second system continues the melody with some chromaticism. The third system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line, including some chromaticism. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line, including some chromaticism. The fifth system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line, including some chromaticism.

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The notation is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system shows a complex melody in the treble with many sixteenth notes and a bass line with chords and single notes. The second system continues the melody with more sixteenth-note passages. The third system features a more active bass line with chords and a treble melody. The fourth system has a treble melody with some rests and a bass line with chords. The fifth system shows a treble melody with eighth notes and a bass line with a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The sixth system concludes with a treble melody of eighth notes and a bass line with chords and eighth notes.



PEETER PHILIPS.

* E in M S.
E in der Handschrift.

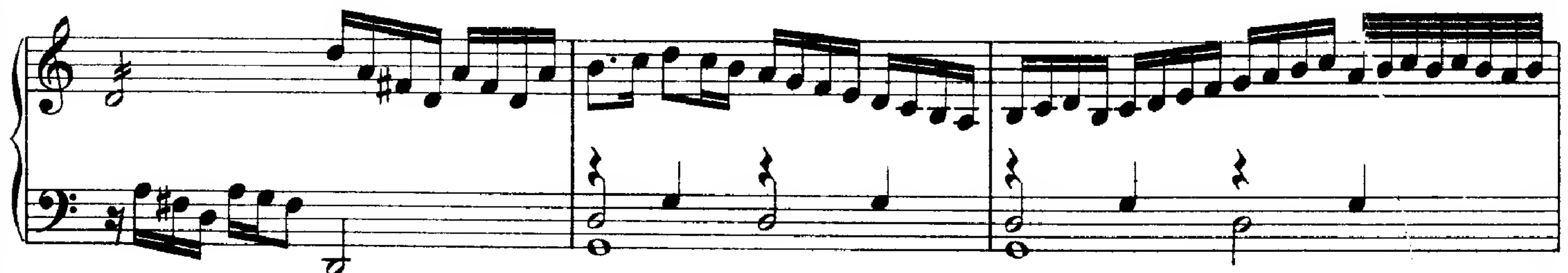
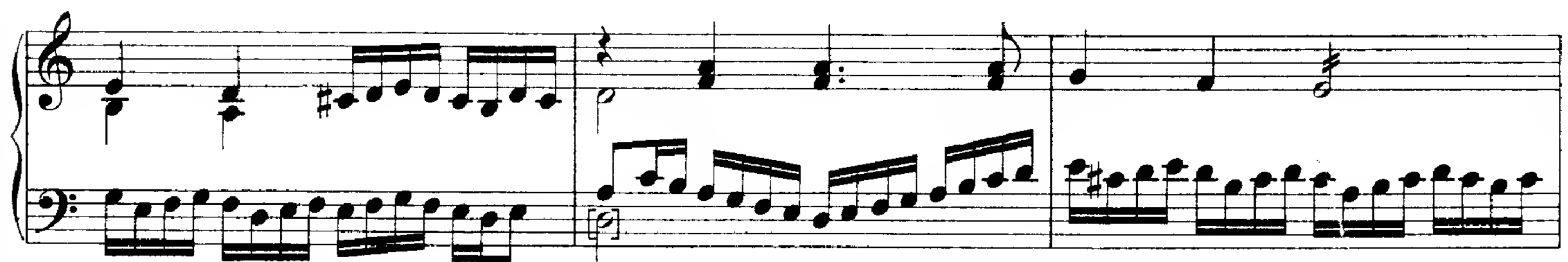
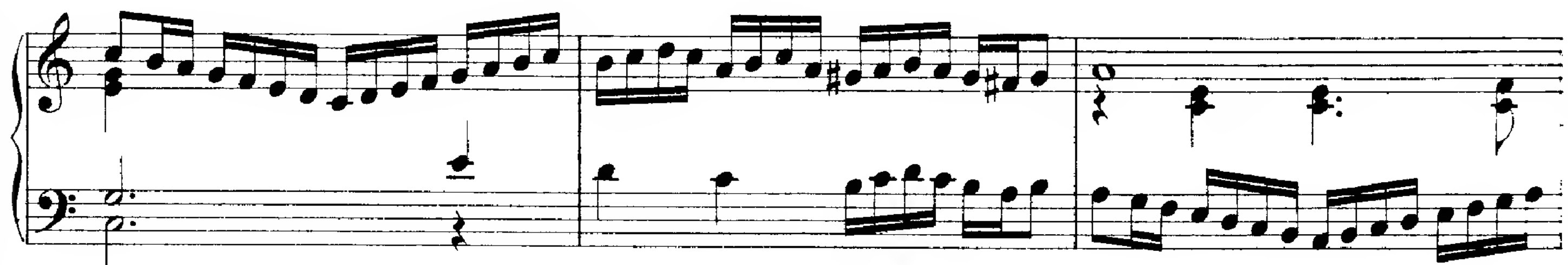
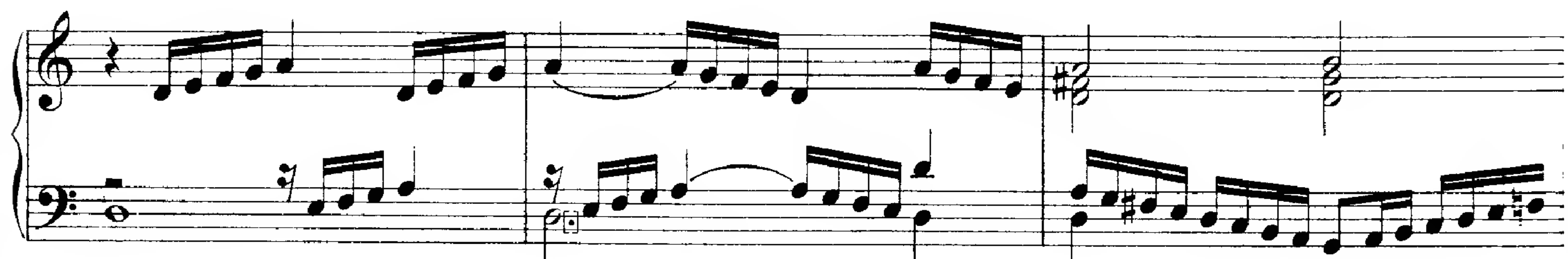
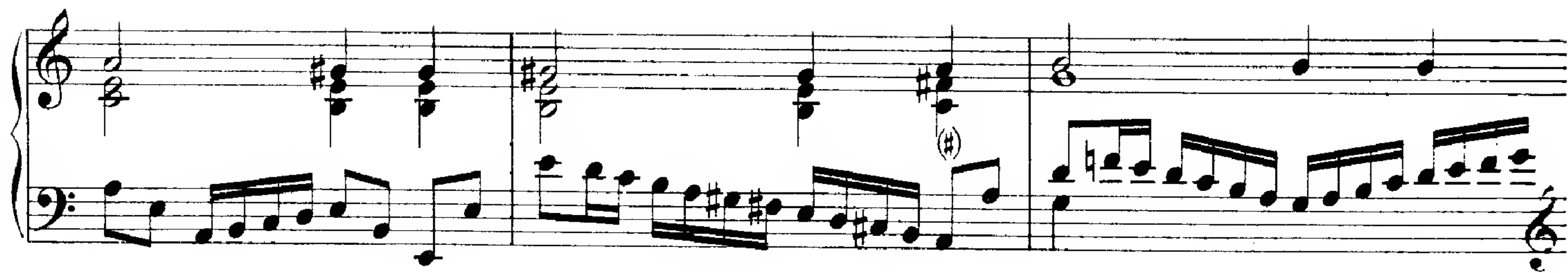
** Crotchet and quaver in M. S.
Viertel und Achtel in der Handschrift.

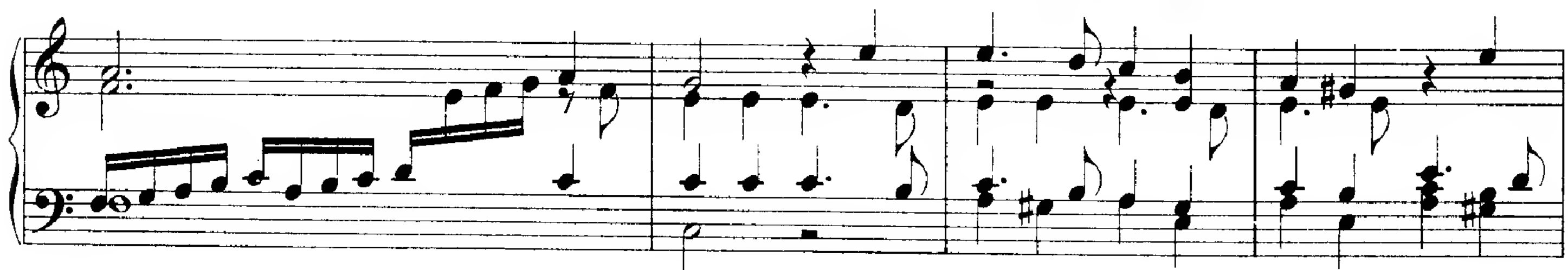
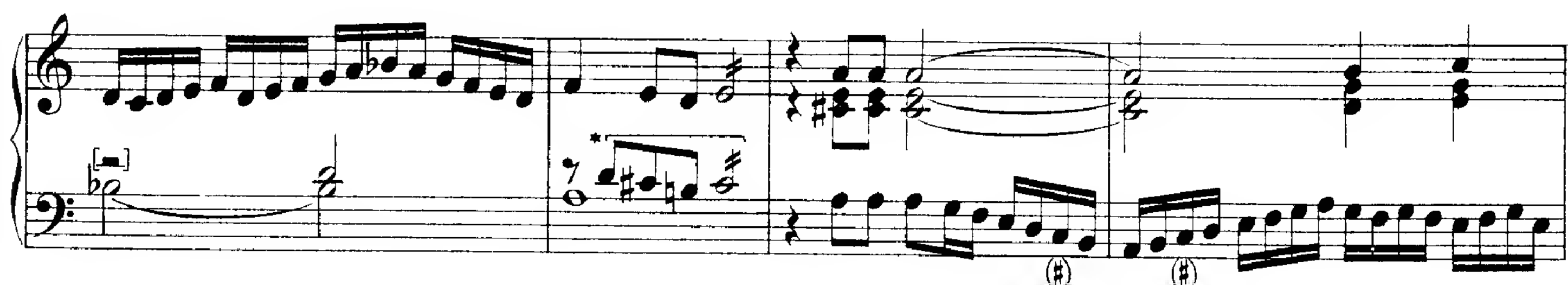
LXXI.
Freno. Seconda Parte.
2.

283

PETER PHILLIPS.

* Crotchet in M. S.
Viertel in der Handschrift.





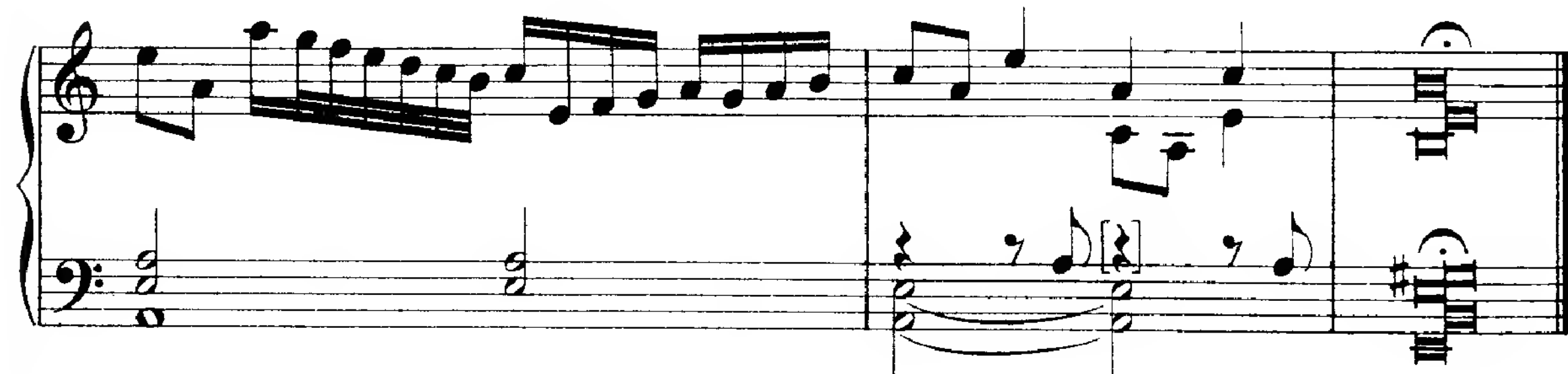
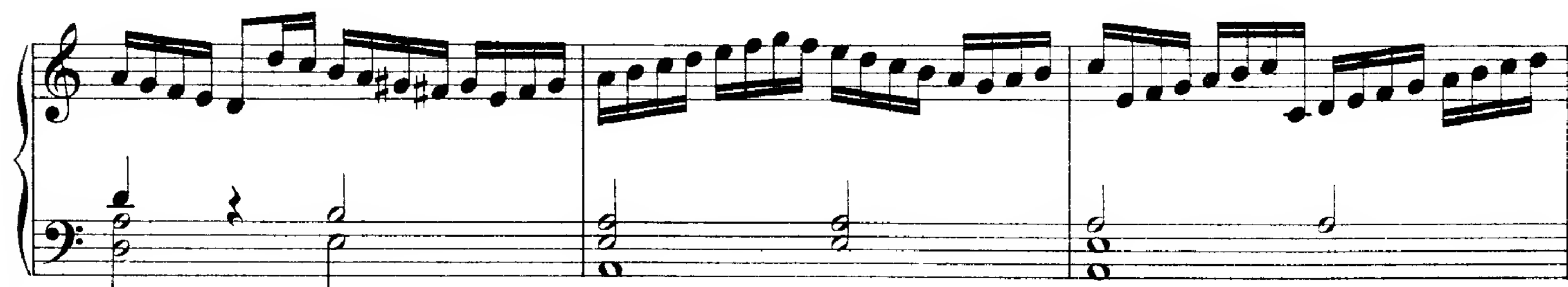
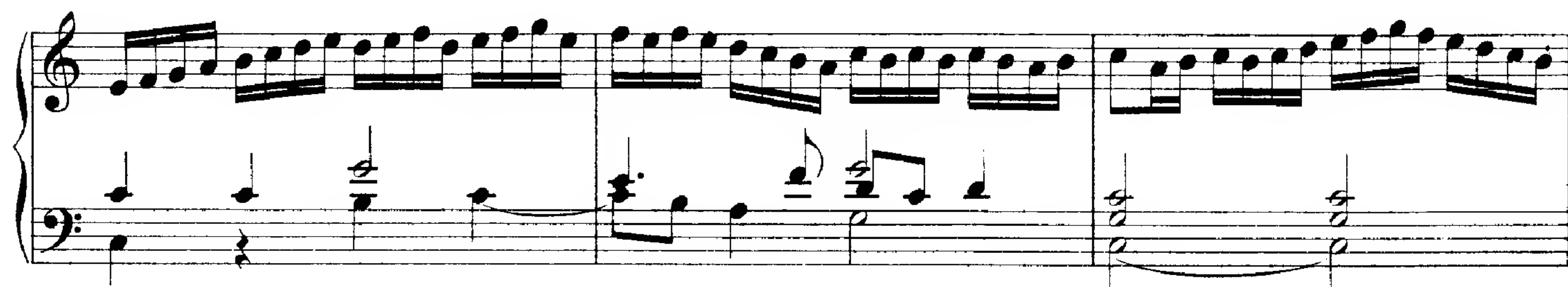
PEETER PHILIPS.

* C, B, #A, B in M. S.
C, H, Ais, H in der Handschrift.

LXXII.
Così moriro.
3^a Parte.
3.

PETER PHILIPS.

The musical score is presented in five systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The notation includes a variety of note values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is a piano accompaniment for a vocal piece.

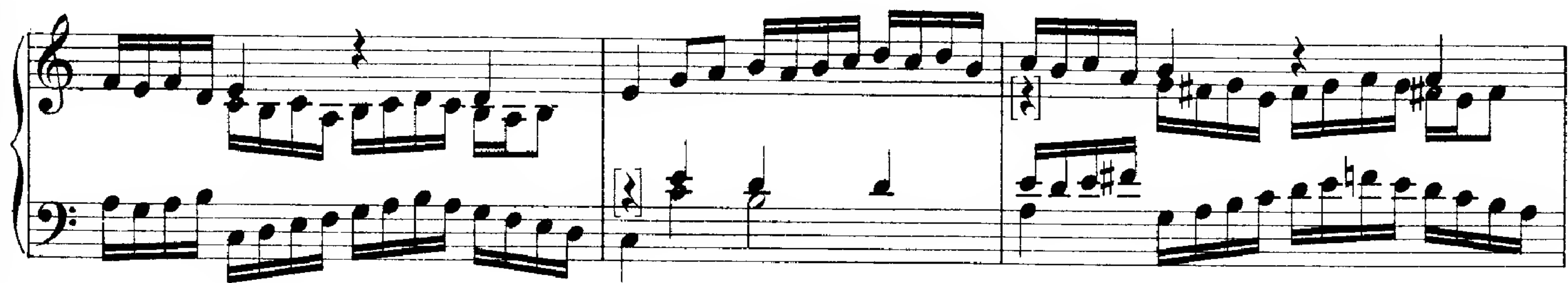


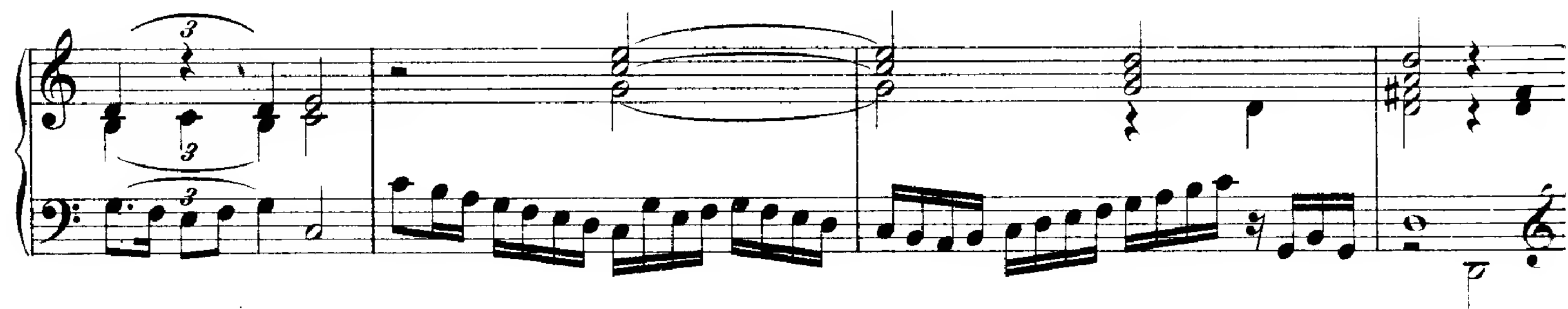
PEETER PHILIPS.

LXXIII.
Fece da voi.
à 6.
4.

P. PHILIPS.

This musical score is for a six-part setting of "Fece da voi." in 4/4 time. It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#), likely D major or A minor. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece features a complex, interlocking texture characteristic of a six-part setting. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of chords and a bass staff with a more active melodic line. The subsequent systems continue this texture, with some staves showing more complex rhythmic patterns and others providing harmonic support. The score concludes with a final system of staves.





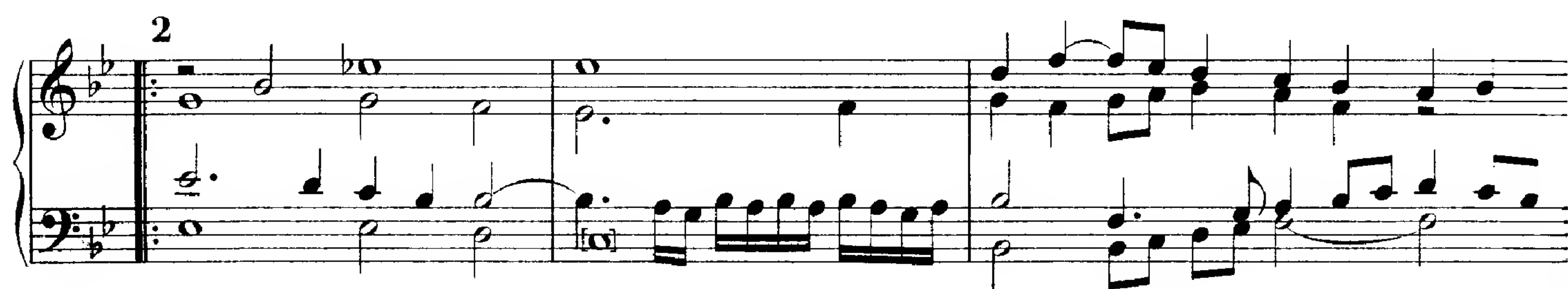
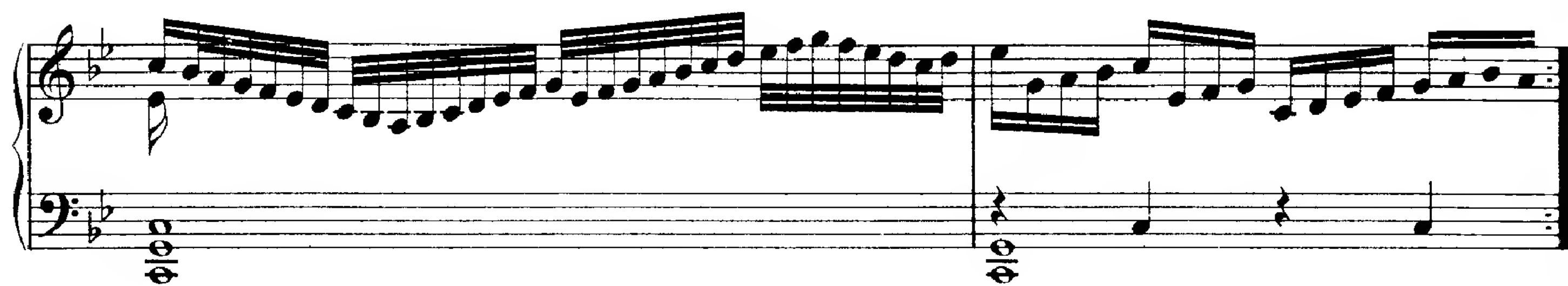
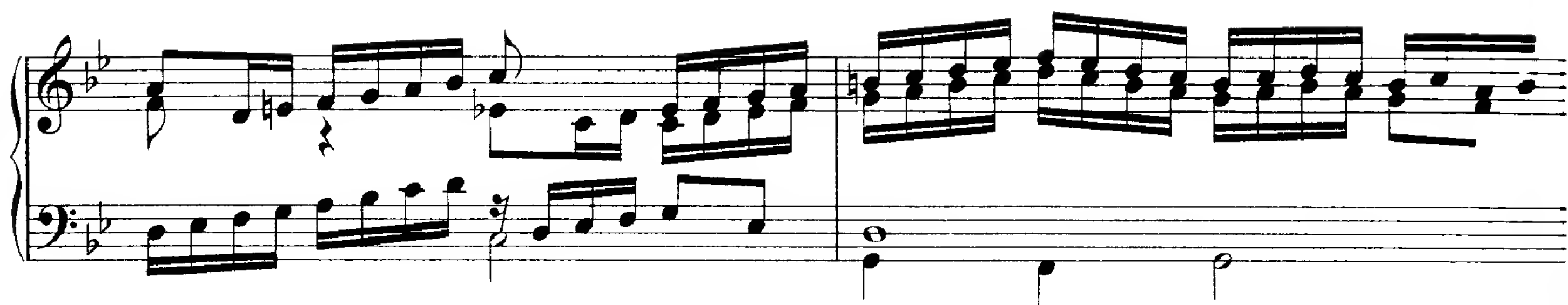
PEETER PHILIPS.

* Semiquavers in M. S.
16tel in der Handschrift.

LXXIV. Pavana Pagget. 5.

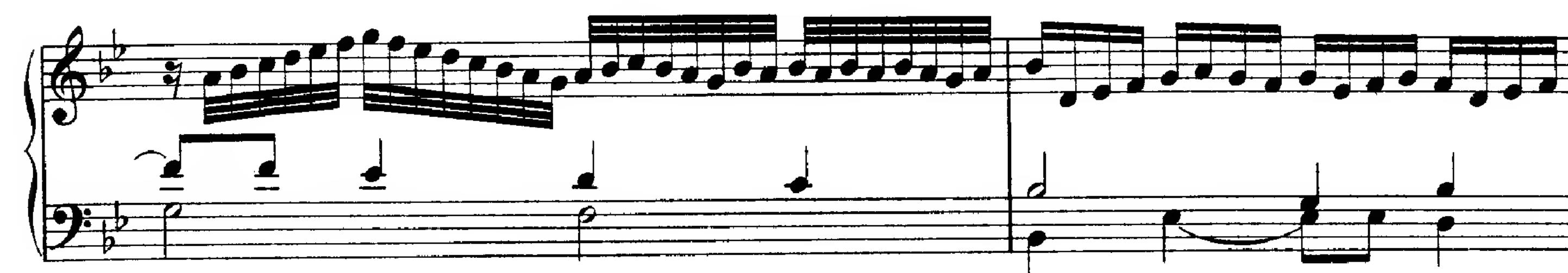
PETER PHILIPS.

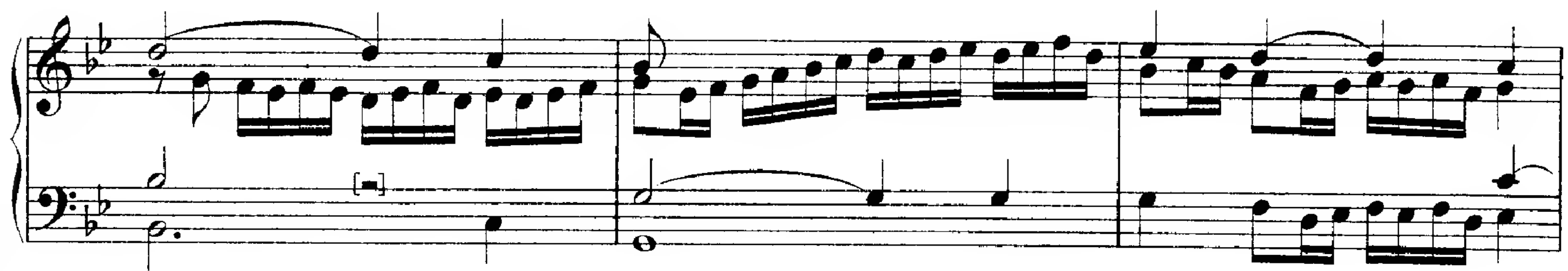
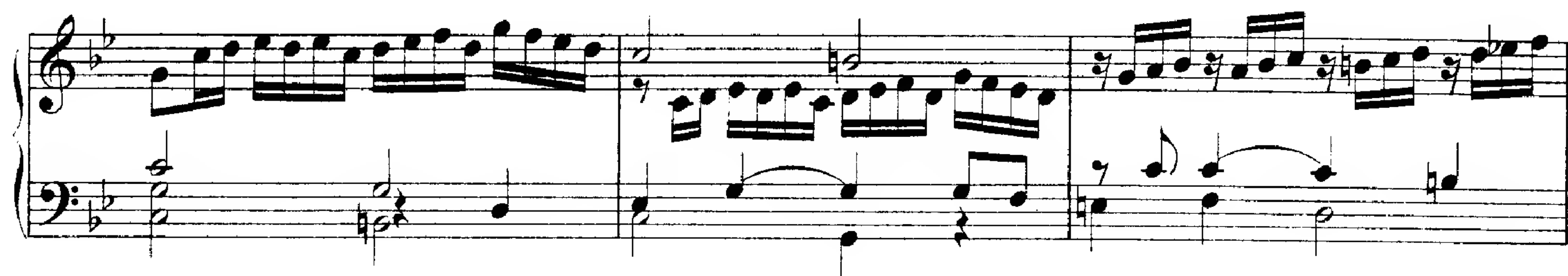
Rep.





* D in M. S.
D in der Handschrift.





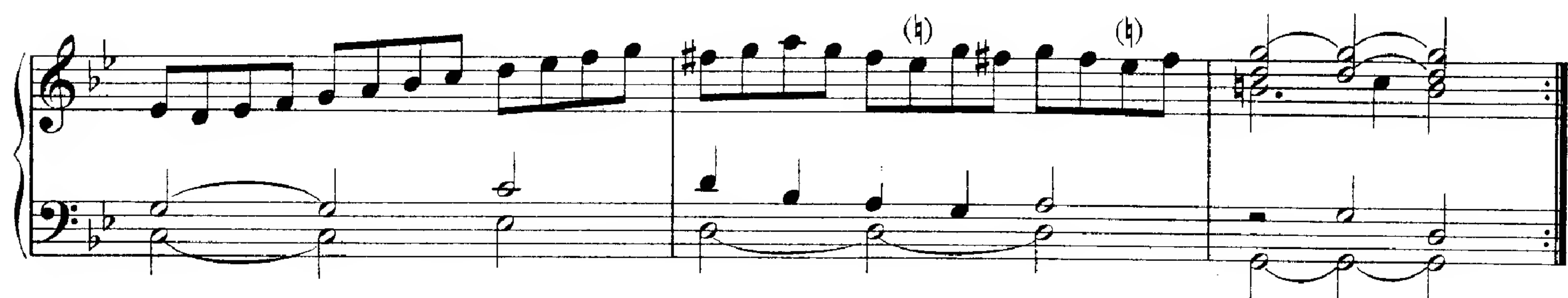
PEETER PHILIPS.

LXXV. Galiarda.

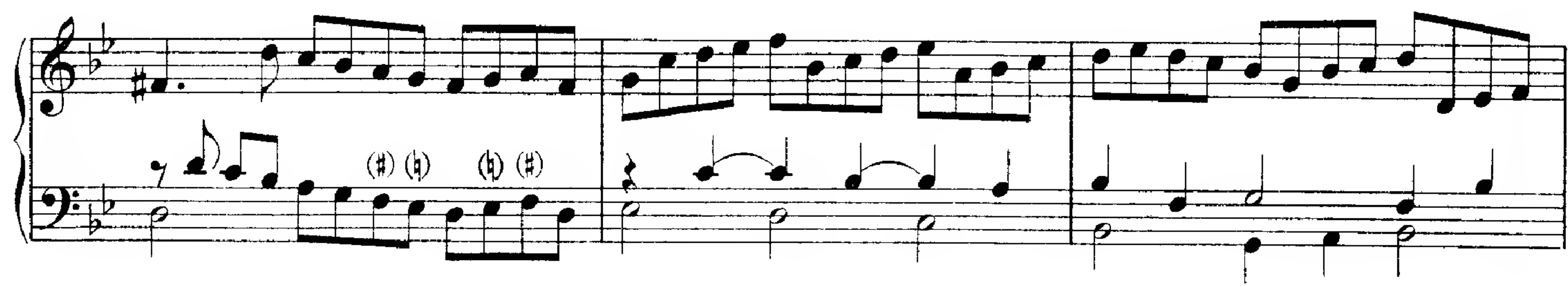
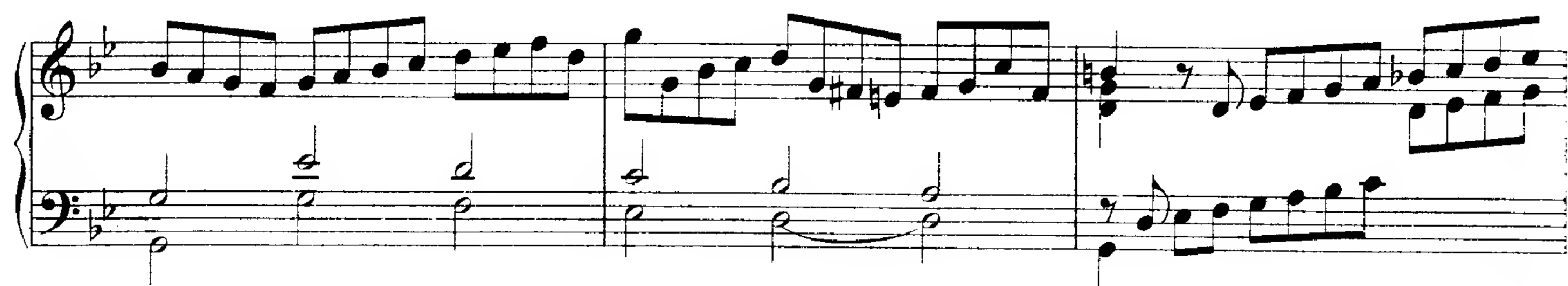
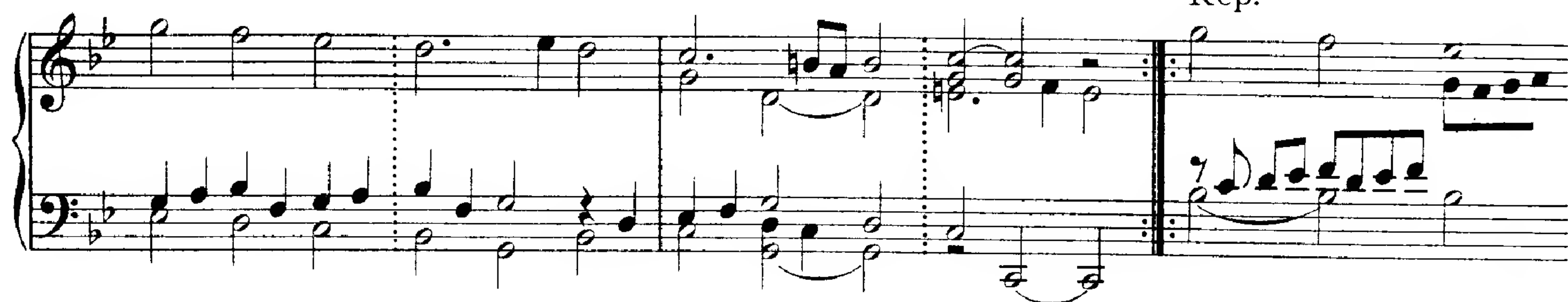
6.

PETER PHILIPS.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major), and the time signature is 3/2. The first system begins with a 3/2 time signature. The second system includes a repeat sign and a 'Rep.' marking. The third system also includes a repeat sign. The fourth system includes a repeat sign. The fifth system includes a repeat sign and a '2' marking, indicating a second ending or a second measure.



Rep.

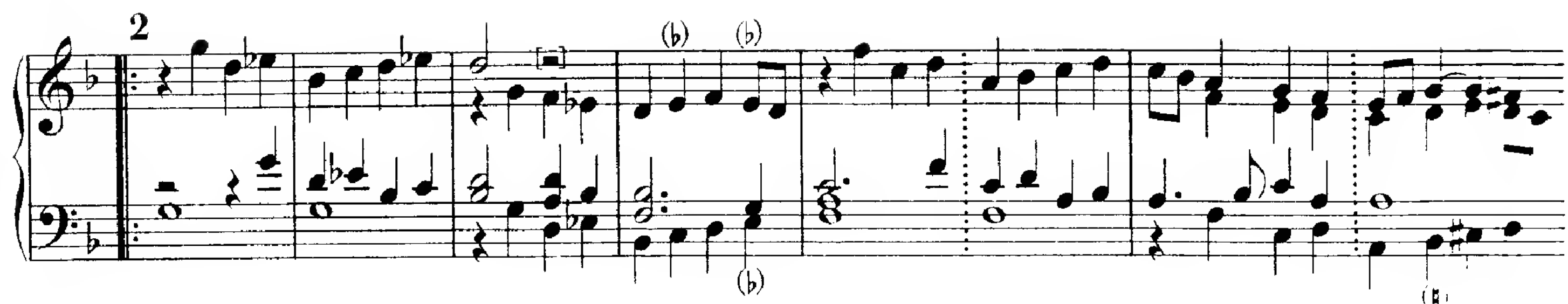


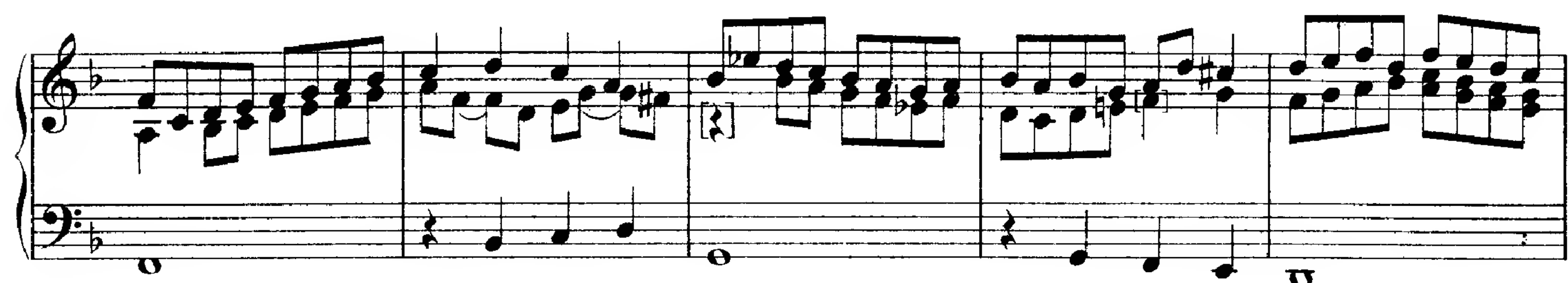
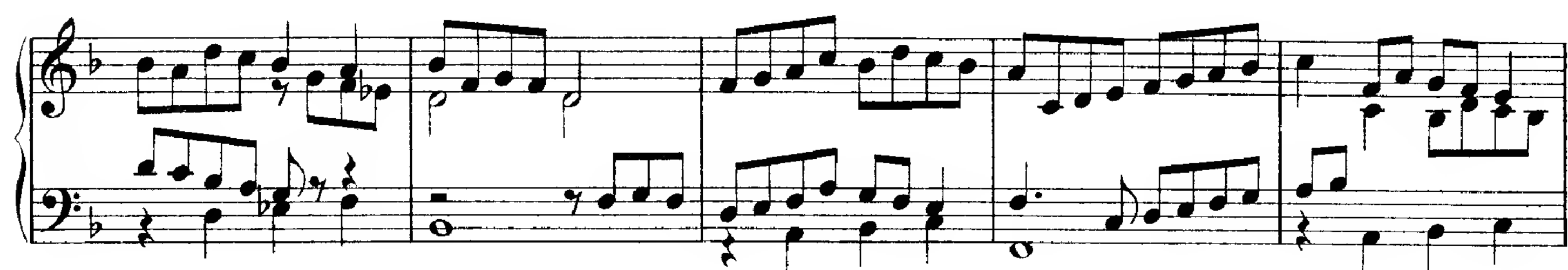
PEETER PHILIPS.

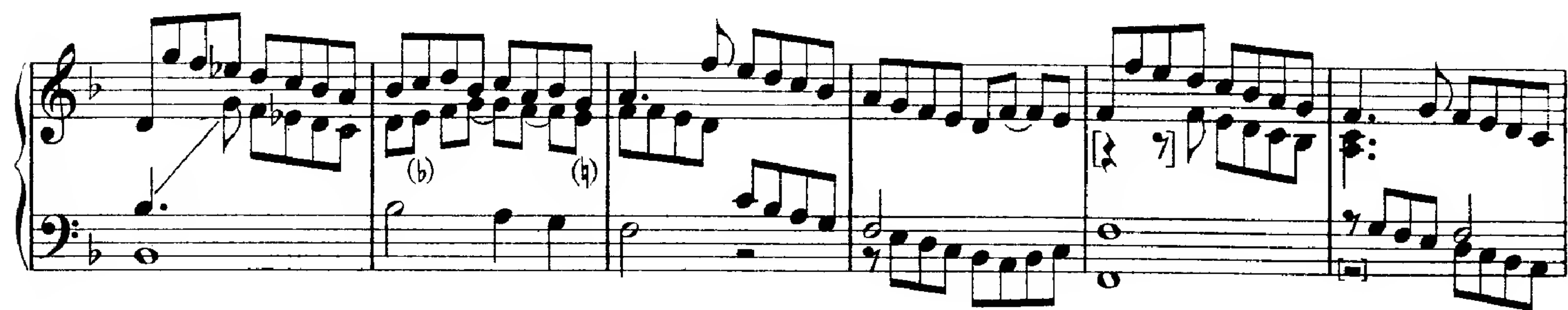
LXXVI.
Passamezzo Pavana.
7.

PETER PHILIPS.

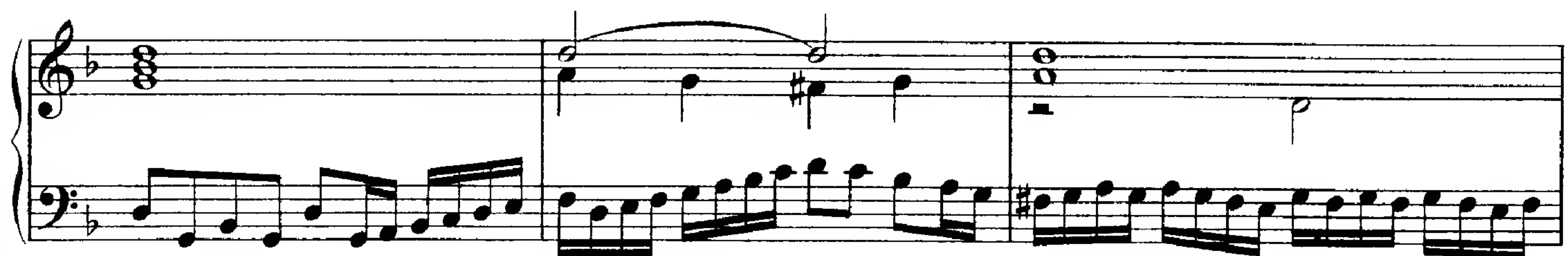
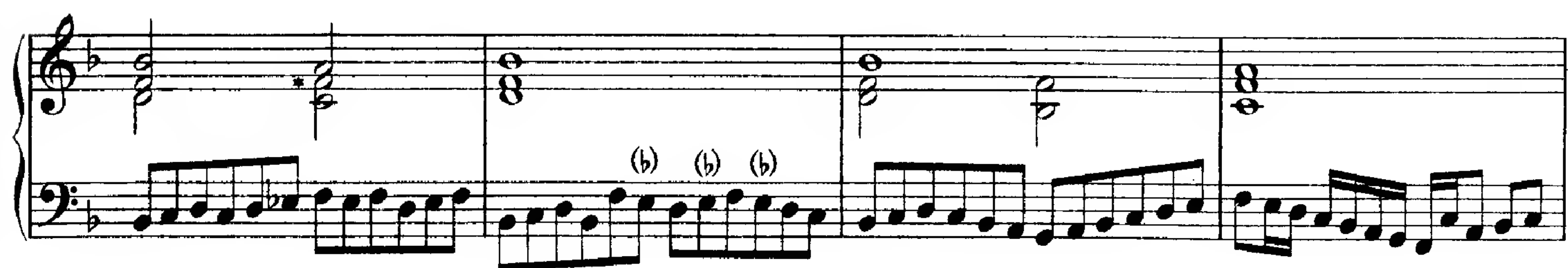
The musical score is presented in six systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are used throughout. There are several instances of notes or chords marked with a circled 'b' or 'q', possibly indicating specific performance techniques or editorial changes. The piece ends with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and repeat dots.







* C in M.S.
C in der Handschrift.



* E in M. S.
E in der Handschrift.

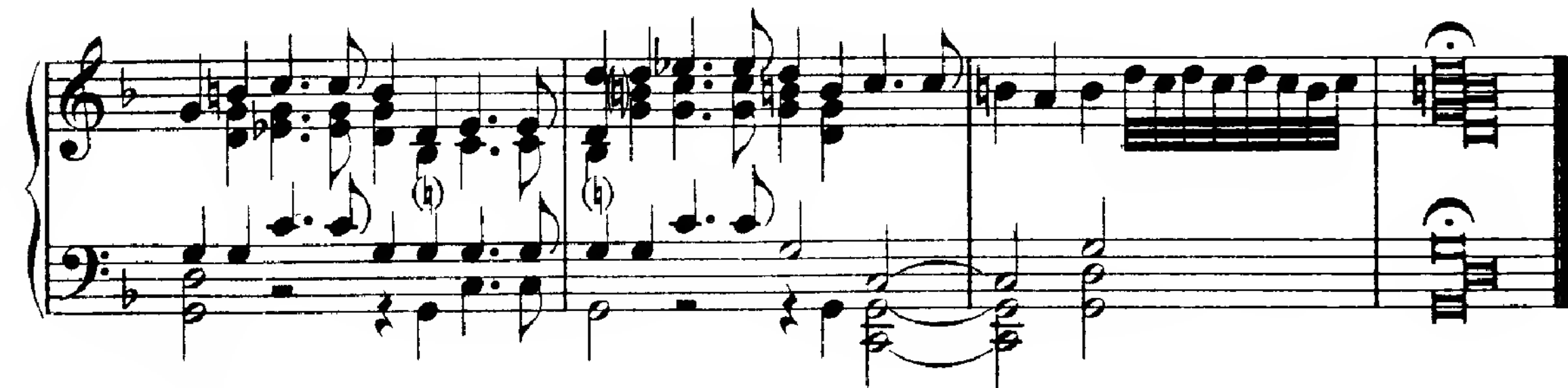
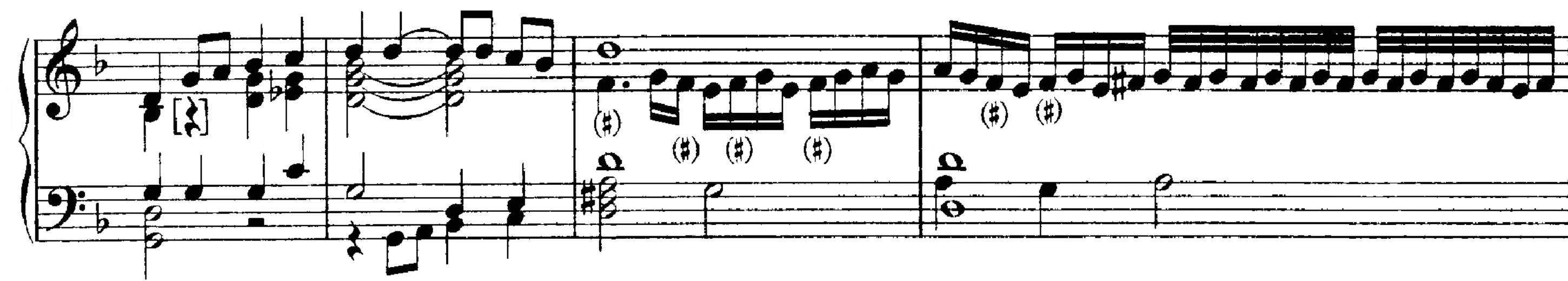
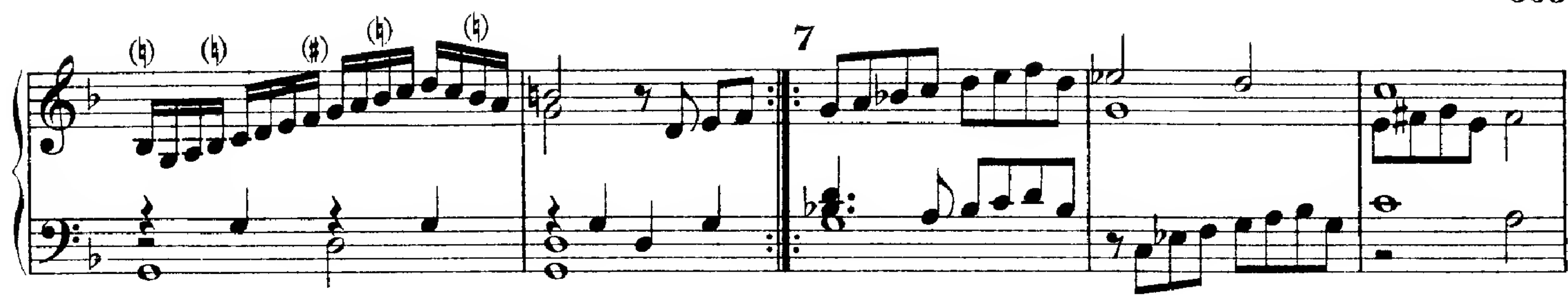
6

(#)(h)

(h)

(#) (#)

* F# in M.S. above D.
Fis in der Handschrift über D.



PEETER PHILIPS. 1592.

* A in M. S.
A in der Handschrift.

LXXVII.

Galiarda Passamezzo.

8.

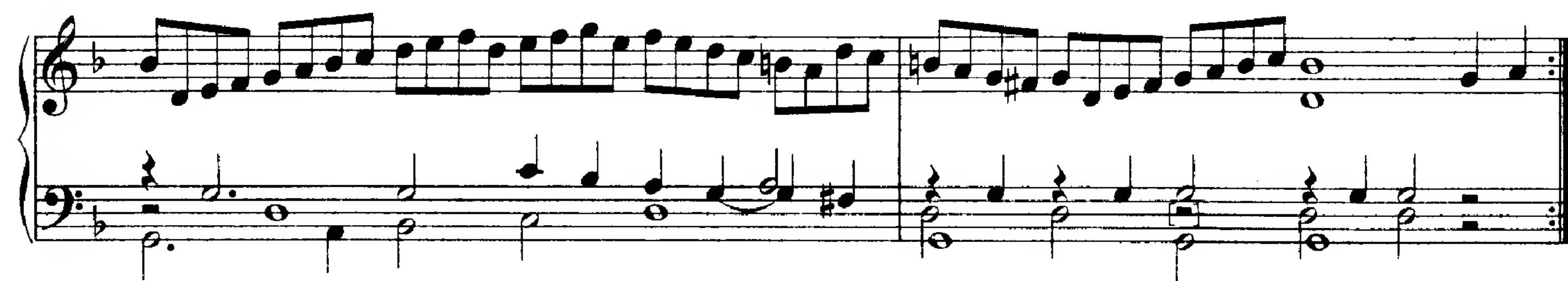
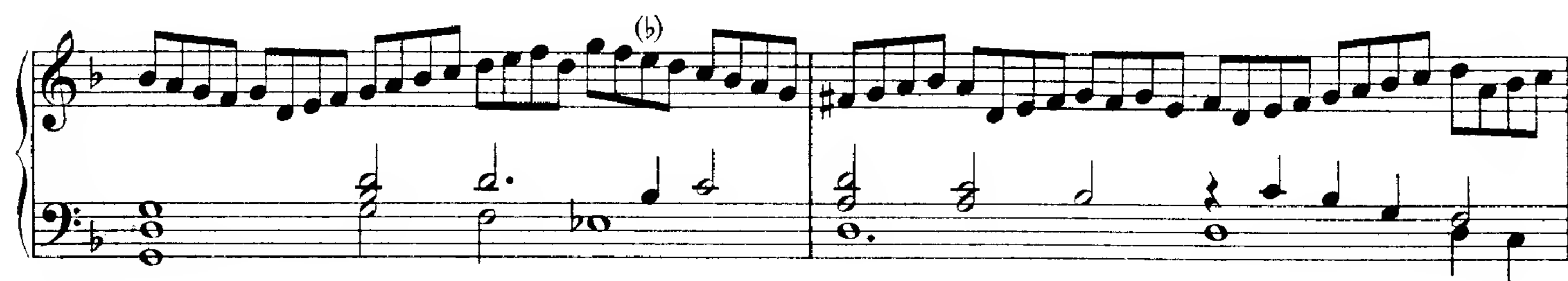
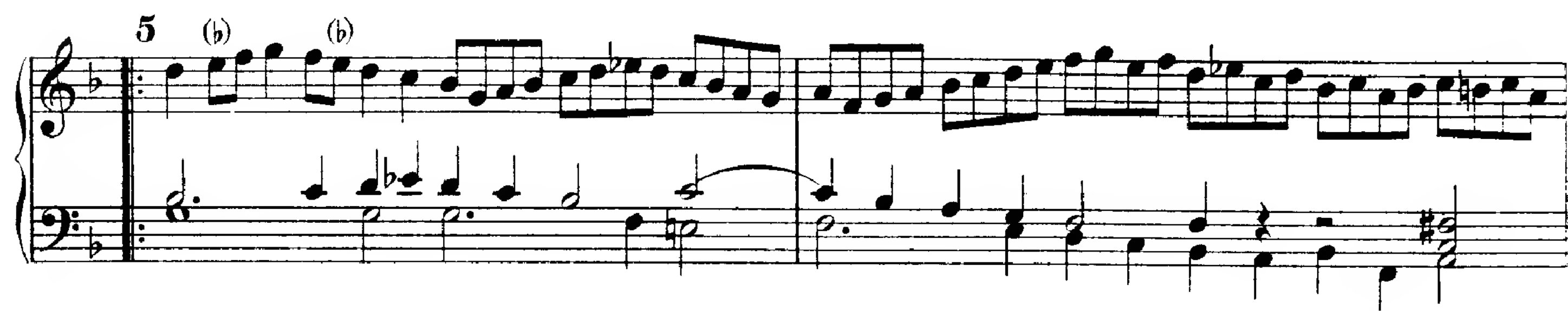
PETER PHILIPS

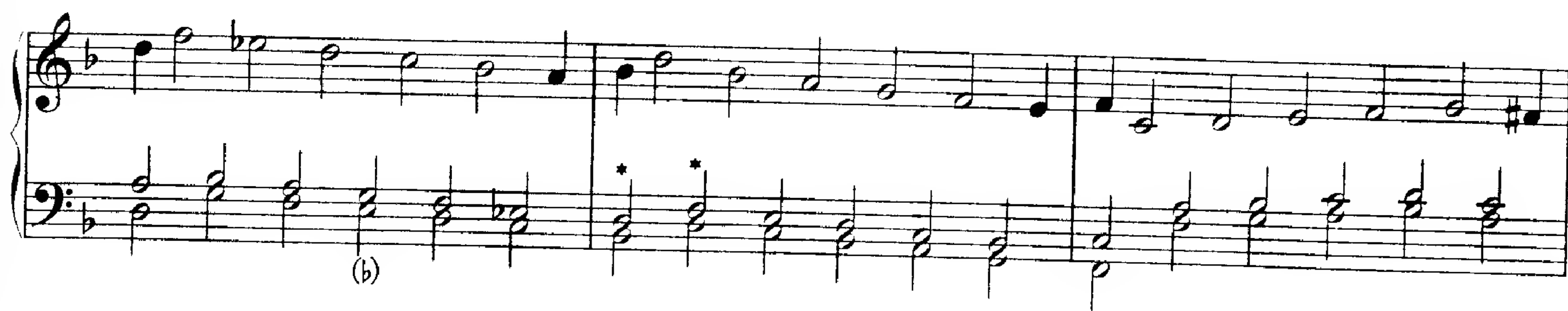
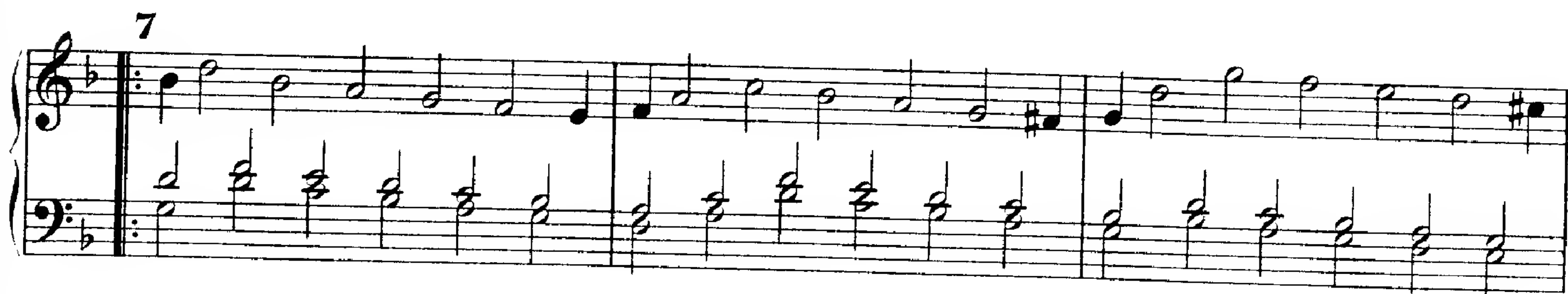


* Minim in M. S.
Halbe Note in der Handschrift.



* Minims in M. S.
Halbe Noten in der Handschrift.

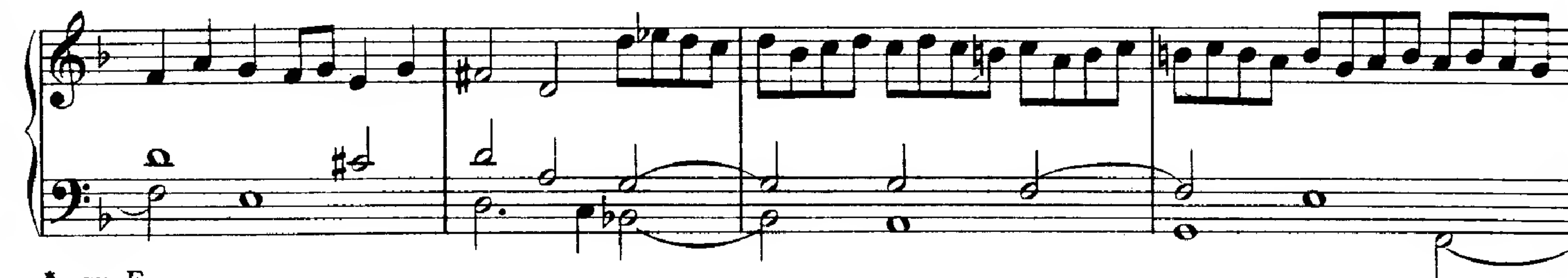




* The notes F & A are in the M. S. above these chords.
Die Noten F und A stehen in der Handschrift über diesen Accorden.



9 Saltarella.



* qu. F.



PEETER PHILIPS.

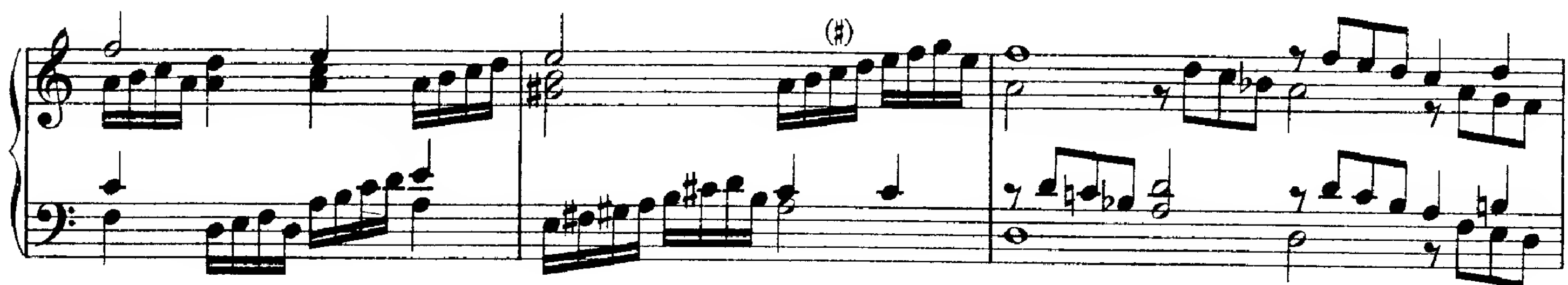
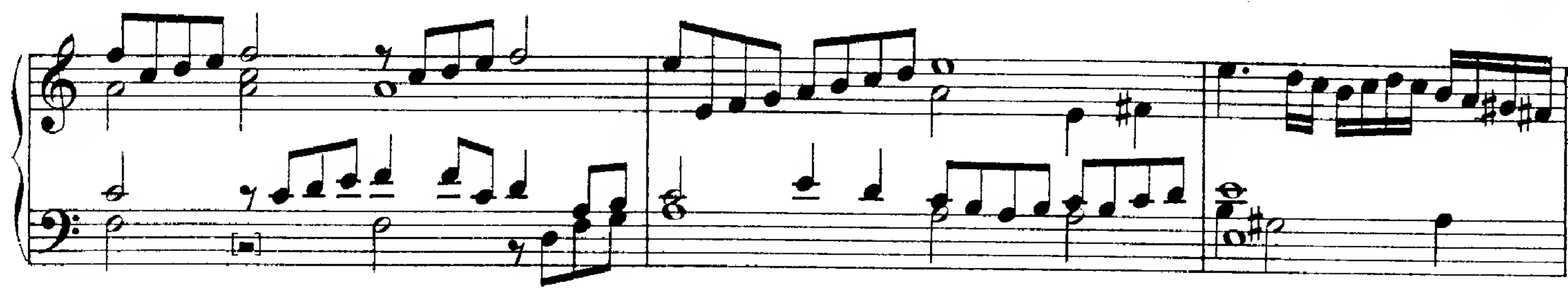
LXXVIII.

Chi fara fede al Cielo, di Alessandro Striggio.

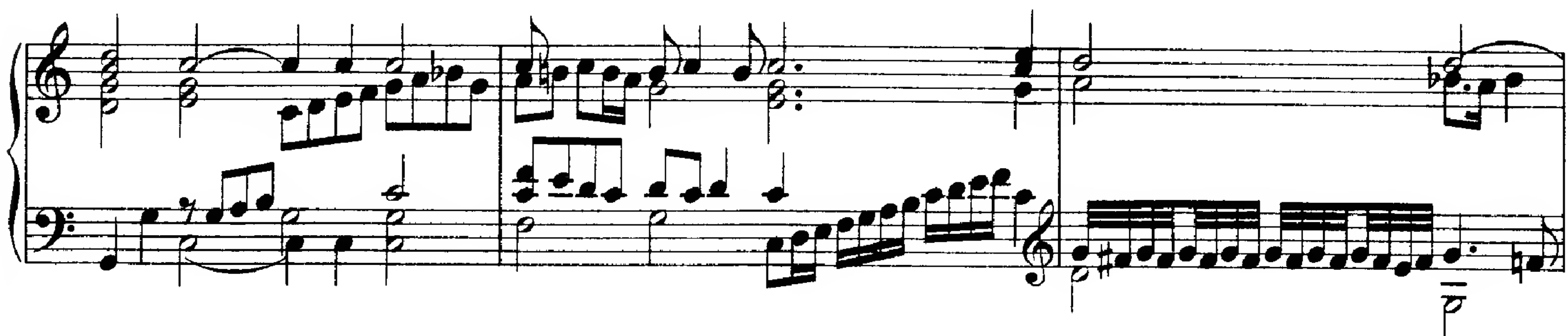
9.

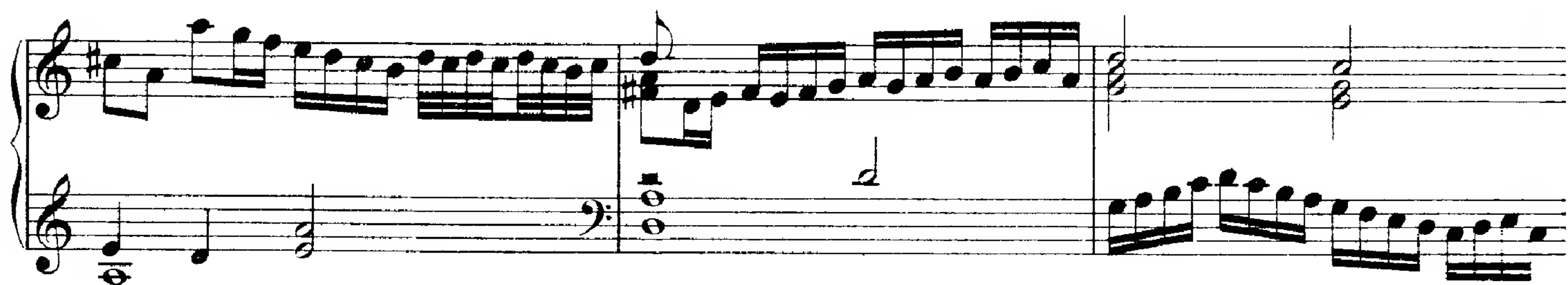
PETER PHILIPS

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is highly detailed, featuring a variety of note values including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The first system shows a complex interplay between the two staves, with the right hand often playing a more melodic line while the left hand provides a dense harmonic and rhythmic foundation. The subsequent systems continue this intricate polyphonic texture, with frequent changes in the melodic focus between the two parts. The final system concludes with a clear cadence, marked by sustained chords in both hands.









PETER PHILIPS.

LXXIX.

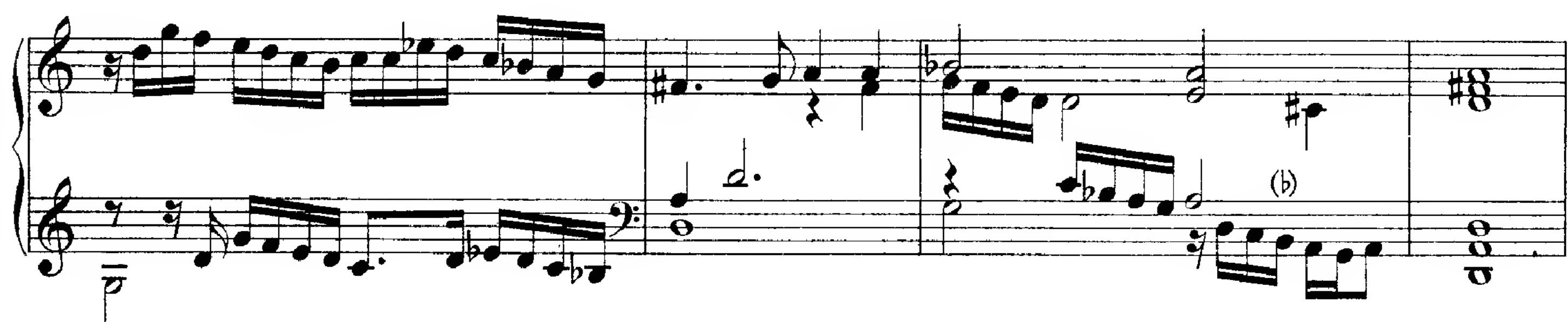
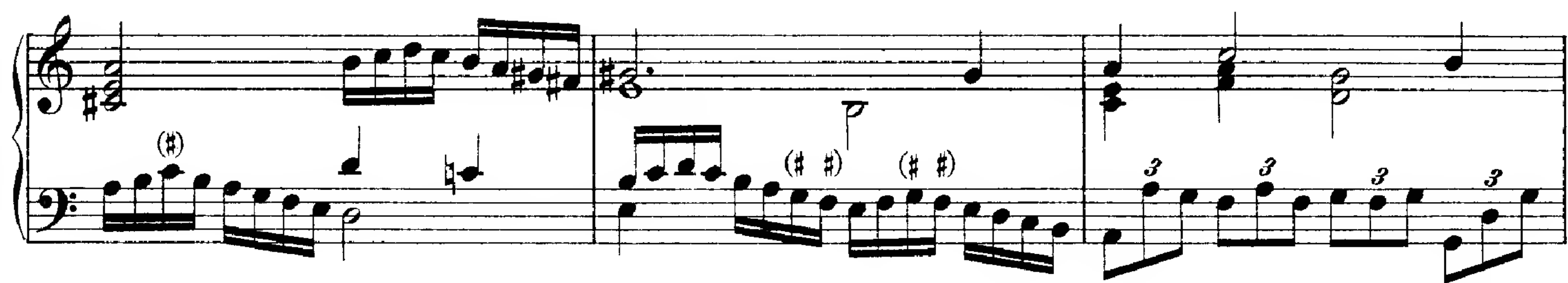
Bon Jour mō Cœur di Orlando [di Lasso].

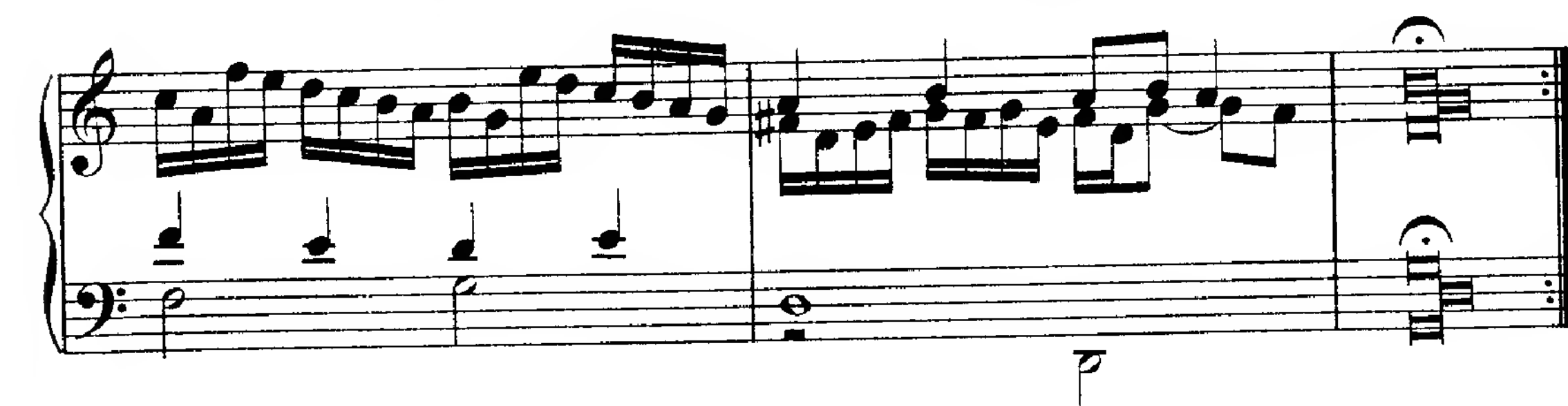
10.

PETER PHILIPS.

The musical score is presented in five systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values, such as sixteenth, thirty-second, and dotted notes, as well as rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is a piano accompaniment for a vocal piece.







PETER PHILIPS 1602.

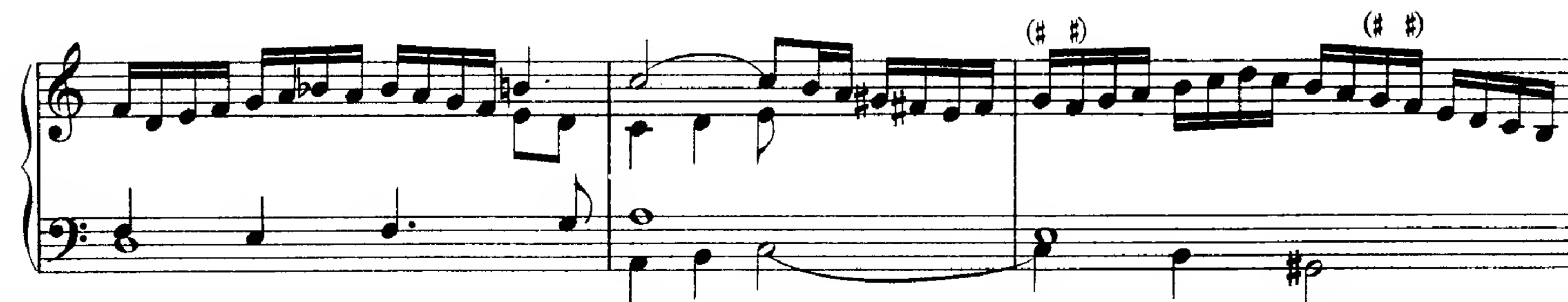
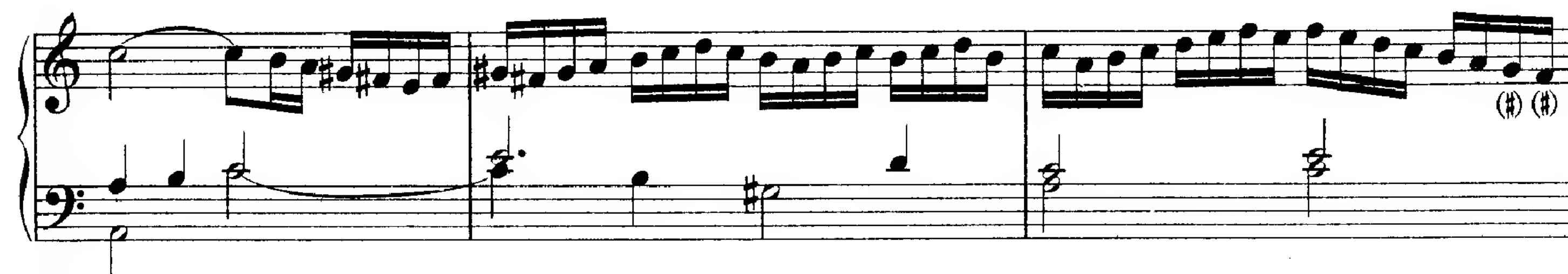
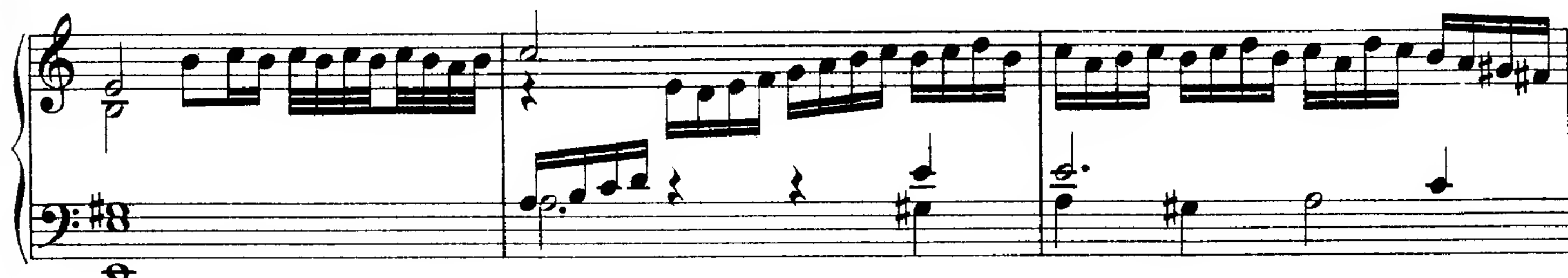
LXXX.
Pauana Doloroso. Treg[ian].
11.

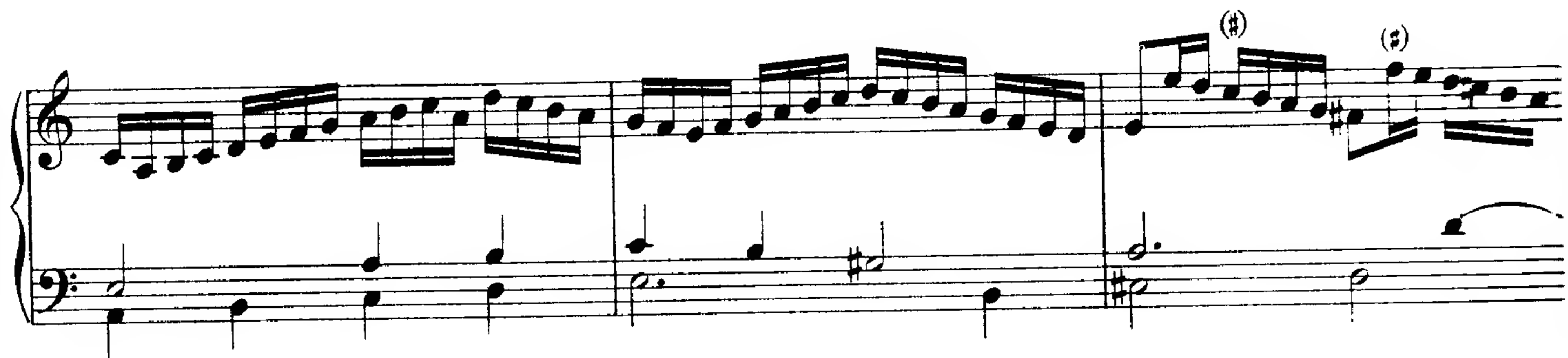
SET BY PETER PHILIPS.

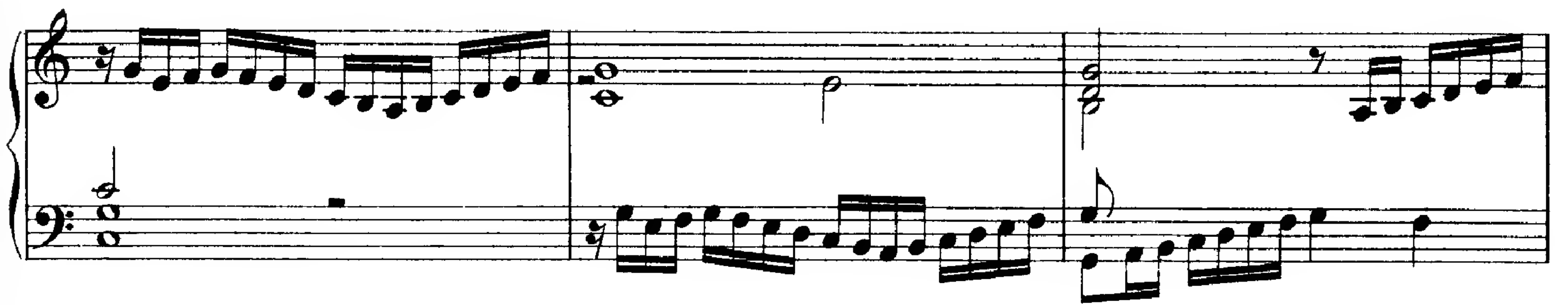
Rep.



Rep.







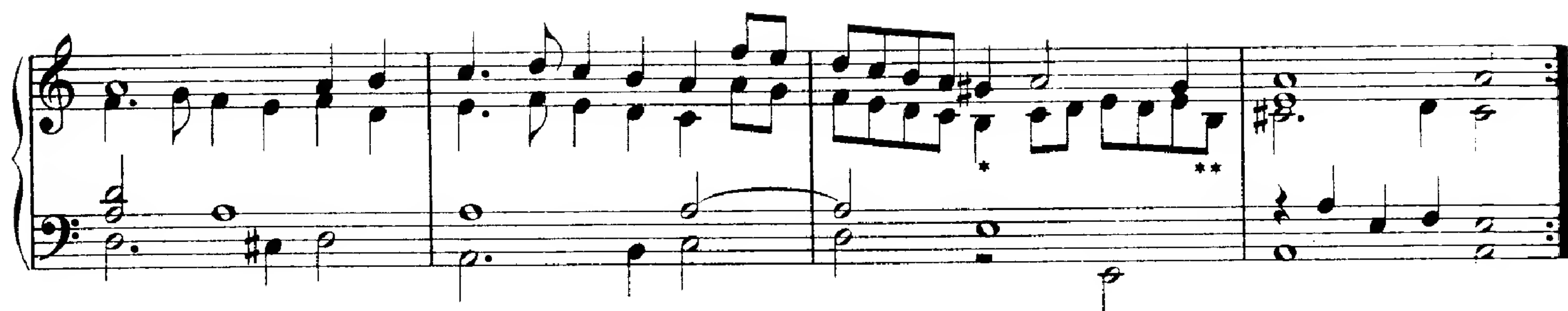


PETER PHILIPS 1593.

LXXXI.
Galiarda Dolorosa.
12.

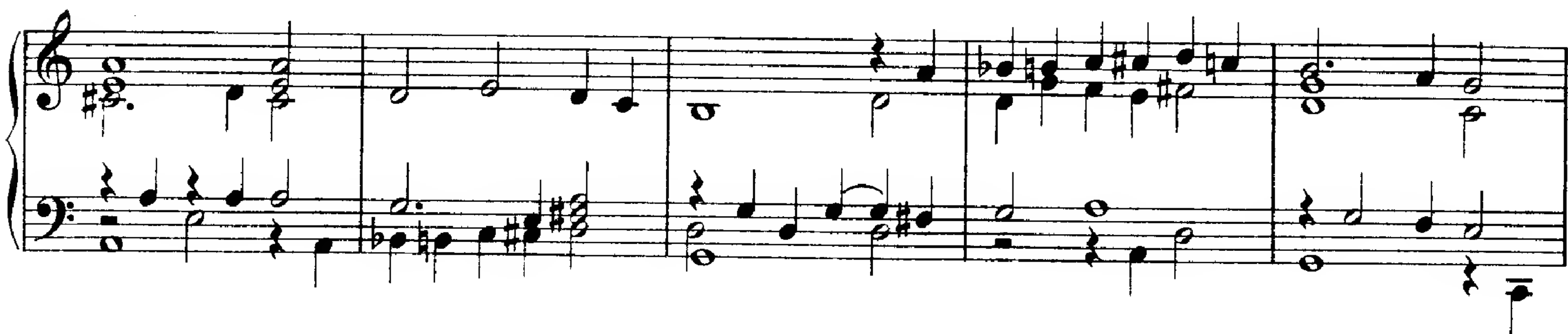
PETER PHILIPS.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/2 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/2 time signature. The melody in the treble staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system is marked 'Rep.' and features a repeat sign at the beginning. The fourth system continues the piece. The fifth system is marked with a '2' above the first measure, indicating a second ending or a repeat. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



* Quaver in M. S.
Achtel in der Handschrift.

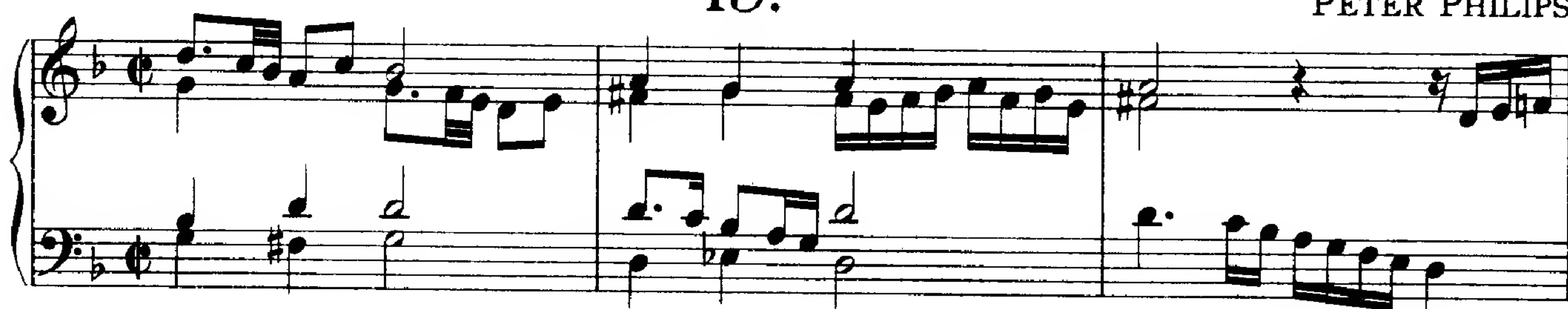
** C in M. S.
C in der Handschrift.



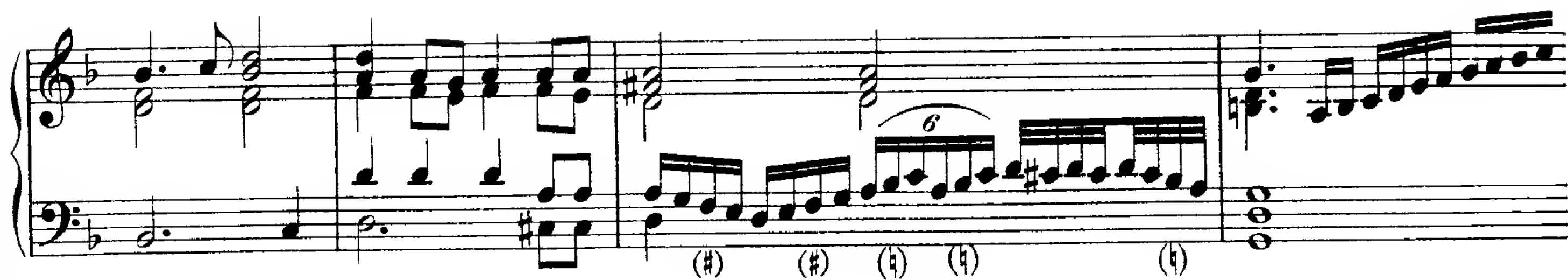
PETER PHILIPS.

LXXXII.
Amarilli di Julio Romano.
13.

PETER PHILIPS.



* B in M. S.
H in der Handschrift.



* In the original madrigal this F is sharp.
Fis im Original-Madrigal.

** In the original madrigal there is a C in place of this B.
Im Original-Madrigal steht C an Stelle dieses B.

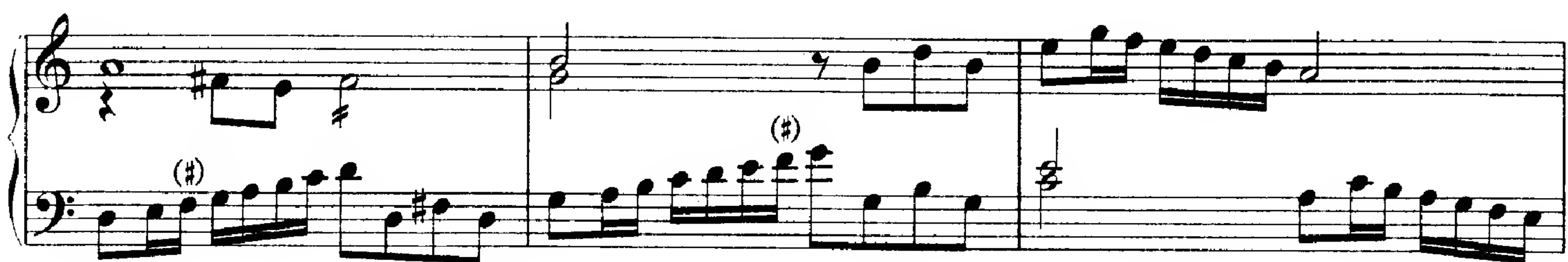


PETER PHILIPS 1603.

LXXXIII.
Margott Laborez.
14.

[Orlando di Lasso arranged by]
PETER PHILIPS.

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is highly detailed, featuring a variety of note values including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. The piece is characterized by its intricate polyphony, with multiple voices or parts moving in parallel motion. The first system shows a complex interplay of voices, with some parts featuring rapid sixteenth-note runs. The second system continues this texture, with some parts moving in a more melodic fashion. The third system introduces a new texture, with some parts featuring rapid sixteenth-note runs. The fourth system features a prominent triplet in the bass staff, and the fifth system concludes with a final cadence. The overall style is characteristic of the Northern Renaissance, with its emphasis on complex counterpoint and rhythmic variety.



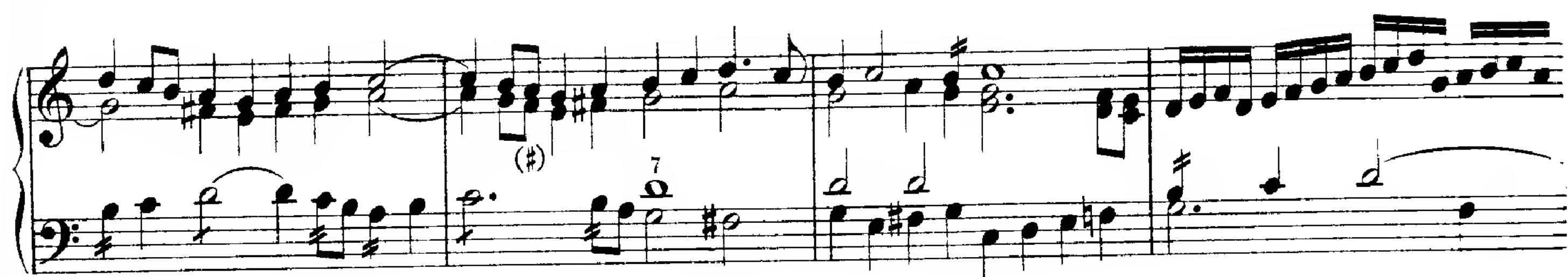


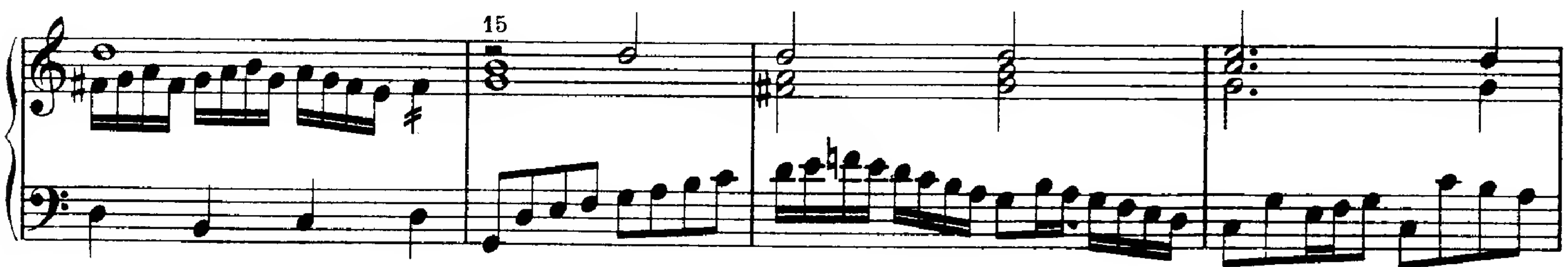
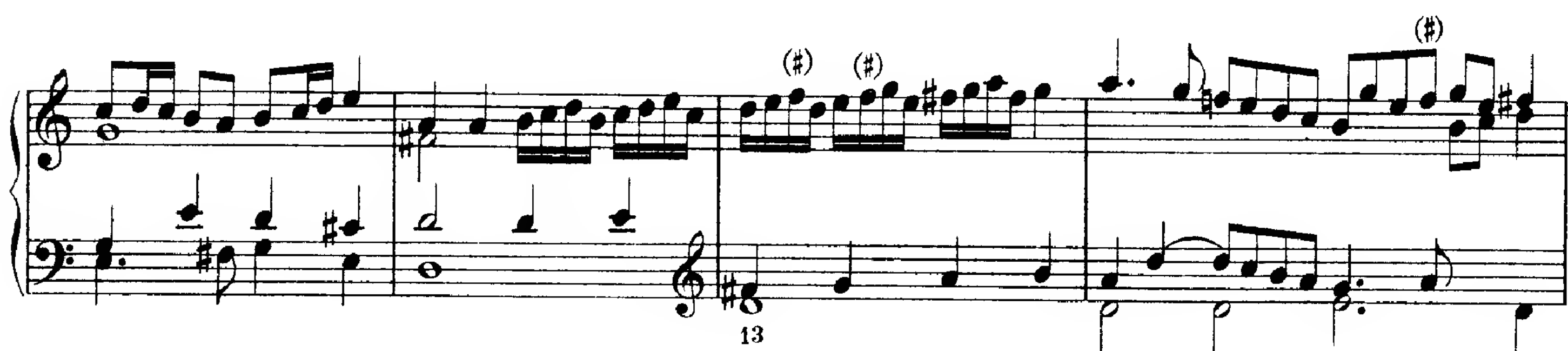
PETER PHILIPS 1605.

LXXXIV.
Fantasia.
15.

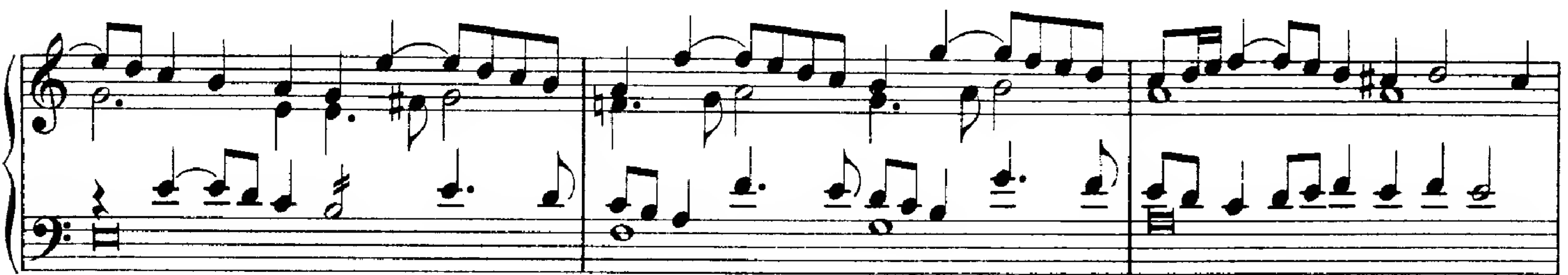
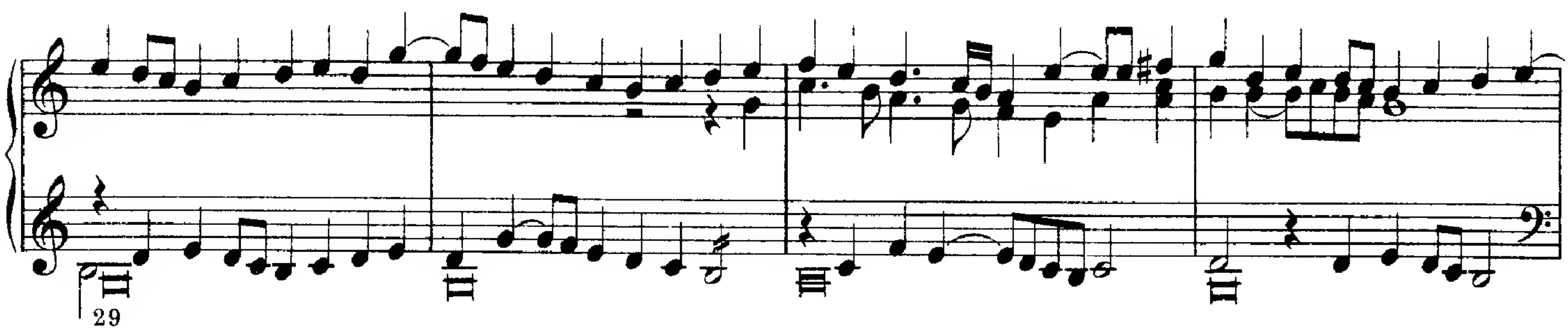
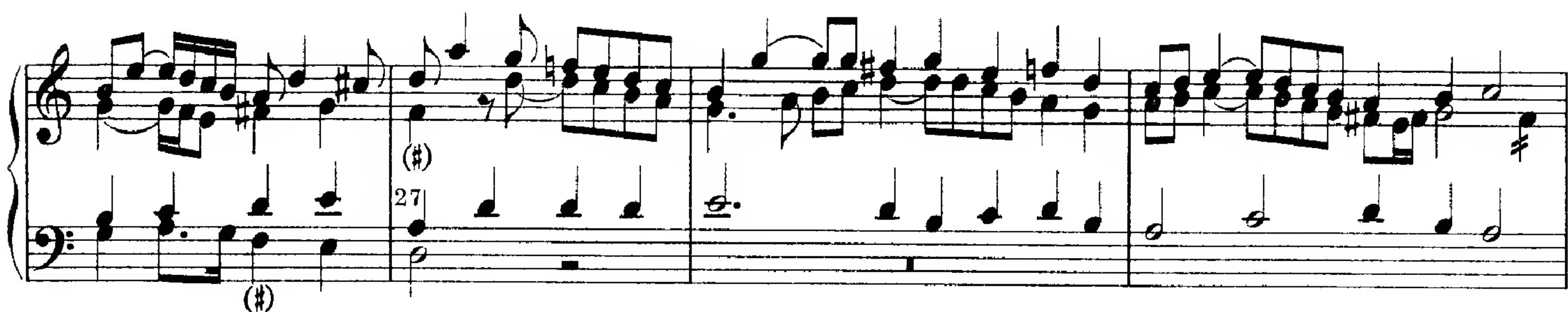
PETER PHILIPS.

The musical score is written for two staves, likely representing a lute or a similar instrument. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The notation is complex, featuring many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and slurs, indicating a highly chromatic and technically demanding piece. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The key signature is not explicitly stated but appears to be D major or A minor based on the frequent use of sharps and naturals. The time signature is not explicitly stated but appears to be common time (C) based on the lack of a time signature and the presence of a repeat sign at the beginning of the first system. The piece is titled 'LXXXIV. Fantasia. 15.' and is by Peter Philips. The page number 335 is in the top right corner.

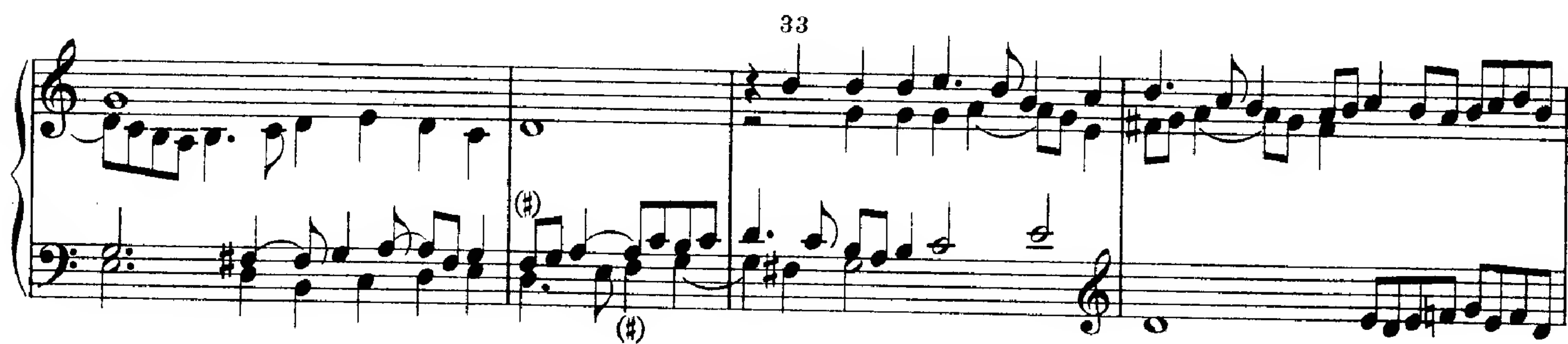
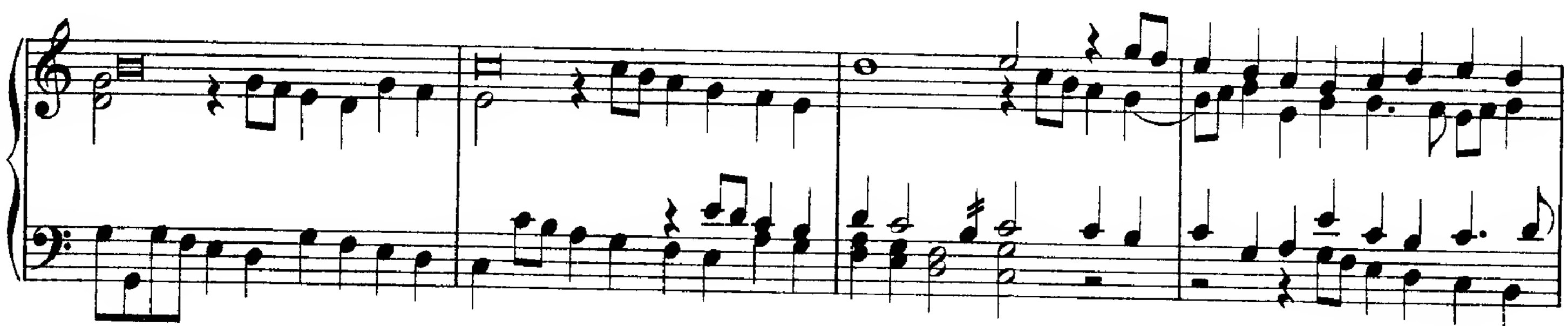














PETER PHILIPS.

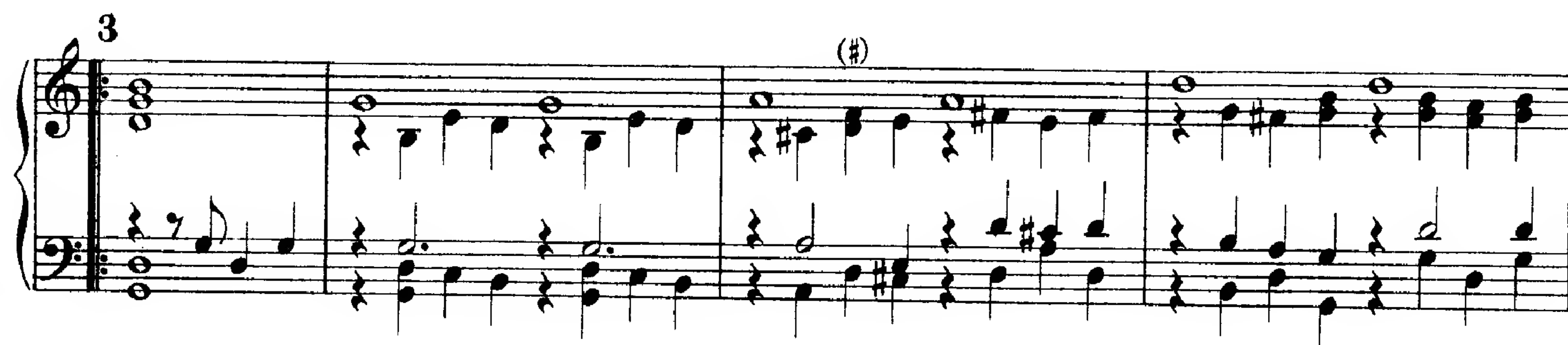
LXXXV. Pavana.* 16.

PETER PHILIPS.

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system is the beginning of the piece. The second system includes a repeat sign and a first ending marked '(#)'. The third system continues the melody. The fourth system features a second ending marked '(#)' and a repeat sign. The fifth system concludes the piece with a double bar line.

* In the margin are the words „The first one Philips made.“
Eine Randbemerkung bezeichnet dieses Stück als Philips' erste Pavana.



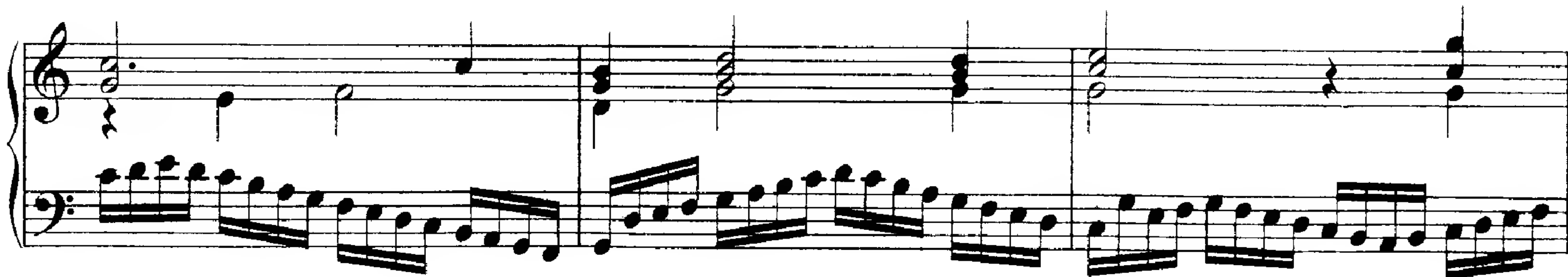


PETER PHILIPS. 1580.

LXXXVI.
Le Rossignuol.
17.

[Orlando di Lasso, set by]
PETER PHILIPS.

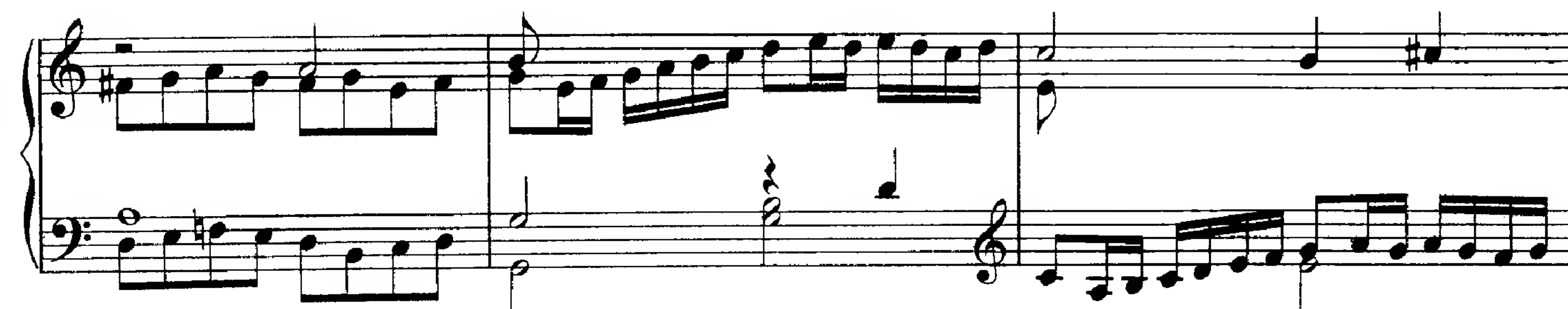
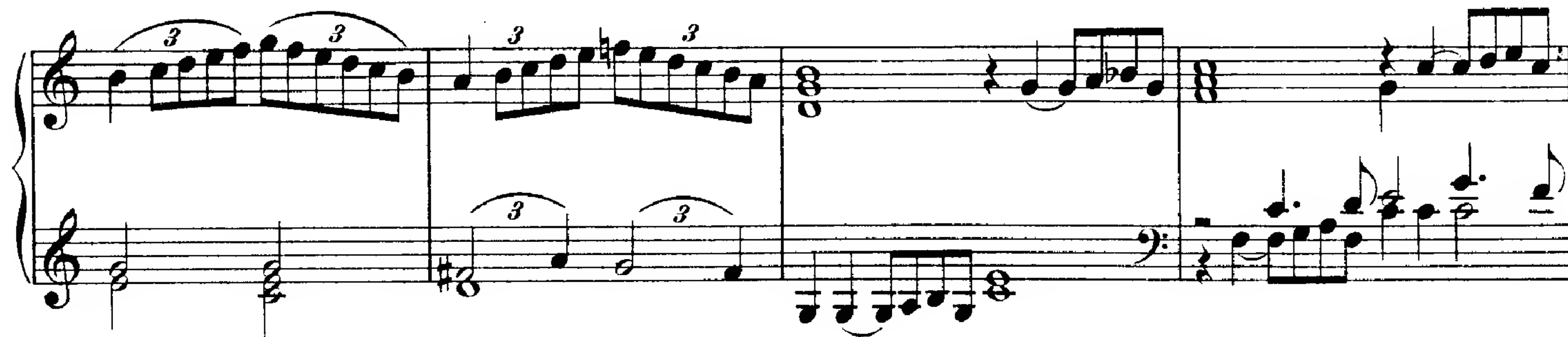
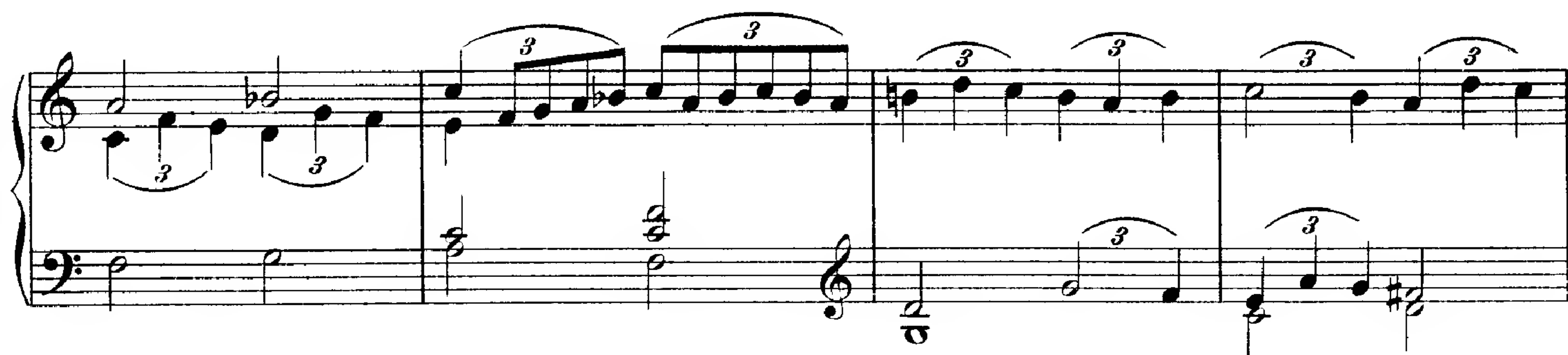
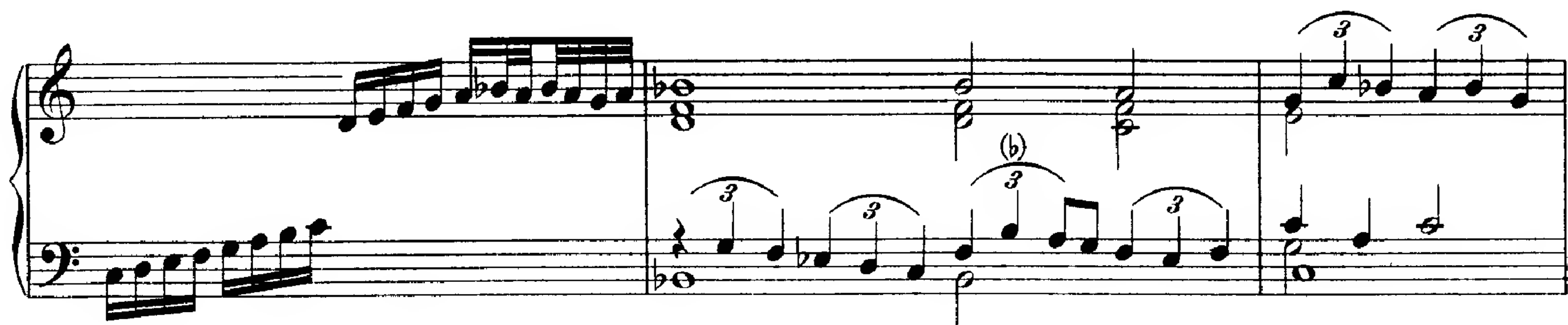
The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. Each system is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is introduced in the right hand, while the left hand provides a steady bass line. The second system includes a 'L. H.' marking and a repeat sign. The third system continues the melodic development. The fourth system features a more active bass line. The fifth system concludes the piece with sustained chords in the right hand and a final melodic flourish in the left hand.

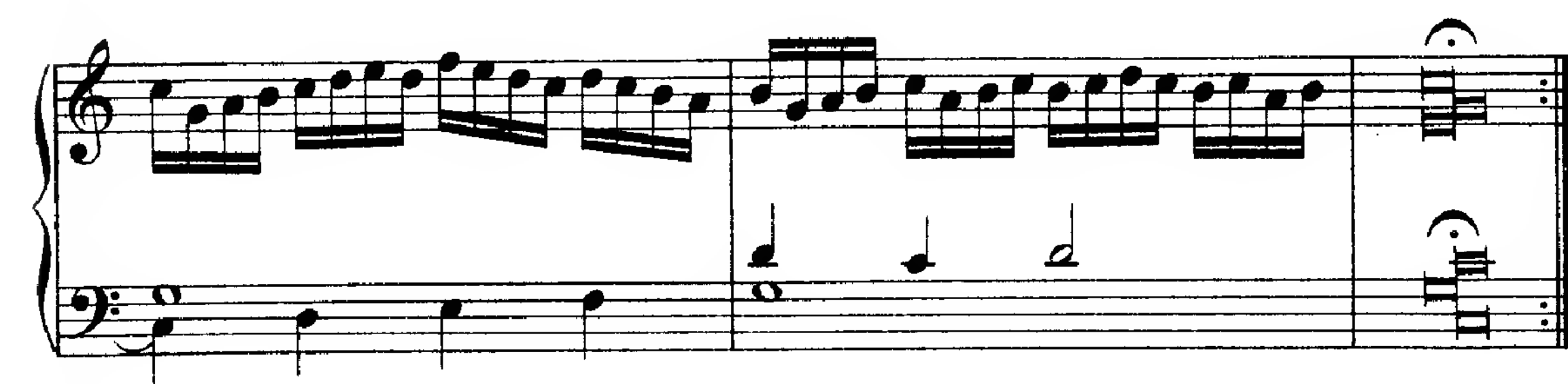
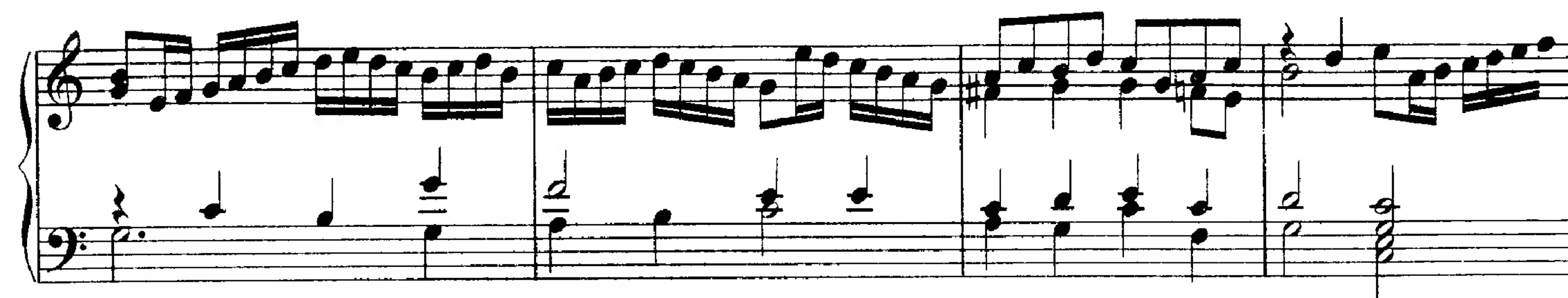
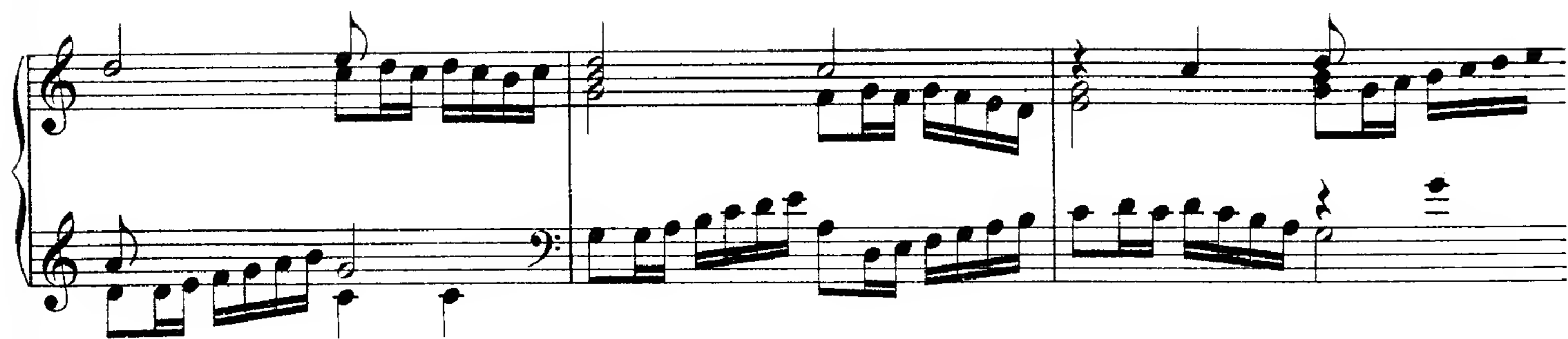


* G sharp in M. S.
Gis in der Handschrift.



* G in M. S.
G in der Handschrift.





PETER PHILIPS. 1595.

LXXXVII.

Galliaro.

18.

PETER PHILIPS.

2

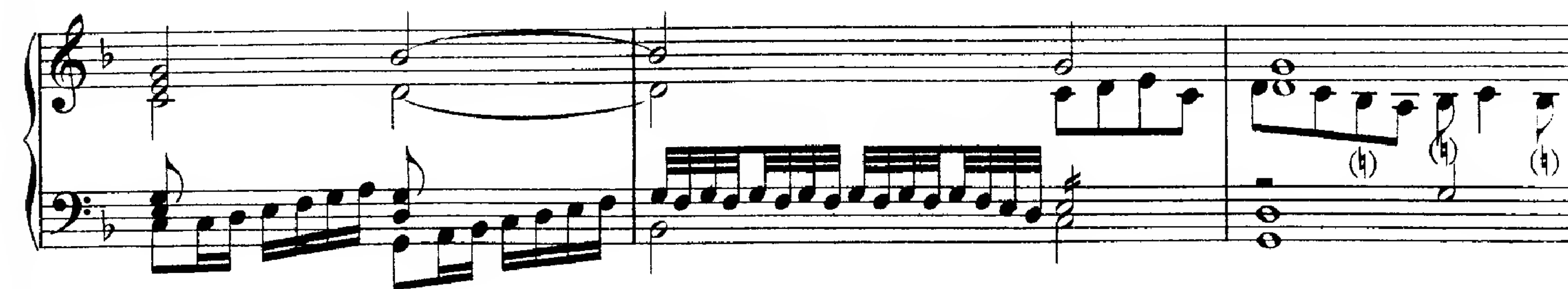
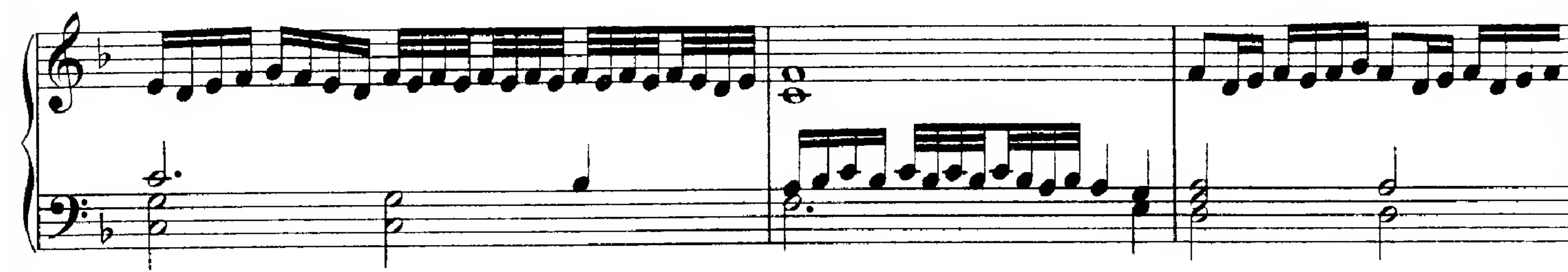
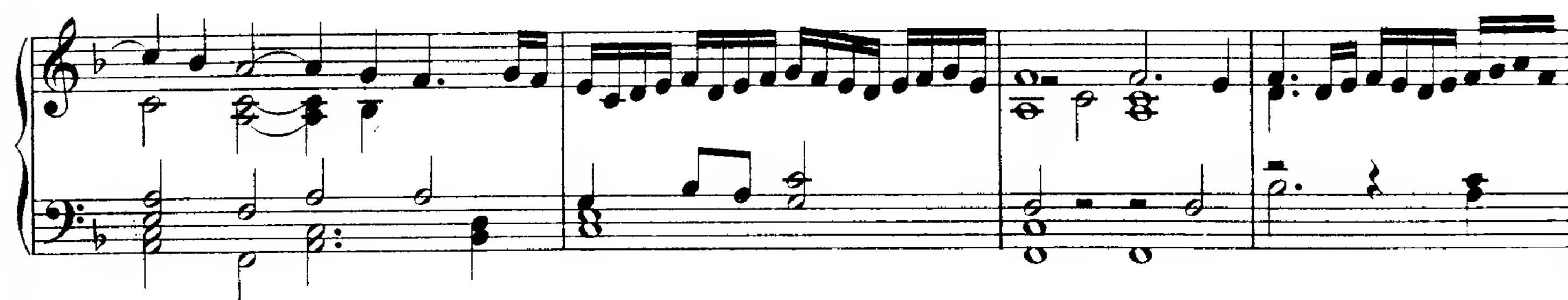
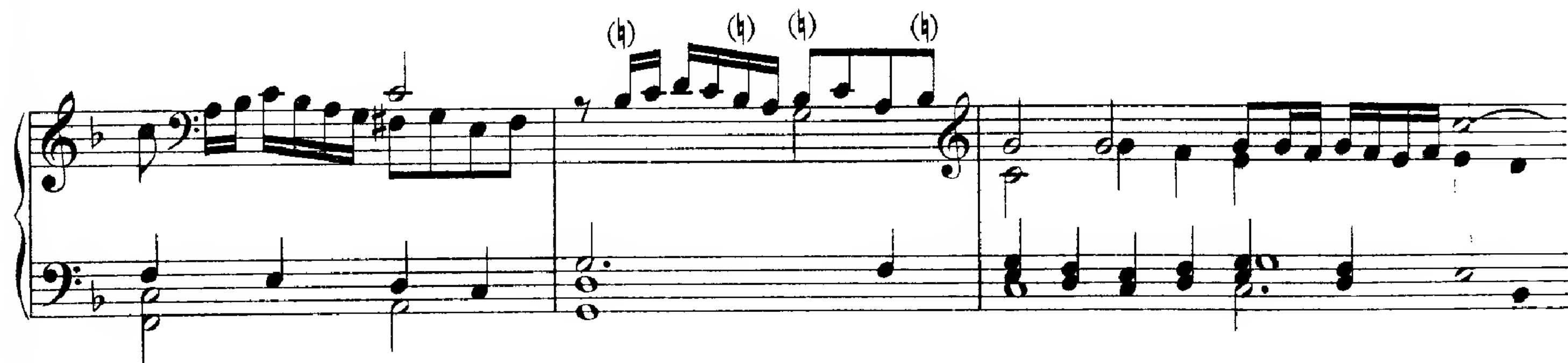
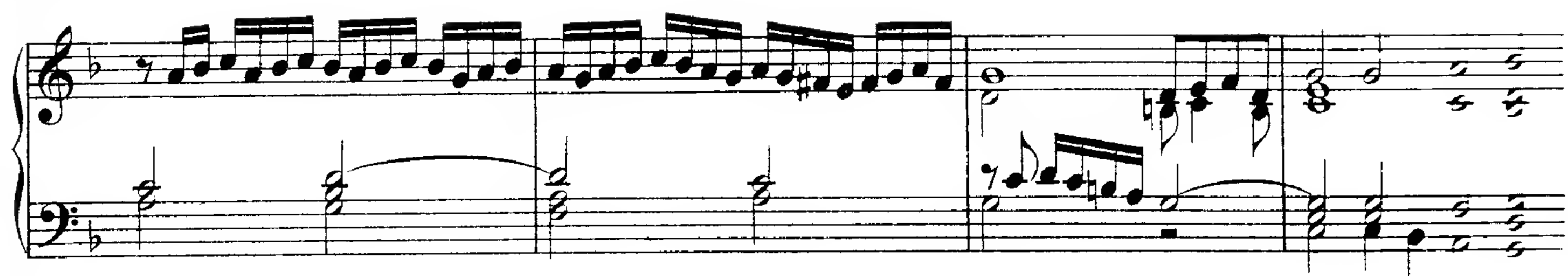
PETER PHILIPS.

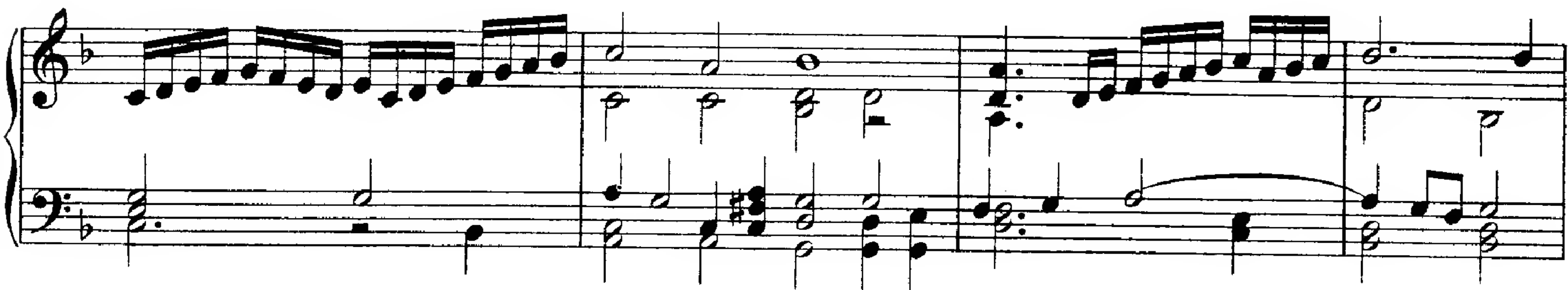
LXXXVIII. Fantasia. 19.

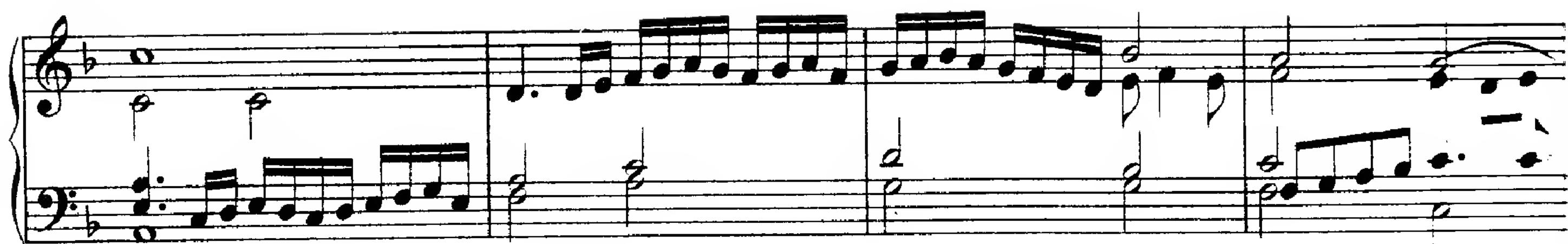
PETER PHILIPS

The musical score is written for piano in G minor, 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a repeat sign. The second system features a rapid sixteenth-note run in the right hand. The third system includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left. The fourth system has a trill marked with '(h)' in the right hand. The fifth system concludes with a final cadence.









PETER PHILIPS. 1582.

LXXXIX. Fantasia. 1.

NICHOLAS STROGERS.

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The fifth system has a circled 'S' above the treble staff. The sixth system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

NICHOLAS STROGERS.

* Quavers in M. S.
Achtel in der Handschrift.

XC. Alman.

MARTIN PEERSON.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with chords. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff with slurs and includes a repeat sign. The third system features a treble staff with a 'Rep.' (Repeat) marking and a bass staff with chords. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern and a bass staff with chords. The fifth system concludes the piece with a treble staff featuring a melodic line and a bass staff with chords.



MARTIN PEERESON.

XCI. Pavana. Bray.

WILLIAM BYRD.

The musical score is written for a lute or keyboard instrument, featuring a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score consists of five systems of music. The first system has four measures. The second system has four measures. The third system has three measures. The fourth system is marked 'Rep.' and has four measures. The fifth system has three measures. The music is characterized by intricate sixteenth-note patterns in the treble staff and sustained chords or slower-moving lines in the bass staff. The notation includes various accidentals, including sharps and naturals, and rests.





Rep.

This musical score is for a piece by William Byrd, likely a keyboard or lute work. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece begins with a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment. The first system includes a repeat sign in the treble staff. The second system features a treble staff melody with a repeat sign and a bass staff accompaniment. The third system has a treble staff melody with a repeat sign and a bass staff accompaniment. The fourth system has a treble staff melody with a repeat sign and a bass staff accompaniment. The fifth system has a treble staff melody with a repeat sign and a bass staff accompaniment. The sixth system has a treble staff melody with a repeat sign and a bass staff accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble staff and a final note in the bass staff.

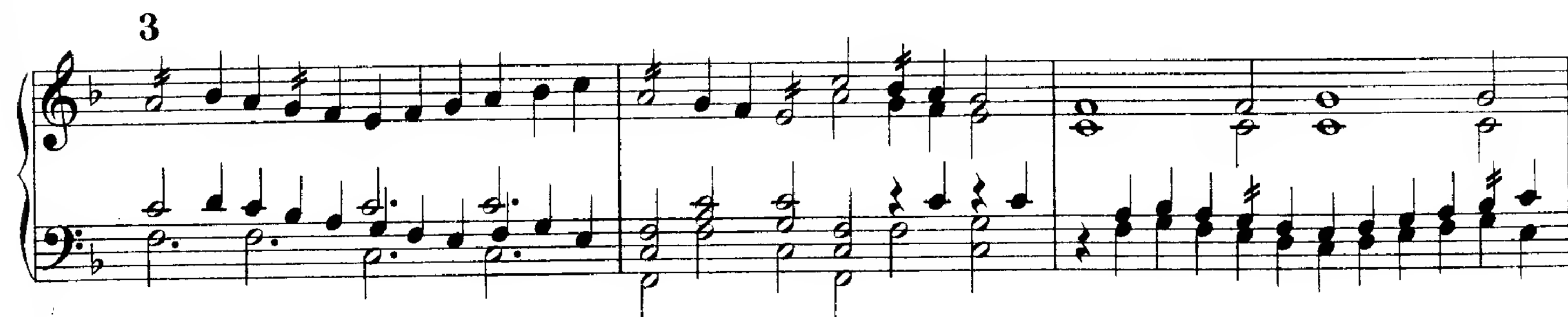
WILLIAM BYRD.

XCII. Galiarda.

WILLIAM BYRD.



Rep.



Rep.



WILLIAM BYRD.

XCIII. Pavana. Ph. Tr.

WILLIAM BYRD.

The musical score is written for a lute or harp, indicated by the single bass line in the left hand of each system. It consists of five systems, each with a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above notes. A repeat sign with the word "Rep." above it appears in the fourth system. The score is a single melodic line with a simple harmonic accompaniment in the left hand.

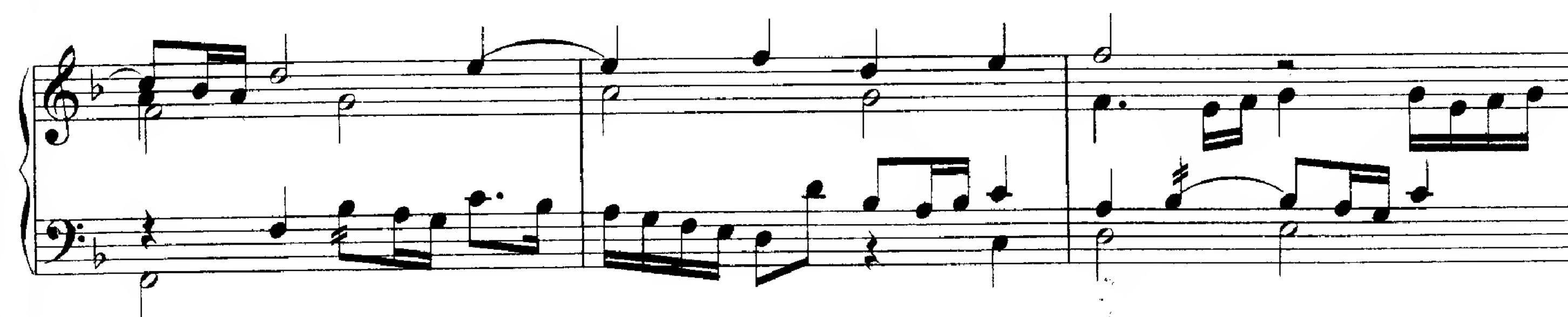


Rep.

* F sharp in the M. S.
Fis in der Handschrift.



Rep.

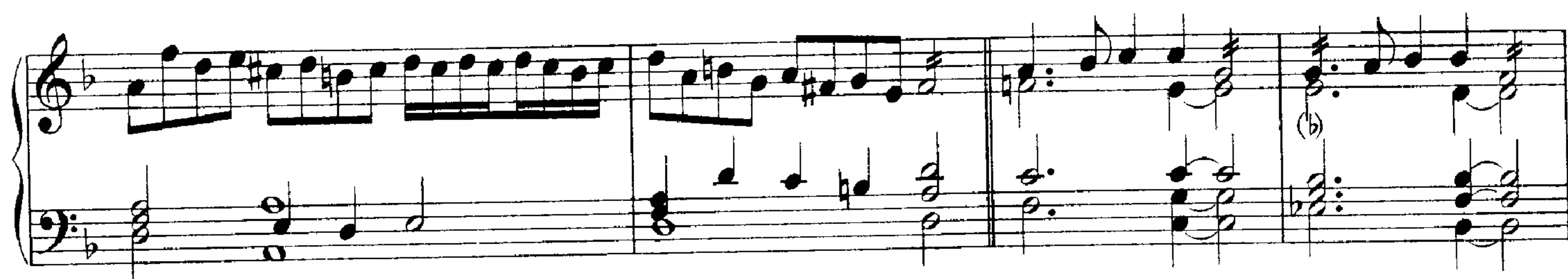


WILLIAM BYRD.

XCIV. Galiarda.

WILLIAM BYRD.



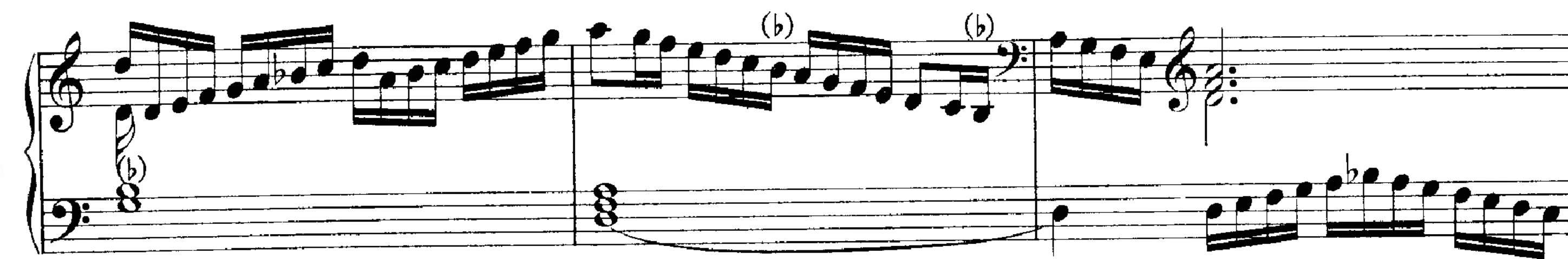
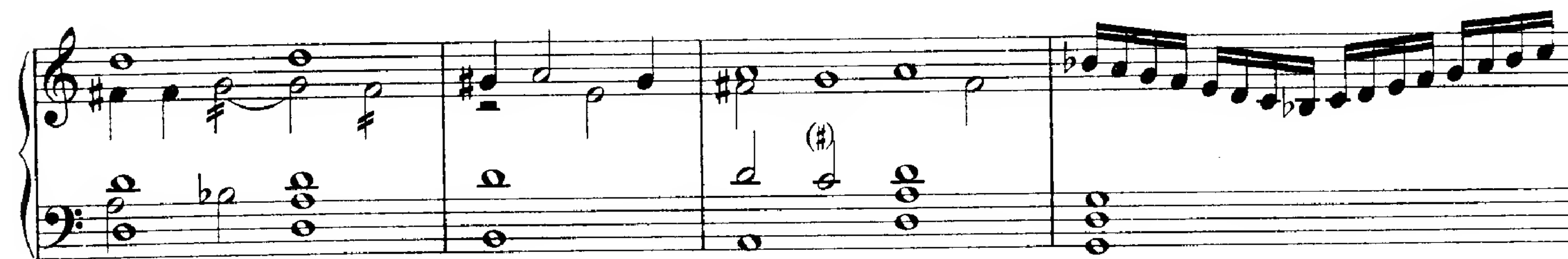


WILLIAM BYRD.

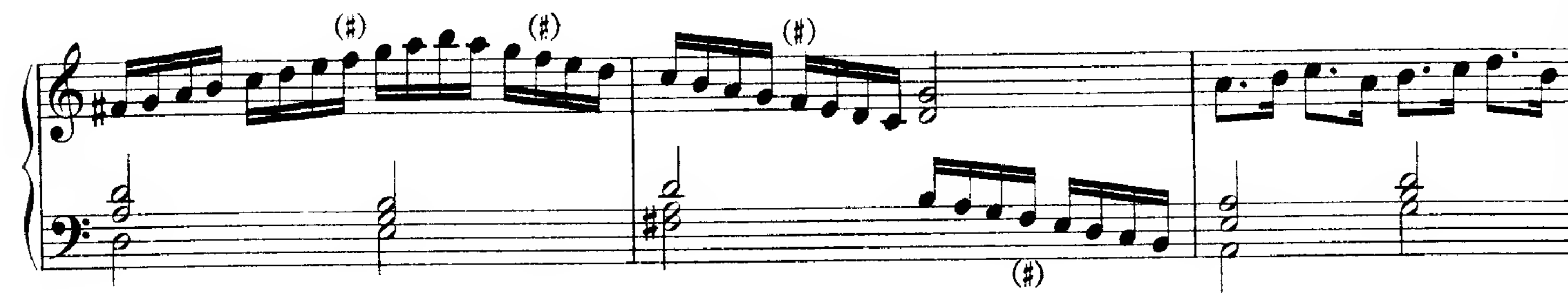
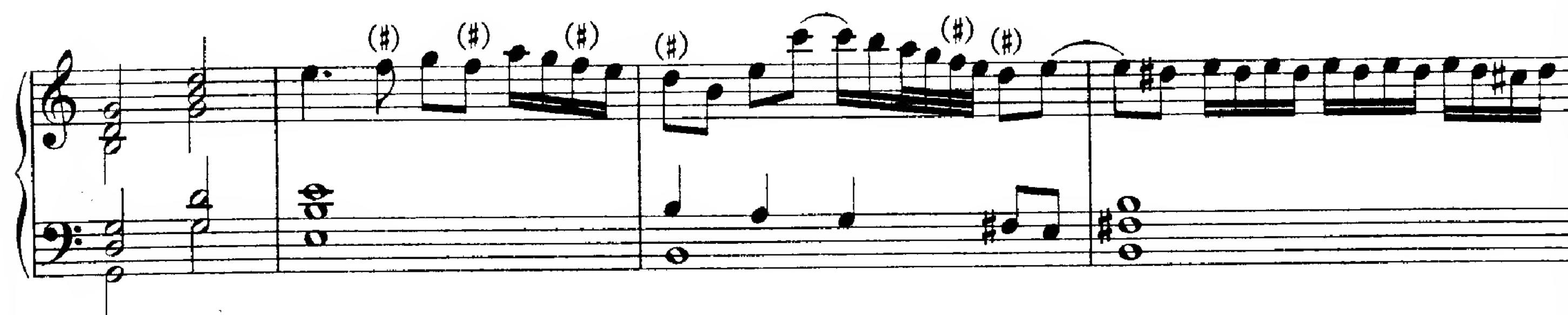
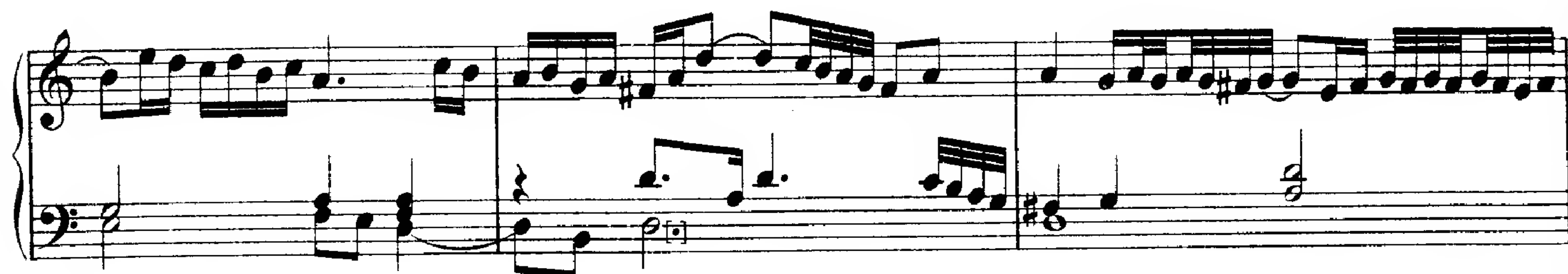
XCV. Toccata.

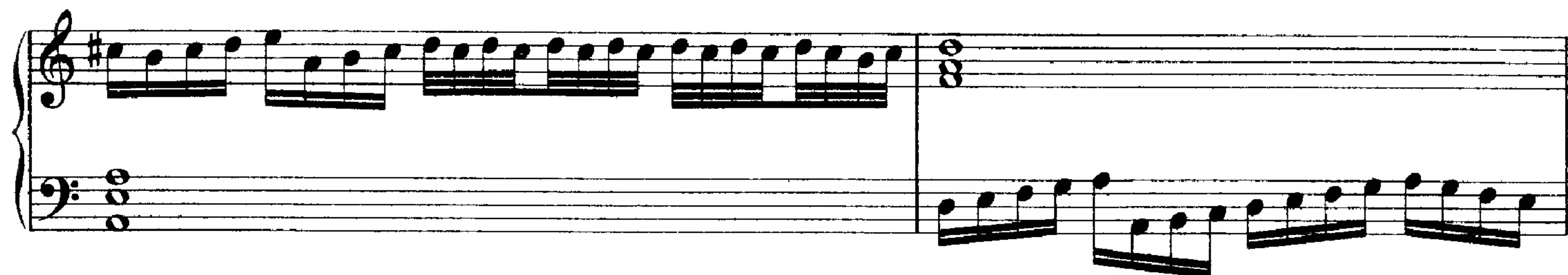
GIOVANNI PICHl.

This musical score is for a piece titled "XCV. Toccata." by Giovanni Pichi. It is written for piano and consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a few notes. The second system features a treble staff with a complex melodic line and a bass staff with a few notes. The third system has a treble staff with a long, sustained chord and a bass staff with a series of eighth notes. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a few notes. The fifth system concludes with a treble staff featuring a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a few notes. The score is written in a clear, legible style with standard musical notation.









GIOVANNI PICHÌ.

[XCVI.]
Praeludium Toccata.
1.

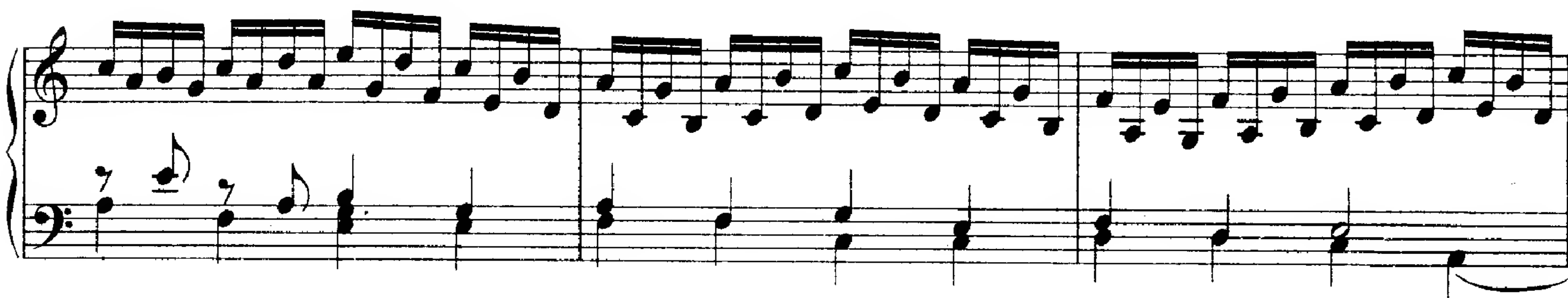
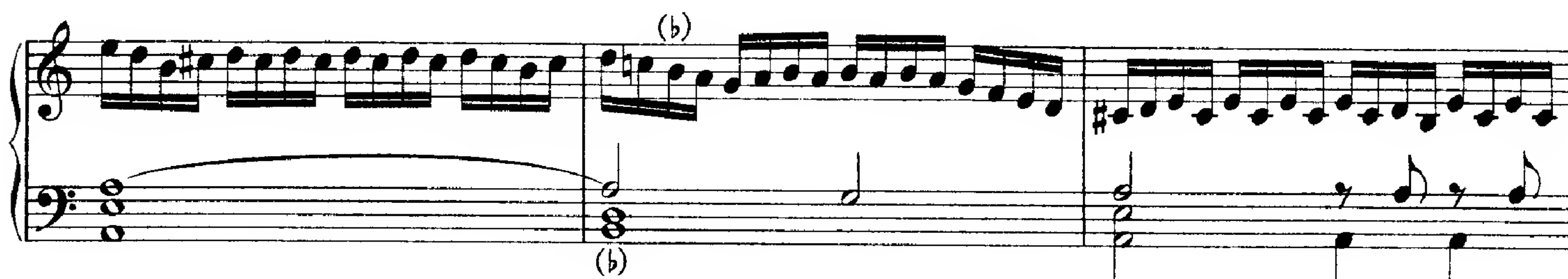
J. P. SWEELINCK.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff, using a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The piece consists of five systems of music, each with a single staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second system features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third system features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth system features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth system features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

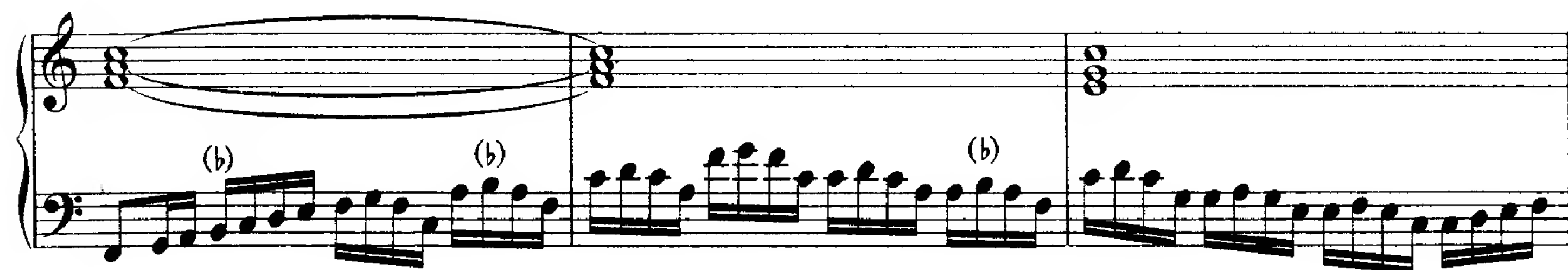


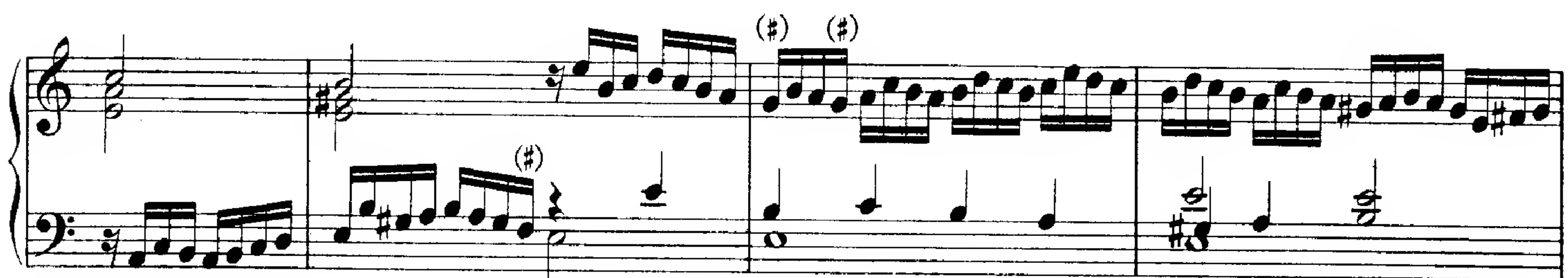
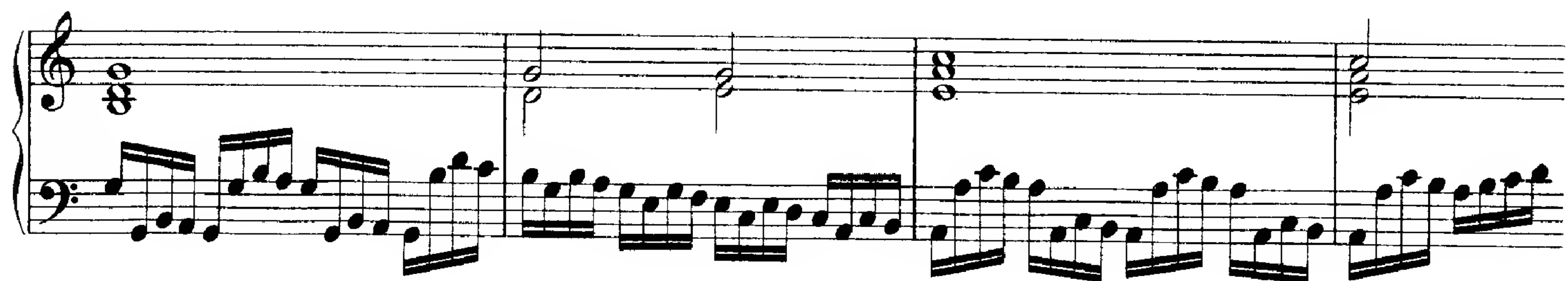
* The change of clef is omitted in the M. S.
Der Wechsel des Schlüssels fehlt in der Handschrift.





* A sharp is placed before the A in this chord.
In diesem Accorde steht ein Kreuz vor A.

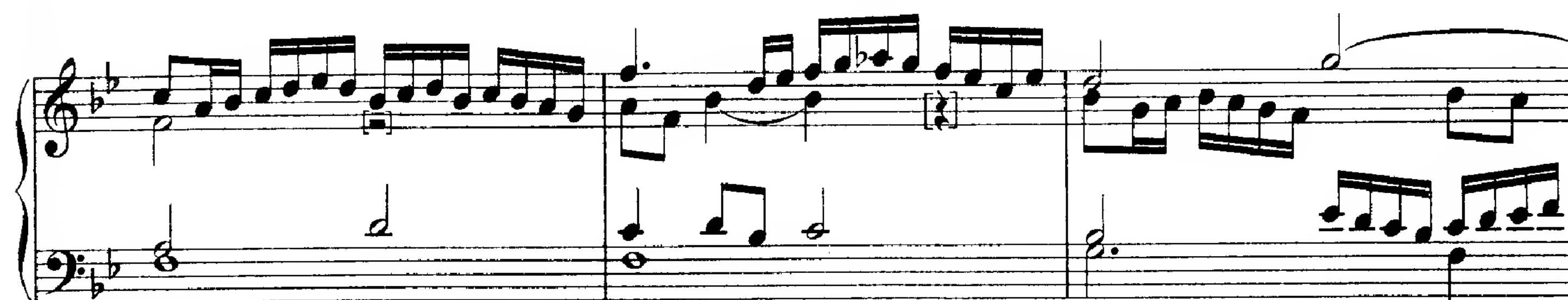


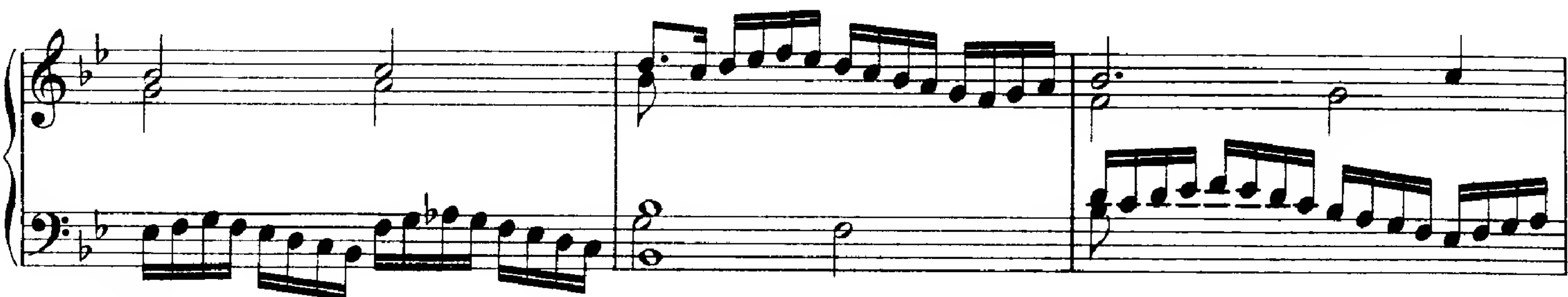
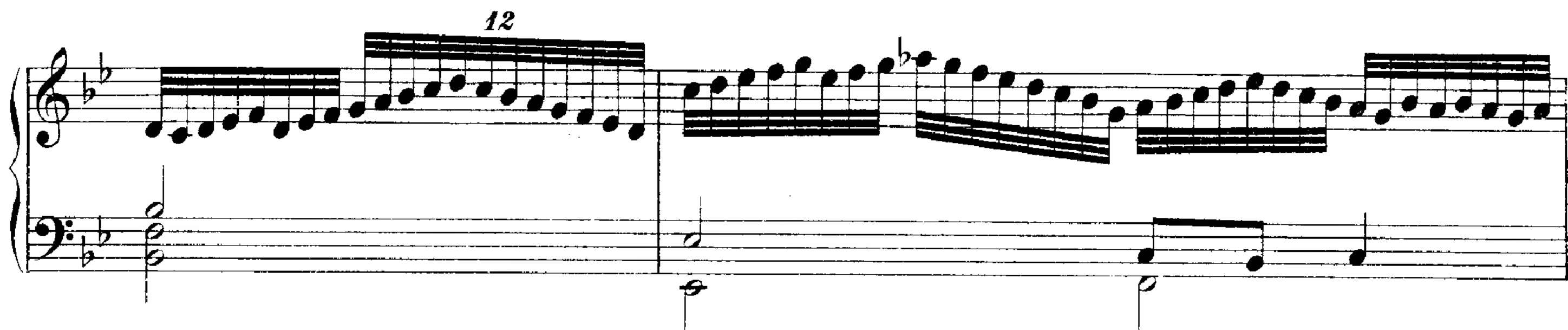
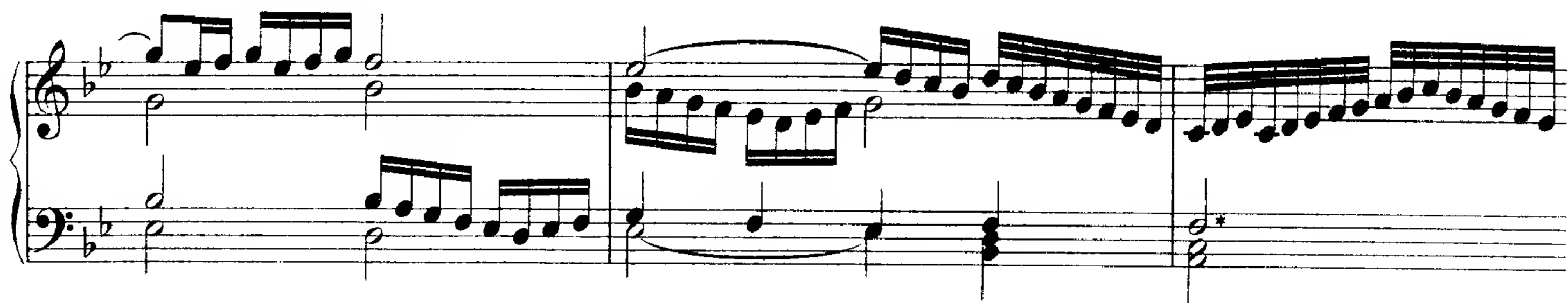


JEHAN PIETERSON SWELLINCK.

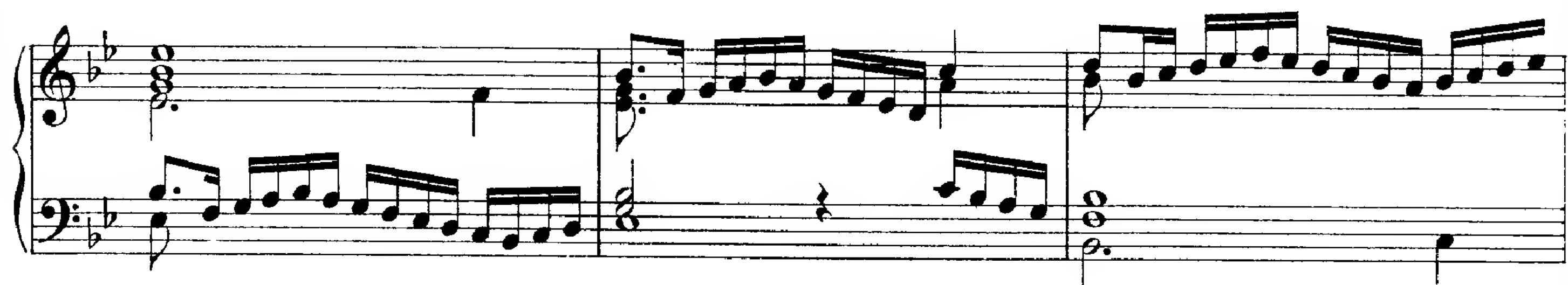
[XCVII.]
Pavana.
1.

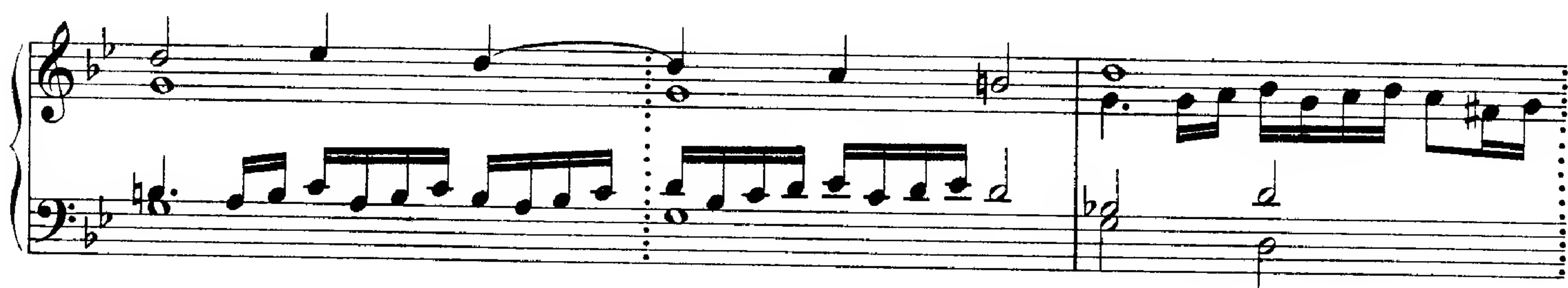
THOMAS WARROCK





* E in M. S.
Es in der Handschrift.



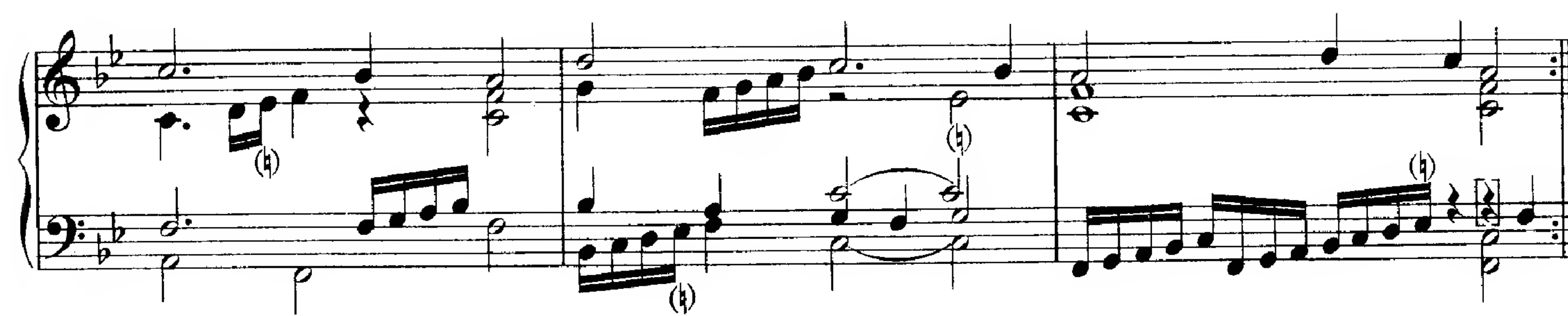
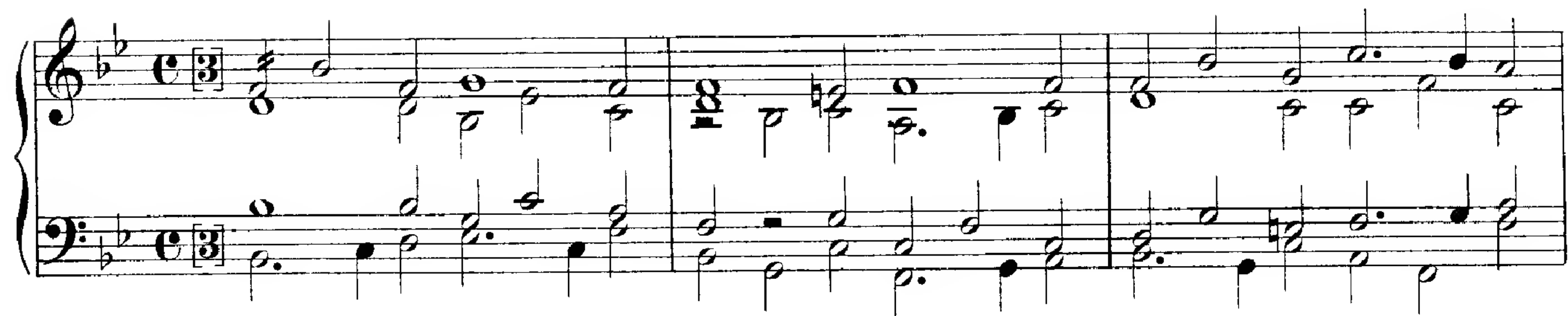


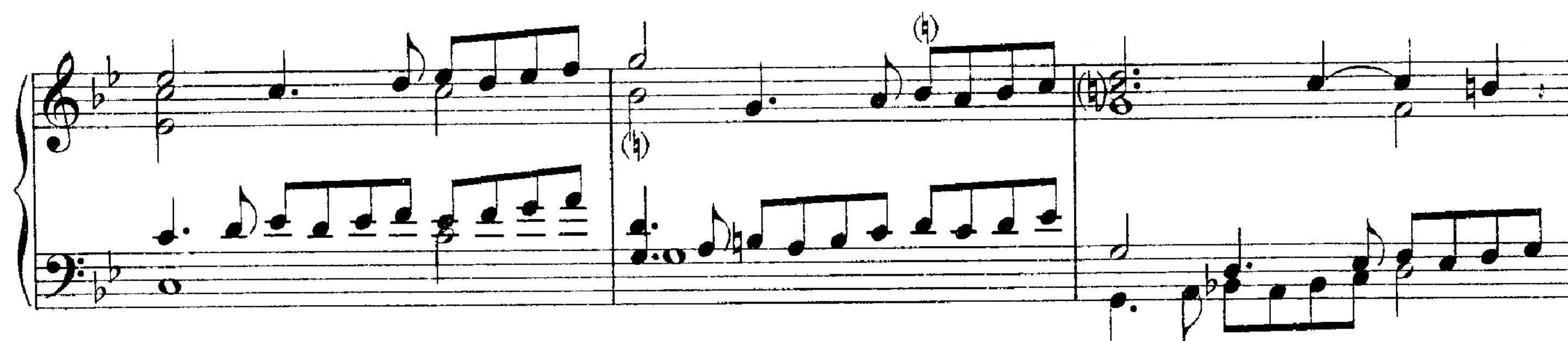
THOMAS WARROCK.

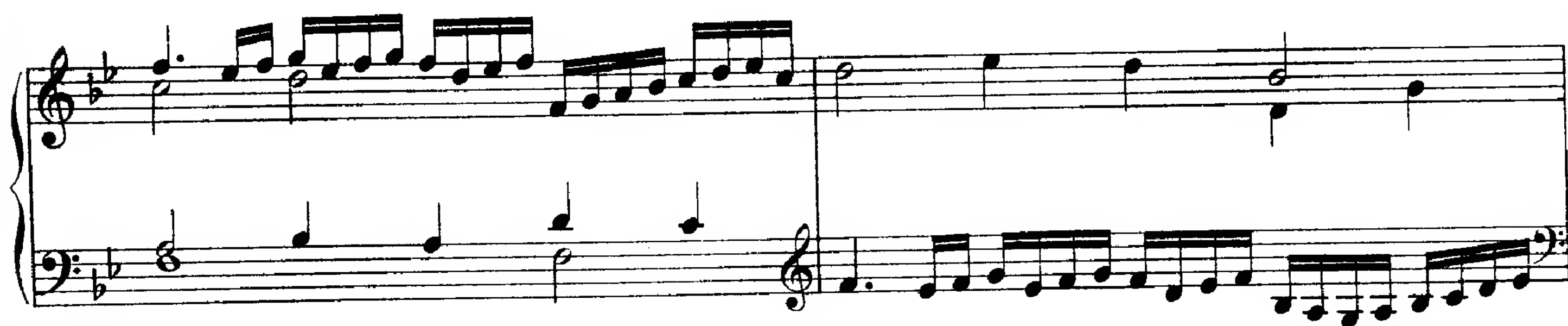
* The middle note of the chord is D in the M. S.
Die mittlere Note dieses Accordes ist in der Handschrift D.

[XCVIII]
Galiarda.
2.

THOMAS WARROCK.







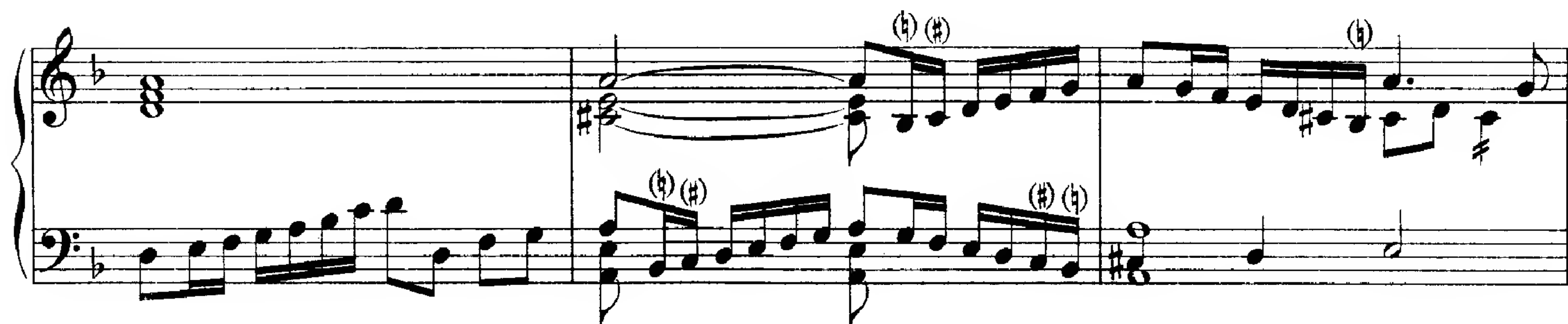
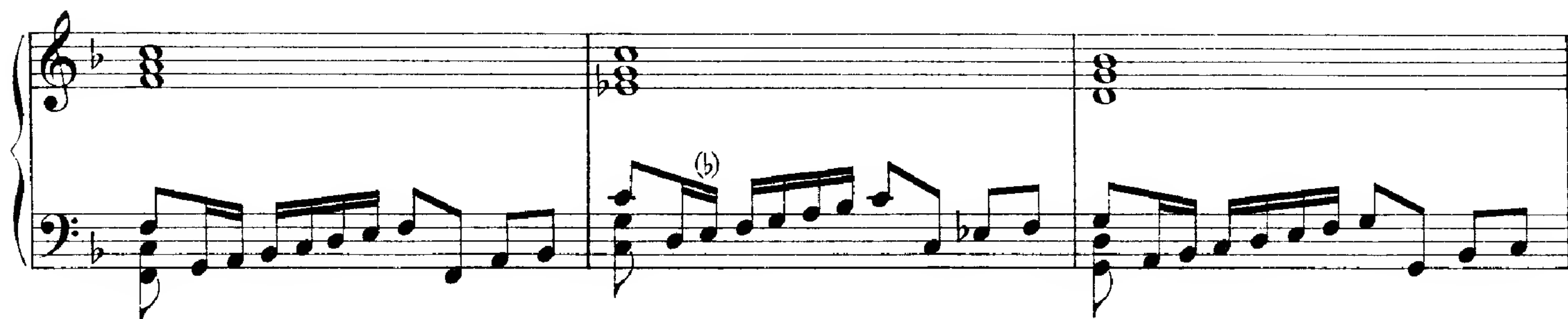
THOMAS WARROCK.

[XCIX]
Praeludium.
1.

GALEAZZO.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or early guitar, given the title 'Praeludium' and the composer 'GALEAZZO'. It is numbered [XCIX] and is the first of a series. The notation is in a historical style, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into five systems, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The first system begins with a complex texture of many chords and moving lines. The second system features a prominent melodic line in the treble and a more active bass line. The third system continues with intricate patterns, including some notes marked with circled 'S'. The fourth system shows a more rhythmic, flowing pattern in both hands. The fifth system concludes with a final, sustained chord in the treble and a moving line in the bass.





GALEAZZO

[C.]

Praeludium to y^e Fancie, Pag. 188. [N^o LII.]

WILLIAM BYRD.

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a similar rhythmic pattern. The second system continues the melody, featuring a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a similar pattern. The third system shows a more complex texture, with a treble staff featuring a series of sixteenth notes and a bass staff with a similar pattern. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence, featuring a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a similar pattern. The score is written in a historical style with various ornaments and accidentals.

WILLIAM BYRD.

[C.]

Ut, re mi, fa, sol, la.

1. g	2. g	12. g
2. d	8. a	14. d
3. c	9. b	15. e
4. c	10. c	16. g
5. c	11. g	
6. f	12. g	

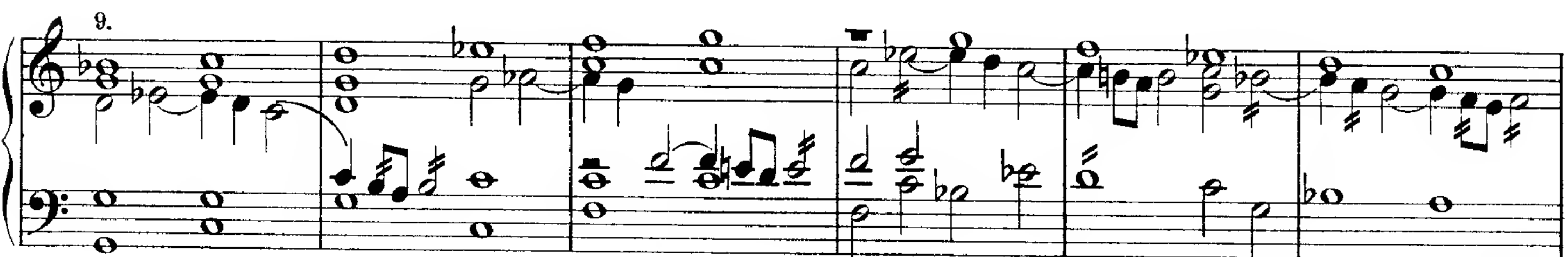
WILLIAM BYRD.

* B in the M. S.
B in der Handschrift.



* These 3 bars are 2 in the M. S.

Diese 3 Takte sind in der Handschrift nur 2.



* An F is here written in the bass part, no doubt by mistake.
F steht aus Versehen hier, im Basse.


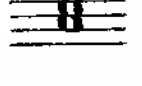




The musical score consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system features a treble staff with a continuous eighth-note melody and a bass staff with a simple harmonic accompaniment. The second system continues the melody with some rests and a more active bass line. The third system shows a more complex texture with sixteenth-note passages in the treble. The fourth system includes a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign in the bass staff, marked with a '17' and an '8'. The fifth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final cadence in both staves.

WILLIAM BYRD.

*Perge.***

* The M S. has  probably by an oversight.
In der Handschrift steht  wahrscheinlich aus Versehen.

** This Latin direction seems to be the equivalent of our "attacca".
Diese lateinische Bezeichnung dürfte unserem „attacca“ entsprechen.

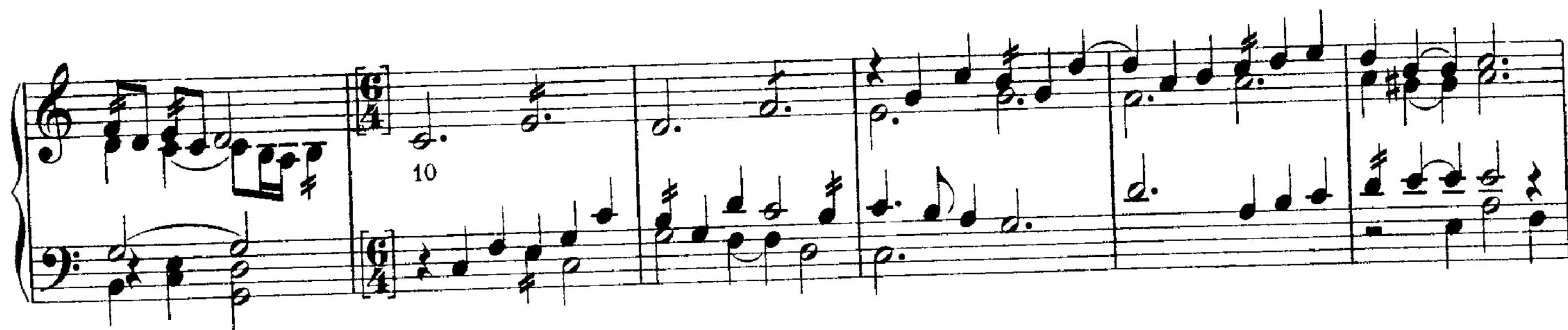
[CII.]
Ut, mi, re.

WILLIAM BYRD.

This musical score is for a lute piece titled "Ut, mi, re." by William Byrd. It is written in lute tablature, a system of notation where letters (A, B, C, D, E, F) represent frets on the strings of a lute. The score is organized into five systems, each consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of notes and a bass staff with a single note. The second system starts with a treble staff containing a series of notes and a bass staff with a single note. The third system begins with a treble staff containing a series of notes and a bass staff with a single note. The fourth system starts with a treble staff containing a series of notes and a bass staff with a single note. The fifth system begins with a treble staff containing a series of notes and a bass staff with a single note. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals, as well as specific lute tablature symbols like "CII." and "Ut, mi, re." The score is presented in a clear, legible format, suitable for performance or study.







The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clef). It consists of six systems of four measures each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A specific measure in the third system is marked with the number 13. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

WILLIAM BYRD.

* The M. S. has A in this chord.
In der Handschrift steht bei diesem Accorde A.

[CIII.]
Fantasia.

WILLIAM BYRD.

This musical score is for a piece titled "[CIII.] Fantasia." by William Byrd. It is written for a keyboard instrument, likely a lute or harpsichord, in a single system. The score is in common time (C) and features a complex, polyphonic texture. The notation is arranged in two staves, with the upper staff using a treble clef and the lower staff using a bass clef. The music is characterized by intricate melodic lines, often featuring sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a rich harmonic structure. The piece is divided into several measures, with some measures containing multiple staves of music, indicating a complex arrangement. The overall style is typical of the English Renaissance lute repertoire.

The musical score is written on six systems of staves. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, naturals), and dynamic markings. There are several circled notes, particularly in the bass staff of the third and fourth systems. In the third system, there are markings 'x...x' and '(#)' above the staff. The score appears to be a single melodic line with a supporting bass line.

* B A in the M.S.
H A in der Handschrift.



This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The music is written in a style typical of 19th or 20th-century piano literature.

The first system shows a treble staff with a whole rest and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second system features a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The third system has a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth system features a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The sixth system has a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern.



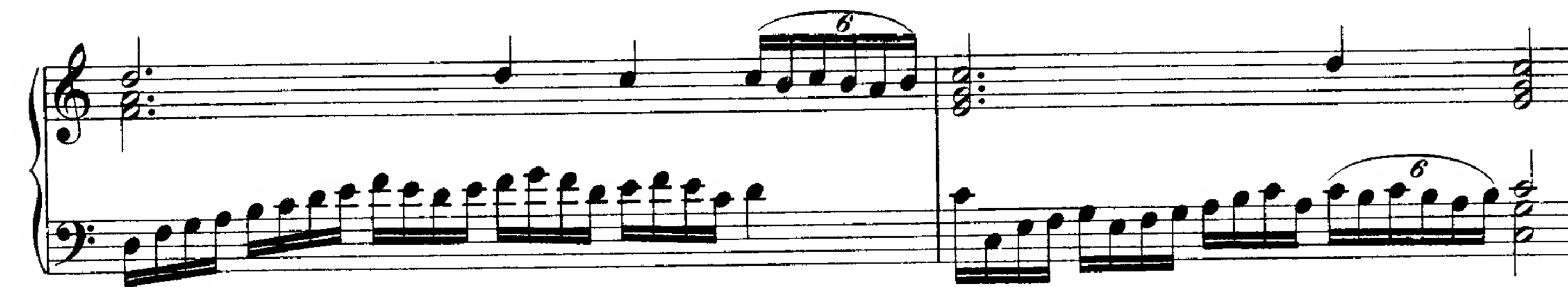
WILLIAM BYRD.

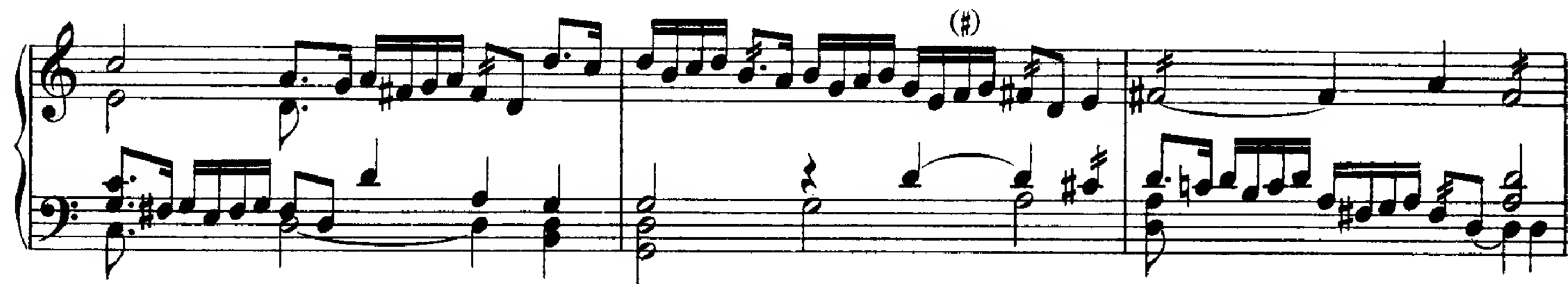
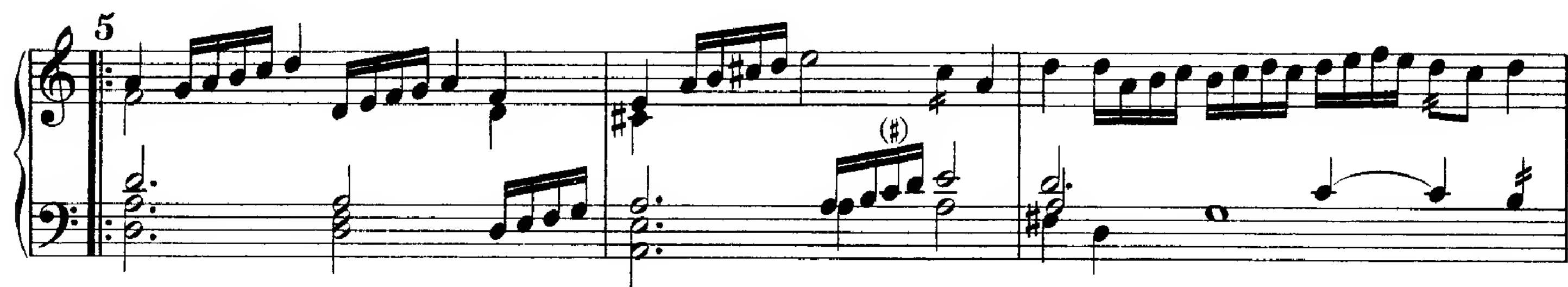
[CIV.]

All in a Garden green.

WILLIAM BYRD.

The musical score is written for a two-staff instrument, likely a lute or keyboard. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and repeat signs. The first system begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a repeat sign with a second ending marked with a '2'. The fourth system continues the piece. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the harmonic and melodic structure of the piece.





6

6

6

6

6

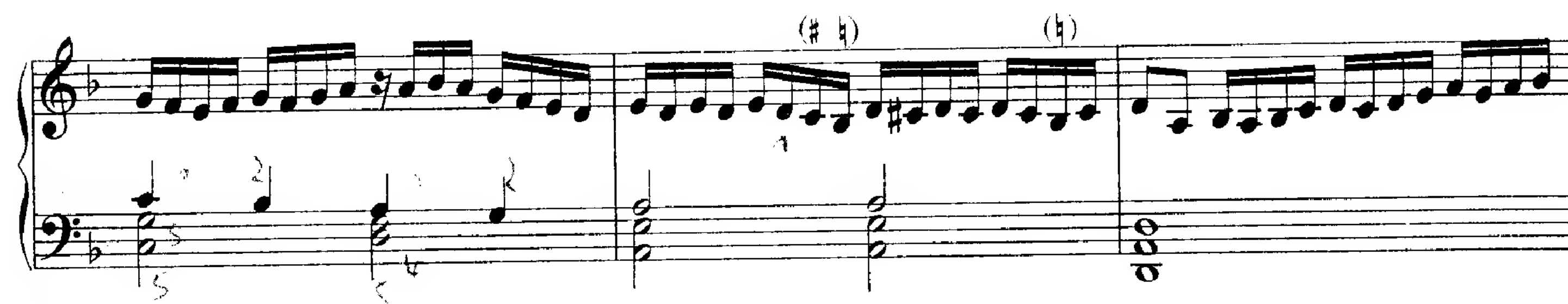
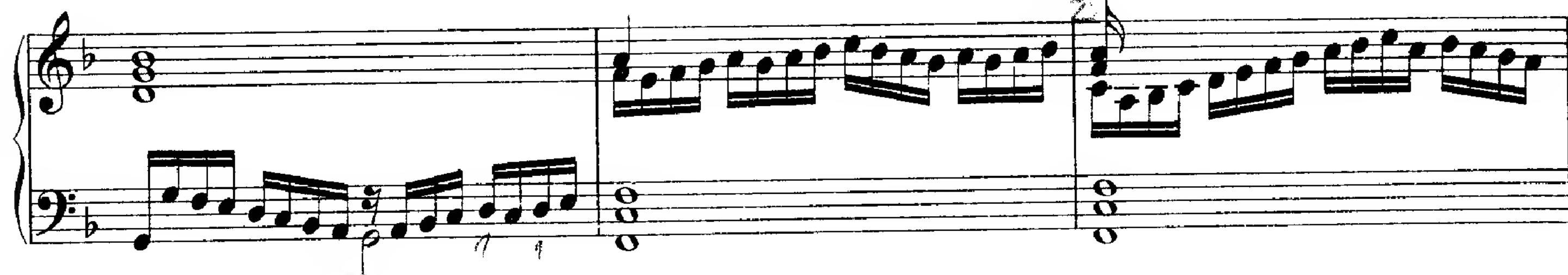
6

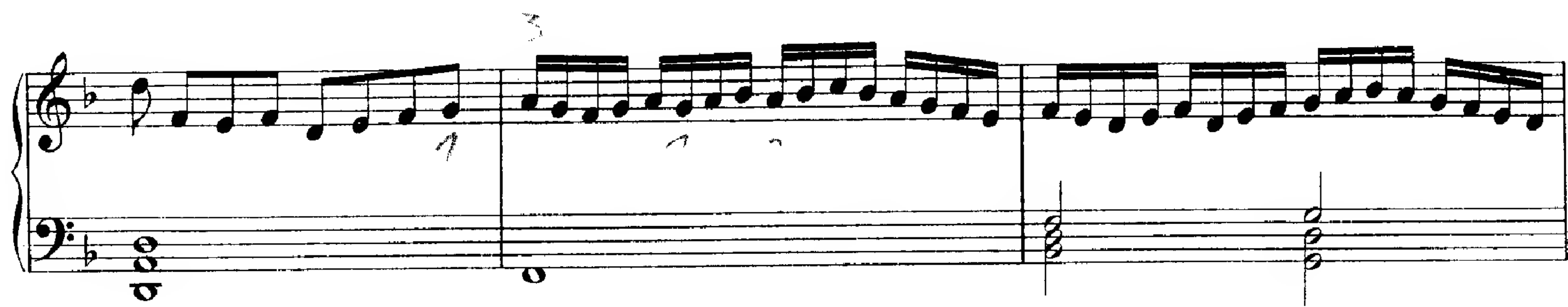
WILLIAM BYRD.

[CV]
Heaven and Earth.

FRE. [qu. F. TREGIAN?]

This piano score is written for a grand piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system begins with a treble staff chord of G4 and B4, and a bass staff melodic line starting on G2. The second system continues the bass line and introduces chords in the treble. The third system features a more active treble staff with eighth-note patterns. The fourth system shows a return to a more active bass line with eighth-note patterns. The fifth system concludes with a final treble staff melodic line and a bass staff accompaniment of chords. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs.



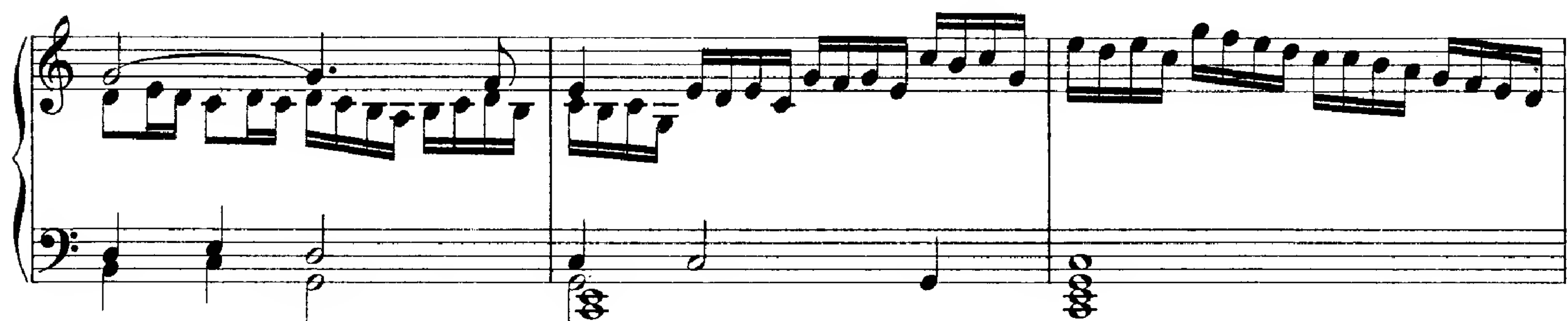


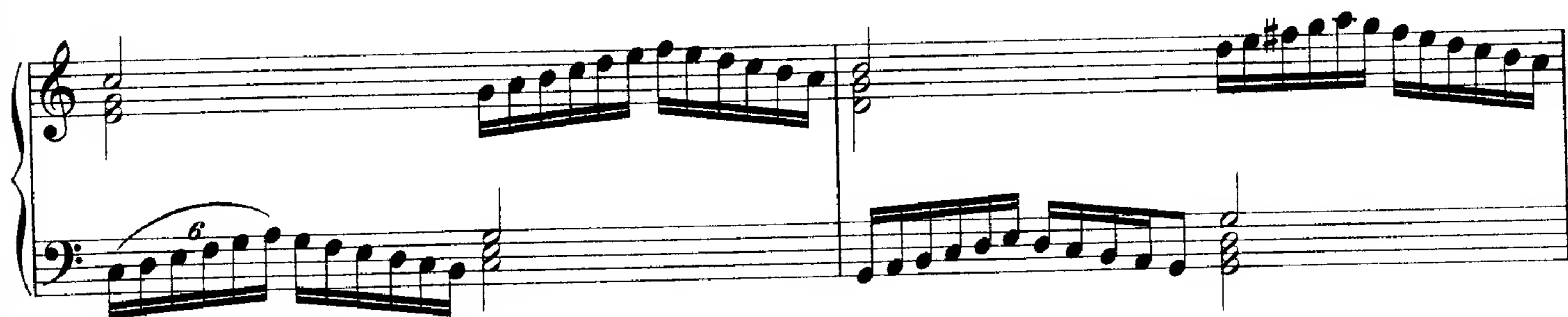
FRE.

[CVI.]
Praeludium.

JOHN BULL.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or early guitar, in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a treble staff containing chords and a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern. The second system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The third system has a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fourth system has a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fifth system has a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note pattern.





DOCTOR BULL.

[CVII.]
Veni.

421

ANON.

This musical score is for a piano accompaniment of the hymn 'Veni' (CVII). It consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The time signature is 6/4, indicated at the beginning of the first system. The melody is primarily in the bass clef, while the treble clef provides harmonic support with sustained notes and occasional moving lines. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#), likely D major or B minor. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, all rendered in a clear, standard musical notation style.



[CVIII.]
Fantasia.

423

JOHN BULL.





* A in M. S.
A in der Handschrift.



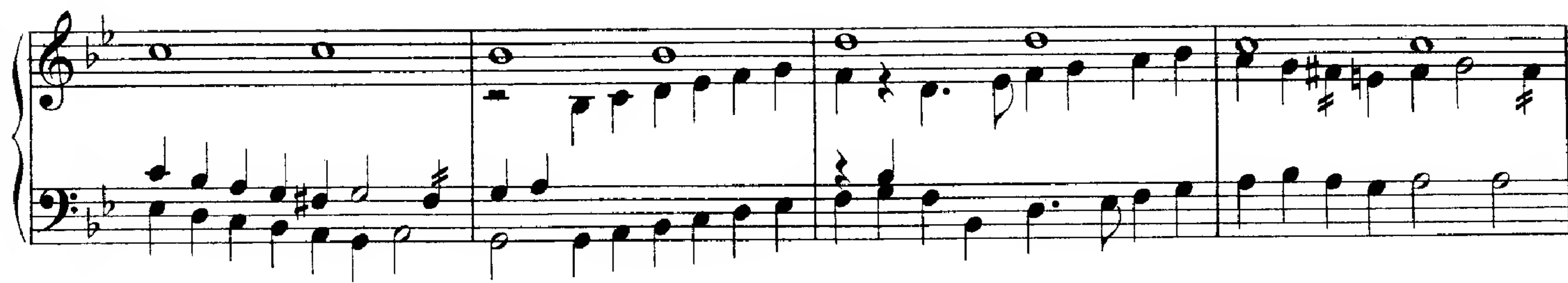
A musical score for a piece titled "DOCTOR BULL." The score is written for piano and features six systems of music. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and more rhythmic, often dotted or eighth-note patterns in the bass. Various musical notations are present, including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers in parentheses above or below notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble and a sustained bass line.

DOCTOR BULL.

[CIX.]
Felix namque.
I.

THOMAS TALLIS.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Felix namque. I." by Thomas Tallis. It consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and repeat signs. The first system begins with a treble staff rest and a bass staff half note. The second system ends with a repeat sign in the treble staff. The third system begins with a repeat sign in the treble staff. The fourth system ends with a repeat sign in the treble staff. The fifth system ends with a repeat sign in the treble staff. The score is written in a clear, legible style typical of early 20th-century musical editions.





A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is written in the bass staff. The score consists of four measures. The first measure has a whole note chord in the treble and a half note in the bass. The second measure has a whole note chord in the treble and a half note in the bass. The third measure has a whole note chord in the treble and a half note in the bass. The fourth measure has a whole note chord in the treble and a half note in the bass. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the bass staff.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, primarily using chords and single notes. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a treble staff with a single note (G4) and a bass staff with a single note (F3). The second measure contains a treble staff with a single note (A4) and a bass staff with a single note (G3). The third measure contains a treble staff with a single note (B4) and a bass staff with a single note (A3). The fourth measure contains a treble staff with a single note (C5) and a bass staff with a single note (B3).

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a prominent arpeggiated figure in the left hand, while the right hand plays chords and moving lines. The melody is simple and catchy, with a clear refrain.

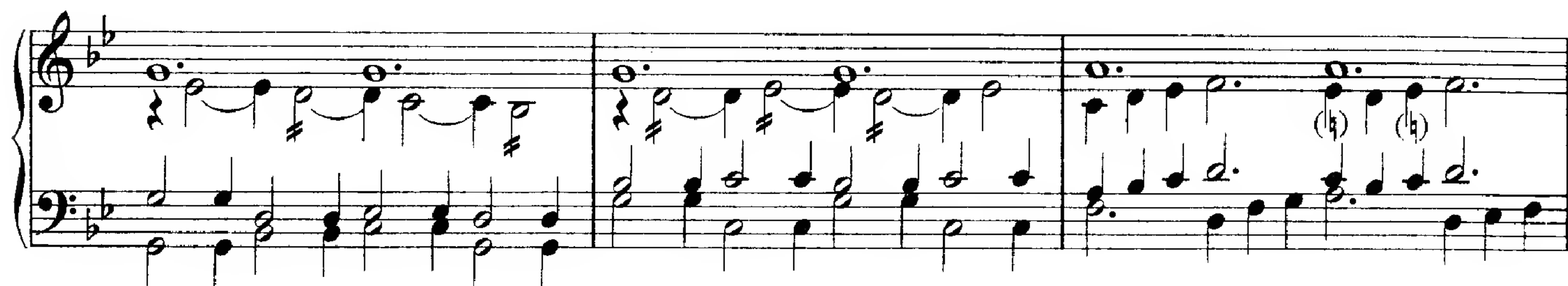
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a melody in the bass clef, while the voice part is in the treble clef. The score consists of three measures. The first measure shows the piano melody and the voice melody. The second measure shows the piano melody and the voice melody. The third measure shows the piano melody and the voice melody. The piano part is written in a style that suggests a simple, folk-like melody. The voice part is written in a style that suggests a simple, folk-like melody. The score is a transcription of a musical score for 'The Rose Tree'.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the bass staff, and the accompaniment is in the treble staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the accompaniment consists of chords and single notes. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

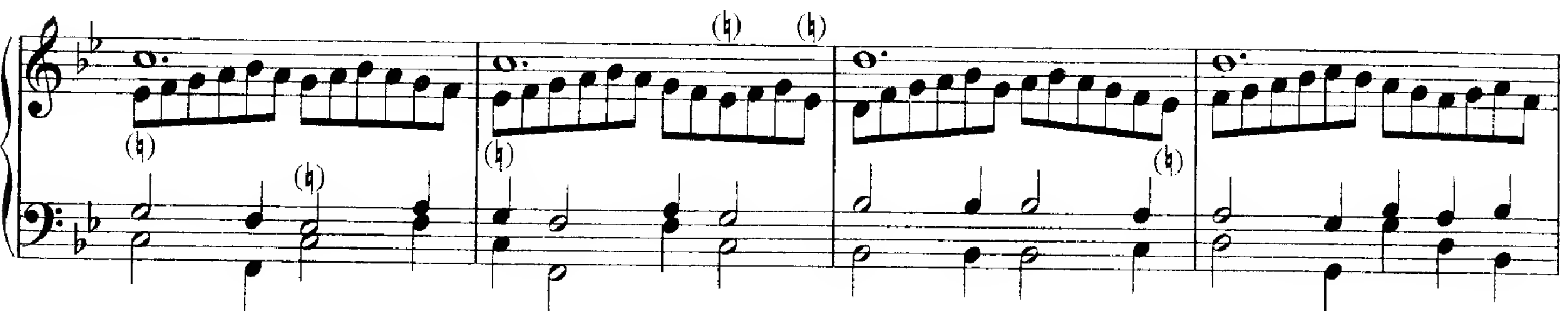
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has two measures, and the second system has two measures. The piano accompaniment features a prominent eighth-note melody in the left hand and a supporting chordal texture in the right hand. The voice part enters in the second measure of the first system and continues through the second system.











* A in the M.S.
A in der Handschrift.



THOMAS TALLIS. 1562.